

R E P O R T

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT

IN ITS

SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS,

IN

1855-56.

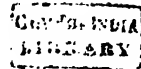
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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE



SEVERAL

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES

OF

BRITISH INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR

1855-56.

PART I.

CALCUTTA:

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1857.

REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IN THE

HOME DEPARTMENT IN 1855-56.

MOST of the questions of interest and importance, in the Public, Judicial, Revenue, Ecclesiastical, Marine, Education Post Office, and Telegraph Departments, that have come under the review of the Government of India, in the Home Department, during the official year 1855-56, have been noticed in the Reports of the Local Governments and of the Heads of Departments. A few subjects of a general nature have not found a place in those Reports, and are here briefly narrated to complete the record of the Administration in the Home Department.

1. By the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 27th July 1855, the Civil Servants and the Chaplains on the Bengal Civil Servants and Chaplains placed as Services under the Government of India. Establishment, like the Military Establishment of the Presidency, were placed as Services, under the direct orders and control of the Governor General of India in Council, and it was ruled, that all orders affecting either class of Officers as Members of a Service, as distinguished from orders, incidental to their employment under any Local Government, should, in future, emanate from the Government of India.

2. The numerical inefficiency of the Bengal Civil Service, and the urgent necessity for adopting some immediate measure of relief, were brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with a recommendation that immediate steps should be taken to raise the number of the Service to 600. The present want of Servants is owing chiefly to the annexation of Oude and to the increased demand in the Punjab. The Hon'ble Court have called for fuller and more comprehensive information, to enable them to decide upon the necessity of raising the number of the Service to 600; but they have, in the meantime, promised to send out 50 additional Servants, by the end of the year 1856.

3. Provision has been made, by the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th January 1856, for the examination of Un-covenanted Officers, both before they are admitted into the Service of the Government, and before they are promoted to the higher grades and entrusted with higher powers.

No person will hereafter be appointed to any independent charge, or empowered to exercise the functions of a Covenanted Assistant, in either the Magisterial or Revenue Department, without first undergoing an examination in the Vernacular language of the District in which he is to be employed, in the duties he will be required to perform, and

in the ordinary branches of a School Education. "For this latter purpose, it is not absolutely necessary that the candidate should understand English, but he should be required to possess a critical knowledge of, and facility of, composing in, at least, one language; to be well grounded in the elements of Algebra and Geometry, and their practical application to Surveying; and to know the leading facts either of Indian or of English History. Hereafter, an University Degree may be allowed to stand in the place of this Examination."

As the strict enforcement of this rule may not be practicable every where, particularly in the newly-acquired Provinces, where it is frequently impossible to find persons possessed of the requisite knowledge to pass such a test, the Government of India has desired, that at present it shall be strictly observed only in the older Provinces, "and that in places, or in particular instances, where it cannot yet be fully carried out, care should be taken to give a preference to educated and generally well-informed candidates, possessing the needful special attainments, over those who are qualified only in the latter respect."

The examination of Uncovenanted Officers, before they are promoted, will be regulated by the Rules in force for the Examination of Covenanted Assistants by the first and second standards.

It was impossible to lay down any general rules for the selection of candidates for employment in the lower grades of the Public Service, whether as Ministerial Officers or otherwise; but all Officers, having in their hands the selection of persons for such employment, have been desired to be guided "by the general principle of examining candidates, with a view to test their general, as well as special, qualifications, and of giving the preference to those who are educated and well informed over those who are not, when both are equally well qualified for the special duty required."

4. By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th January 1856, the Heads of Offices having establishments in the pay of Government, have been directed to impress upon their subordinates the discredit attaching to a resort to the Insolvent Court, and to warn them that such a proceeding will be considered as, of itself, constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the Public Service, unless it shall appear that the embarrassments of the Insolvent have been the result of unforeseen misfortunes, or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control, and have not proceeded from dissipated or extravagant habits.

5. By a resolution dated the 14th March 1856, the rates of table money payable on board Government Sea-going Vessels were considerably modified. Previously, the rates charged to passengers messing at the Commander's table were Rupees 8 a day for a gentleman, and Rupees 6 a day for a lady, including a charge for wines whether they were consumed or not. The rates charged for passengers messing at the Warrant Officer's and Engineer's table were regulated on the same principle.

The charges have now been reduced according to the subjoined scale, and each passenger has also to pay for the wine he actually consumes.

For every adult Cabin or Quarter-deck Passenger Co.'s Rs. 4 per diem.

For every Child above 7, and under 14 years of age, who does

not come to the Table 2 ..

For every Child under 7 years of age, and for every Christian

Servant	Co.'s Rs. 1 0 per diem.
For Adults messed at Warrent Officer's or Engineer's table ..	„ 2 0 „
For Children above 7, but under 14 years, each	„ 1 8 „
For Children under seven years	„ 1 0 „
No charge is made for Children in arms.	.

The Government defrays a fixed proportion of the charge for Table Money on account of Military Officers above the rank of Lieutenant when proceeding on duty, and of Uncovenanted Officers on salaries not exceeding Rupees 600 a month under like circumstances. It also defrays the whole of the charge for Table Money on account of Subaltern Officers, as well as of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Clerks and their families. But Military, Medical, and Uncovenanted Officers, in Civil employ and on salaries exceeding Rupees 600 a month, are required to defray the charge for Table Money themselves.

6. The means provided for the spiritual instruction of Roman Catholics in India, having claims on the Government, have been determined by the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th February 1856.

Provision for the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic Servants of Government.

The sum of Rupees 200 per mensem, formerly allowed to four Bishops, *viz.*, to one in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and to one in each Division of the Bengal Presidency, on account of the correspondence which they carry on with Government, and of the Ecclesiastical Returns relating to Roman Catholics which they are required to furnish for transmission to England, has been raised to Rupees 400 per mensem.

A Roman Catholic Priest is now employed by the Government at every Station, where there is an European Regiment, and a second Priest at every Station where there are two or more European Regiments. A Priest is also allotted to every Station, where, though there be no European Regiment, such a number of British-born Roman Catholics in the Service of Government reside as may seem to require a separate Pastor.

The number and rates of pay of Roman Catholic Priests, at the several Stations, are determined according to the following principles :—

1st.—Wherever two or more European Regiments are quartered together, two Priests shall be allowed on salaries of Rupees 150 and Rupees ~~100~~ per mensem, respectively.

2nd.—Wherever more than one Regiment of Europeans, but less than two, are located, one Priest shall be allowed on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem.

3rd.—The Priests at each seat of Local Government shall be allowed a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem, irrespectively of the number of European Regiments located there.

4th.—At any other Station to which a Priest may be appointed, his salary shall be Rupees 100 per mensem.

5th.—Wherever, under these rules, the allowance now paid to the Roman Catholic Priest, at any Station, is reduced, the difference may be made good, in the form of a personal allowance, to the existing incumbent, during his incumbency.

The Roman Catholic Priests have also been declared entitled to the privilege of gratuitous medical attendance, and at Mofussil Stations, to gratuitous medicines ; also to travelling allowance, on the usual scale, when ordered to move on service.

The Roman Catholic Priests, in the pay of Government, are required to perform spiritual offices for the Native as well as the European Roman Catholic Soldiers at their respective Stations, without demanding fees for such services.

Wherever an European Regiment is quartered, such a sum of money is granted by the Government as will serve to provide a plain building for a Roman Catholic Chapel, leaving all architectural ornaments, if desired, to be provided by the congregation, as in the case of Protestant Churches built by Government. Each Roman Catholic Chapel so aided is to be repaired by, and to become the property of Government, and in each case, a small allowance is made towards lighting and cleaning.

A portion of land in the Military Burial Ground at Bhowancepore, and in the Circular Road Burial Ground at Calcutta, is set apart for the interment of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. A separate portion of ground, in all Military Burial Grounds, is also set apart, in like manner, exclusively, for Roman Catholics, with the option of consecrating it according to their rites.

In regard to Orphanages, the Government have determined that, although the Government Orphanages are open to Roman Catholic children, as to all others, a sum equal to the monthly cost of maintaining a child at the Lower Orphan School shall be paid over to the account of each Roman Catholic child entitled to an allowance from the Government, who may be received into a Roman Catholic Orphanage. But, as a necessary condition of this grant, the Government have determined, that the inspection exercised, under the general Educational Rules, over all Schools receiving aid from Government, shall be extended to such Orphanages, and that the most effectual measures shall be taken for securing the proper treatment and education of the Roman Catholic children in the Institutions in question. The Directors of Public Instruction, at the several Presidencies, are to see that these orders are carefully observed.

7. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in a Despatch in the Legislative Department, No. 7 of 1852, dated the 5th May, instructed the Government of India to make a final payment, by way of compensation, in lieu of the annual allowance of Rupees 23,321, made to the Rajah of Khoordah, the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, from the Government Treasury, so as finally to dis sever the Government from all connection with the Temple

Substitution of an endowment, in land, for the annual money payments made to the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath.

~~The allowance in question was not in the nature of a donation from the Government to the Temple, but it was an equivalent for value received, being simply compensation for Kunjahs and Sayer duties that had been resumed, as ascertained and finally settled in 1845. Of the sum of Rupees 23,321, however, the sum of Rupees 6,804 was appropriated by the Local Authorities to the maintenance of an adequate Police Force, to keep the peace in the Temple and its precincts, and to prevent loss of life, especially at the time of the festival. Thus, the actual amount paid to the Superintendent of the Temple was Rupees 16,517 a year.~~

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Court's instructions, and in order to remove even the appearance of a connexion between the Government and the Temple, the Government of India, on the 28th February 1856, directed the discontinuance of the allowance from the 1st May 1856, and the substitution in its stead of an endowment in land of the value of Rupees 16,517 per annum, the balance, Rupees 6,804, being appropriated, as heretofore, to the maintenance of an efficient Police at the Temple.

The continuance of the money allowance has since been prolonged for a twelve month, i. e. to the 1st May 1857, in order to allow sufficient time for the settlement of the Khoordah Estate, from which it is intended to transfer certain portions of land in substitution of the money payment.

8. Her Majesty's Government having, in 1854, prohibited the transportation, to any of the British Colonies, of European Convicts, sentenced by other than Military Courts, it became necessary to provide, for the execution, in India, of the sentences passed on such offenders. With this view, a Law was passed on the 13th August 1855, (Act No. XXIV. of 1855,) substituting penal servitude for the punishment of transportation, and a proposal has been submitted to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, for the establishment of a Central Prison, for all the Presidencies, on the Neilgherries, capable of accommodating 100 prisoners. It had previously been ascertained, that the number of Europeans, annually sentenced to transportation by Her Majesty's Courts, throughout all India, on an average of eleven years, from 1843 to 1853, was less than three; and the number of Europeans resorting to this country is, undoubtedly, on the increase, the Government were of opinion, that one general Prison would be ample for the reception of all Europeans likely to be condemned to penal servitude in India for many years to come.

The selection of the Neilgherries for the site of the proposed Prison, was founded as well on the consideration of their accessibility from all the Presidencies, as on that of the climate being well suited to the European constitution. The Neilgherries are even more accessible from Calcutta than Meerut. They are also very conveniently approached from Madras and Bombay, and this convenience of approach will be improved, at no distant date, by the construction of Railroads.

The Convicts now sentenced to penal servitude, under Act No. XXIV. of 1855, are, of necessity, confined for the present in the Jails at the several Presidency Towns.

9. By the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 23rd November 1855, a system of communicating to the public official documents of any interest, has been established under proper regulations.

A room in one of the Secretariat Offices, at each seat of Local Government,* and in the Home Office of the Government of India, has been set apart, in which access to such documents as are placed there, is allowed to the representatives of all newspapers of a respectable character, who may make copies, or extracts from such documents, at their own cost.

In selecting papers for publication, Political papers and Military papers, as a general rule, are not given, and publication is limited to documents relating to matters in which the public have a direct concern. But documents on subjects still under discussion, and fragments of the ~~correspondence~~ of the Supreme or Local Governments, are not given.

10. In August 1855, the widow of a Sub Conductor, represented to the Government, that in order to obtain a sum of Rupees 1,832, which had been lodged by her husband in the Saving's Bank, and bequeathed to her, she had been obliged to take out Probate of the Will at an expense of nearly Rupees 160. The reason of her taking out Probate was, that her husband's Estate exceeded the sum of Rupees 1,000, which was the maximum amount the Military Secretary to Government could direct payment of, without Probate, under the Mutiny Act 12 and 13 Vic. Cap. 43 Sec. 62.

After consulting the Judges of the Supreme Court it was resolved that the fees of Court, on taking out Probate for sums not exceeding Rupees 2,000, belonging to the Estates of deceased European Officers and Soldiers, and generally for Estates of no greater value than Rupees 2,000, and also on taking out letters of Administration in cases of intestacy should be remitted.

Steps have also been taken to enable the Military Secretary to Government, to authorize payment, from the Estates of deceased European Officers and Soldiers, without Probate, to the extent of Rupees 2,000.

Her Majesty's Judges, having also suggested the adoption of some general measure which would enable Judges and Magistrates to swear parties in the Mofussil to Affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court, with a view to diminish the costs incurred in taking out a Commission for that purpose, the Draft of an Act to effect that object has been prepared and brought into the Legislative Council. It extends beyond the immediate purpose above specified, and makes the proposed measure applicable to all cases of Affidavits taken within the British Territories in India, and to all Courts of the Company, as well of the Crown within those Territories. It also provides for the reception, in all such Courts, of Affidavits taken in Great Britain, the Colonies, or in Foreign Ports. The object, of these changes, is to assimilate the Law relating to Affidavits in this country substantially to that in force in Great Britain, as contained in the Statutes 5 and 6 Wm. IV. Cap. 62 and 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 42.

11. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, having declined to run the Conveyance of Mails by the afternoon train further than Cullian, for the convenience of the Post Office, without special remuneration, the Government of India decided that, under the 8th and 20th Clauses of the Contract with that Company, the Local Government had full power to compel them to run a Train for the conveyance of the Mails, at any times, and that the payment to the Company, of any remuneration, for doing what they were, by their Contract, bound to do *gratis*, was altogether out of the question. It was, however, left to the Government of Bombay to decide, whether, in the present condition of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Government should insist upon the fulfilment by the Company, of their Contract on this head.

This opportunity was taken to inform the East Indian Railway Company, that the Government would shortly require them to run a fast Train daily up and down, specially for the conveyance of the Mails, in supersession of the present arrangement, under which the Mails travel by a slow Goods Train.

REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IN THE

MILITARY DEPARTMENT IN 1855-56.

THE Magnetical Observations of India, conducted under the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, by Messrs. Adolphe, Herman and Robert Schlagintweit, are published in the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of India. All Rules and Regulations, for the administration of the Military Department, and all important decisions of the Government of India, and of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are announced to the Army, and to the public in the *Government Gazette*, and are re-published, in a General Order of the day, to the Army, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. IN the year 1854, the Commander-in-Chief (Sir W. M. Gomm) submitted, for the consideration of Government, a proposal to establish Soldiers' Gardens in the Punjab. The proposal offered a series of suggestions for the better carrying out the object His Excellency had in view.

The Governor General in Council approved and sanctioned those arrangements, and authorized the preparation and issue of Gardening Implements, to be kept up in all Magazines in the North-Western Provinces, to be served out to Regiments under the Rules proposed by His Excellency. The provision of Wells fitted with Persian Wheels, and the construction of aqueducts was also sanctioned, and the Commissariat was authorized to supply Government Bullocks to work the Wells at all Stations where Government Bullocks are kept up, and where Barrack Gardens have been, or may be, established.

The Commander-in-Chief, in the course of his ensuing tour, (cold weather of 1854-55,) took the opportunity of inquiring into the progress made at Stations in the Punjab. The progressive state of the Barracks at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee prevented any very general adoption of the system up to that period; but it was subsequently reported by the Officer Commanding the Peshawur Division, that steps had been taken, and cordial support given, by all Commanding Officers of European Troops, for carrying out the desired object at Peshawur.

At Meean Meer, the Artillery Division, encouraged by their Commanding Officer, had taken great pains, and had established most promising Gardens, round the Barracks of their several Lines, and the Commander-in-Chief experienced great satisfaction in witnessing the industry of these Soldiers, and directed the assembly of a Special Committee to allot Prizes as rewards to the most industrious and successful.

This Committee, after inspecting the Gardens of the different Troops and Companies, reported most favorably on them, and after careful consideration, selected fourteen men, to whom prizes varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 were awarded.

In February 1856, as in the preceding year, a Committee was again convened at Meean Meer, when Prizes were awarded to the most successful and industrious cultivators among the men of the Artillery and of Her Majesty's 81st Foot.

2. When Lord Dalhousie visited Rangoon, at the beginning of 1854, the condition of things, in the Province of Pegu, struck him as being peculiarly favorable for instituting an experiment at that place, to be afterwards made general throughout the Province.

The term "Soldiers' Gardens," however, was, in His Lordship's opinion, too restricted to describe correctly what the Gardens ought to be; the objects to be accomplished by them ought, he considered, to be—

- I. To afford the means of raising an ample supply of fresh vegetable for the European Troops.
- II. To give to the men the means of occupying and amusing themselves with Gardening if they chose.
- III. To furnish a place of pleasant resort for the Soldiers, in common with all the residents of the Cantonments.

Lord Dalhousie was of opinion, that the culture and maintenance of the Gardens could not be safely left to the Soldiers themselves alone, and that every Cantonment Garden should have a permanent Establishment, kept up by Government, sufficient to ensure its being maintained in proper order and due cultivation; that it should not be merely a "Kitchen Garden," but such a spot as could be rendered an attractive resort, varied with shady Trees, with trellised Alleys, with Skittle and Quoit Grounds, Gymnastic Poles, and all such things as the experience of Commanding Officers might suggest as likely to divert the men; that in short, it should be like the Annarkullee Garden at Lahore, upon which Sir Henry Lawrence bestowed such unwearied pains, and with such signal success; and that a portion of each Cantonment Garden should be reserved, so as to be at the disposal of each European Regiment, in which the men, if so pleased, might occupy themselves in Gardening, while a pleasant place of resort would be provided for all in Cantonments, both Officers and Soldiers, as well as their families.

In order, the better to give effect to His Lordship's views, the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta was instructed to depute his European Head Gardener to Pegu, for the purpose of selecting sites, and to plan and lay out the several Garden Grounds, the authorities in the Arsenal being, at the same time, directed to provide such Gardening Implements as should be required upon Indent.

Accordingly, on the 18th March 1854, Mr. Scott, accompanied by five Mallies, embarked for Rangoon, and in December 1855 after inspecting and selecting the sites and constructing plans for the Gardens, at Rangoon, Moulmein, Shoaogyee, and Tounghoo, he submitted a full Report of his proceedings, detailing the measures to be adopted for the successful carrying out of his plans throughout the different Stations occupied by European Troops.

3. When Lord Dalhousie was at Pegu, at the beginning of 1854, he was impressed with the conviction, that, in the upper portions of that Province, Sheep would thrive and breed as well as in India.

Sheep Farming or Rearing of
Sheep in the Pegu Provinces.

The belief has long existed, that, in the Straits' Settlements and at Moulmein, Sheep could not be reared. But, on enquiry, there was reason to think, that at and above Prome, the pasture, water, and climate were admirably suited to these animals, and in corroboration of this opinion, it appeared that the King of Ava was in possession of a flock, which had sprung from a few animals obtained from a Ship Captain, and which are preserved as a sort of Royal Menagerie, and are not used. In Pegu, the animal was unknown.

The Commissariat were accordingly required to send round fifty ewes, in lamb, in order to try the experiment which has since been prosecuted with every prospect of success.

REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

IN THE

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT IN 1855-56.

1. The number of transactions to be included in the Report is necessarily small. Few questions of "general interest" have been pending in the Department during the year, and as most of those questions will be included in the Reports of the Local Governments, Residents and Commissioners, which have to be prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Circular Letter of the Home Department dated 21st September 1855, and which will comprise all questions of "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" appertaining to the Local Governments, &c., this Report will be confined to measures which have emanated from the Government of India itself in this Department and measures appertaining to the Offices subject to its direct control.

2. Much consideration has been given during the year to improvements in the system of Account, and several important changes have been introduced.

Account Department.

Effect has been given to a new system of Public Works Accounts, prescribed in a Resolution of this Department, No. 929, dated 9th February 1855, by which the Accounts of each Presidency are made to exhibit the actual sums expended in each year on *new* Works as distinguished from the necessary annual expenditure on maintenance, repairs, re-placements from wear and tear, &c. of existing Works, and by which the cost of all great Works and the practical working of each of them will be shown ; so that it may be known whether any particular outlay of capital has proved profitable and useful, or the reverse.

Public Works Accounts.

With a view to secure a more simple and efficient check of Accounts in the subordinate Post Offices, and in order to relieve the Accountant from a mass of correspondence and petty details which necessarily interfered with more important duties, a new system of Post Office Accounts has been sanctioned,* under which the Accounts of all Post Offices are forwarded to the Post

Post Office Accounts.

* Financial Resolution No. 5174, dated 27th December 1851.

Masters General of the several Presidencies for compilation in their Offices into one General Account for each Presidency, instead of separate Accounts being submitted by each Post Master to the Accountants direct, as was the practice under the old system.

Early in 1854, the Military Auditor General submitted a proposition to Government for the introduction of important changes in the Pay Department of the Army, by the substitution of Regimental for Divisional Pay Masters, which led to a thorough and searching investigation into the relative merits of several schemes which had been proposed. The one which received the approval of the Governor General in Council is now under consideration by the Accountant General and Military Auditor General, with a view to maturing it for eventual submission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

In the Stud Department special enquiries have been instituted during the year, having in view the total reform of the Accounts of the Department, which have already been placed upon a proper and business-like footing. A General Report upon the subject will very shortly be submitted to Government.

The entire system of Accounts in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments and in the Clothing Agencies has been carefully examined and remodelled upon the most approved plan. The system for the supply of Cash has been greatly simplified, and by the substitution of Letters of Credit, on which Cash is drawn only as it is required, for the Drafts formerly issued to the Executive Officers and cashed by them to the full amount, large surplus balances have been released, especially in the Commissariat Department.

In 1851 a Committee was appointed for the purpose of a general revision of the system of Revenue and Judicial Accounts in this Presidency, and their suggestions have been carried out in their entirety during the past year, by the abolition of separate Accounts from Judicial Authorities and the condensation of the whole of the Accounts in the Collector's Office.

In the Durbar Department of the Accountant's Office, numerous old heads of Account have been revised, among which may be mentioned "Afghanistan Remittances," under which head items have been investigated and prepared for adjustment to the amount of from six to seven crores of Rupees.

The prevention of fraud and forgery, and the prosecution of offenders against the Rules of the Pension Pay Department, have occupied considerable attention, and new Rules have been advantageously introduced.

Increased facilities have been afforded to the Commercial Public for their remittance operations with the interior, and much attention has been bestowed upon the form of Drafts and other points likely to affect their circulation.

The sums paid into the General Treasury in the last three years for Bills on the District Treasuries were as follows :—

1853-54	Rupees	20,95,934
1854-55	„	41,19,216
1855-56	„	64,56,068

Separation of the Accounts of the Government of Bengal from the Accounts of the Government of India.

On the 15th December 1855, orders were issued for the separation of the Accounts of the Government of Bengal from the Accounts of the Government of India.

The necessity for this measure had for some time become apparent in consequence of a great increase of business in the Office of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, occasioned by the annexation of the Pegu and Nagpore Territories, the assignment of the Hyderabad Districts noted in the margin, the transfer from Berar. Raichore Doab. Madras and Bombay of the Accounts of the Hyderabad and Baroda Residencies, and the introduction into India of the Electric Telegraph and the Railway. On the subject being reported to the Hon'ble Court, it was determined to relieve the Accountant to the Government of Bengal of a large portion of the business, then conducted by him, by appointing a separate Officer to be Accountant General to the Government of India, for the management of the Accounts of the Provinces and Departments under the Administration of that Government. The arrangement was partially carried into effect on the 1st of January 1856, by the appointment of an Officer to the Accountant Generalship, and the separation of the Accounts was accomplished on the 1st May.

It has also been proposed, in order to the better regulation of the Accounts, that the Uniform system of Account at all the Presidencies. system of Account in force at Madras and Bombay should be assimilated to the system in force in Bengal, and with this view a full detail of the Bengal system has been forwarded* for the consideration and report of the Local Governments.

It has further been pointed out to the Hon'ble Court,† that a general improvement and simplification of the Accounts might be effected by a revision of the Forms of Account. revision similar to that which had lately been made of the Public Accounts in Great Britain, and that this measure would be greatly facilitated by selecting some gentleman in England of eminence and character, and thoroughly versed in Public Accounts, to be associated with some Member of the Civil Service conversant with the mode of Account established in India, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the system of Account prevailing in India and at the East India House, in order to the suggestion of such alterations and amendments, as their enquiry may prove to be necessary for simplifying and condensing the present forms.

3. Great exertions have been made to ensure the early preparation of the Reports on the Sketch and Regular Estimates and the Statements of Actual Receipts and Disbursements.
Delivery of Annual Accounts.

In 1852-53, the Reports were despatched to the Hon'ble Court on the under-mentioned dates :—

Sketch Estimate of 1852-53	22nd Dec. 1852.
Regular Estimate of 1852-53.....	21st April 1853.
Statement of Actuals of 1850-51	7th Sept. 1852.

In 1853-54, they were forwarded on the following dates :—

Sketch Estimate of 1853-54	18th Nov. 1853.
Regular Estimate of 1853-54	29th April 1854.
Statement of Actuals of 1851-52... ..	17th Sept. 1853.

But a rapid improvement has since then been effected, and while the Report on the Sketch Estimate of 1855-56 was submitted to the Court on the 22nd October 1855, the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1854-55 was despatched on the 19th of February last, and the Regular Estimate for 1855-56 on the 18th of March following ; a further improvement in the delivery of the two last-mentioned documents to the extent of one month being looked for in the current year.

It was felt, however, that at whatever dates the above Reports might be submitted, they did not afford such information as is necessary to permit of a correct conclusion being arrived at in regard to the financial position of the country, and it was accordingly determined, on the 11th August 1855, that in addition to the above-mentioned Reports, a separate Report should be prepared annually in this Department at the time of the submission of the Regular Estimate, pointing the attention of the Government in this country, and at Home, to any notable changes in the Income from the material sources of Revenue, and giving such explanation of the cause as is to be given, noticing where, and how, any material increase or reduction of expenditure has been made, without distracting the reader by needless details ; explaining where the figures show a real, and where they show only an apparent result ; specifying what income and expenditure has been truly extraordinary or occasional, distinguishing between current monthly expenditure and real investment of capital, and leading to a rational exposition of the prospects of the coming year, founded upon an intelligible analysis of the results of the year under review.

The first of these Reports was duly submitted to the Hon'ble Court on the 3rd May 1856. The Report for the current year, will, it is hoped, be submitted in April 1857.

4. The transaction of business in the General Treasury has been expedited by the separation of the Receipt from the Disbursement Department of the Office, and the location of the latter under the immediate superintendence of the Sub-Treasurer ; by the union of the Civil and Marine Pay Offices under one superintendent, and by the abolition of unnecessary checks on the issue of warrants for payment.

5. The Office of Government Agent having become vacant by the appointment of the Hon'ble H. B. Devereux to be Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, a Junior Officer, on a reduced salary, was appointed to carry on the duties of the Office until the date fixed for its abolition in the Notification

issued in this Department on the 26th January 1855, intimating the intention of Government, after the expiration of two years from that date, to withdraw the authority hitherto granted to the Government Agent at Fort William and to the Accountants General and the Sub-Treasurers at Fort St. George and Bombay for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Hon'ble East India Company as Agents in behalf of the Public Creditors of the Government.

The opening of any fresh Account by the Agent has been forbidden, and the proprietors have been warned to make timely arrangements for the deposit of their Securities with other parties.

The amount of deposits withdrawn during the year is shown in the following Statement: on the date of the—

	<i>Constituents.</i>	<i>Promy. Notes.</i>	<i>Value. •</i> <i>Rupces.</i>
Notification there were.....	2,394	17,690	8,63,82,920
On the 1st May 1855	2,339	16,972	8,21,73,013
On the 1st May 1856	1,881	12,954	6,76,07,116

Consequent upon the abolition of the Government Agencies,* it has been determined that the work of purchasing and keeping Government Promissory Notes on account of Savings' Bank depositors shall be performed by the Secretaries to the Savings' Banks, and that they shall also be charged with the custody of the Soldiers' Treasury Notes. It has likewise been determined† that the custody of the Funds belonging to the suitors of the Supreme Court of this Presidency, heretofore entrusted to the Government Agent, shall, on the abolition of the Agency, be entrusted to the Accountant General to the Government of India and the Sub-Treasurer, with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court, under the system in force before the Government Agent was appointed; and a Law‡ has been passed to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, in addition to the business before transacted by them, to transact certain business in respect of Government Securities and Shares in the said Banks, by which the wants of the constituents of the Agencies generally will be fully provided for.

Calcutta Mint.

6. The operations of the Mint were on a very extensive scale during the greater part of 1855-56.

Memo. of Merchants' Bullion delivered during the last twenty-five years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> <i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Monthly Average.</i> <i>Rupces.</i>
1831-32	11,62,272	96,856
1832-33	31,12,075	2,59,340
1833-34	1,16,07,360	9,67,280
1834-35	84,63,170	7,05,264
1835-36	80,93,391	6,74,449
1836-37	66,55,749	5,54,645
1837-38	1,30,96,273	10,91,356
1838-39	1,41,26,785	11,77,232
1839-40	1,25,58,782	10,46,565
1840-41	1,04,76,051	8,73,004
1841-42	97,71,487	8,14,291
1842-43	1,80,46,948	15,03,912
1843-44	2,11,37,317	17,61,443
1844-45	1,98,79,753	16,56,646
1845-46	94,00,728	7,83,394
1846-47	1,19,82,006	9,98,500
1847-48	48,56,308	4,04,692
1848-49	92,10,387	7,67,532
1849-50	1,03,14,857	8,59,571
1850-51	95,77,597	7,98,133
1851-52	1,97,62,182	16,46,848
1852-53	2,71,48,980	22,62,415
1853-54	1,43,66,179	11,97,182
1854-55	12,79,439	1,06,620
1855-56	4,53,62,505	37,80,209

The deliveries of Merchants' Bullion, which, in 1854-55, averaged no more than Rupees 1,06,620 worth per mensem, rose in July 1855 to Rupees 15,55,436 worth, and increased in December to no less than Rupees 73,70,248 worth, giving the unprecedentedly high average of Rupees 37,80,209 worth per mensem throughout the year.

From the extent of these deliveries, it became difficult, on the one hand, to relieve the merchants from the inconvenience attendant on delay in the issue of Mint Certificates, and on the other hand to deliver coin at the General Treasury in quantities sufficient to provide for the Merchants' demands.

To meet the first of these difficulties, the Establishment of the Assay Master was increased ; extra remuneration was given to the workmen for working extra hours ; the "cutting and burning" process was introduced in cases in which the premelting of the Bullion could not readily be secured ; and the Assay Master was by these means enabled, in a short time, to furnish Certificates to the amount of from 3 to 3½ lakhs of Rupees a day.

In the Coining Department the difficulties were more serious. The Establishment could not be induced to exert themselves as they ought to have done. The workmen of the Melting Department conceived that they had an opportunity of bettering themselves by demanding a return to a system of payment by fees, which had been abolished in August* 1854, on the recommendation of the late General Forbes ; and before any satisfactory arrangement could be come to, and as the pressure was about to reach its height, every difficulty was enhanced by a general strike of the workmen of the Melting Department, and the sudden and unexpected resignation of the Melter and Deputy Melter.

1855.										1856.				TOTAL.
May.	June.	July.	Augus.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Gold ..	0	7,643	2,203	0	0	5,359	3,821	12,973	14,004	20,203	31,960	16,288	1,14,454	
Whole Rupees	1,72,042	16,57,861	16,70,830	10,52,062	11,98,805	8,05,228	25,19,063	44,63,537	54,57,920	62,19,050	56,78,829	76,37,432	3,91,96,919	
Half do.	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,02,800	53,460	1,67,579	0	29,454	1,59,915	5,25,517	
Quarter do.	1,41,543	0	0	5,77,290	12,000	0	0	2,72,064	3,53,257	3,41,036	5,390	1,79,178	18,87,338	
One-eighth do.	29,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,64,133	3,37,563	0	5,30,696	
Copper	6,53,685	0	5,32,880	67,75,689	27,30,604	23,05,505	22,43,092	1,92,278	0	2,89,227	2,44,259	0	1,59,67,829	
Total ..	10,08,270	16,65,504	22,05,913	84,05,061	39,41,409	31,70,162	48,09,976	49,84,321	59,98,060	70,34,839	63,27,455	79,92,613	5,82,22,803	

In this emergency the exertions of the Mint Master, Colonel Smith, who had just assumed charge of his appointment, were deserving of the highest praise. He addressed himself with the greatest energy to the occasion ; he speedily initiated a fresh set of men in the duties of the Melting Department ; he procured two experienced men from Madras to fill the posts of Melter and Deputy Melter ; and he eventually succeeded, by general good management and a judicious distribution of extra pay for extra hours, in increasing the out-turn of the Mint from an average of 1,99,841 pieces per diem in the months of September, October and November, to 2,93,120 pieces per diem in February, and upwards of 3½ lakhs of pieces per diem in April 1856, giving a delivery of 2,13,55,157 pieces of all description of Coins within the last three months, and a total delivery of 5,82,22,803 pieces within the year.

In order to provide for the future efficiency of the Mint, it has recently been determined still further to increase the Establishment of the Assay Master, so as to enable him, when occasion requires, to furnish certificates to the amount of 4½ lakhs of Rupees per diem. It has also been determined to appoint a number of Apprentices to be initiated in the general business of the Mint, who are to be bound to remain for full five years. And it has further been suggested that the Melting Establishment shall be completely revised and placed upon a better footing.

* Financial Secretary to Calcutta Mint Committee, No. 2882, dated 10th August 1854.

It is felt, however, at the same time, that no mere addition to the Establishment will be sufficient to provide fully for the efficiency of the Mint. It would be impossible, even if the extraordinary efforts lately made were continued, fully to meet the requirements of the Government and the country, and as it is held to be unwise to arrange the work of the Mint, so as systematically to require its utmost powers, and objectionable to be dependent on a single train of machinery, any accident to which would place the Government in serious difficulty, it has been resolved, with a view to provide against the scarcity of Copper Coins, which has already begun to be felt, owing partly to increased demand and partly to the necessity of applying the full power of the Mint of late to coining up private Bullion, to apply to the Hon'ble Court for permission to erect separate machinery for the coinage of Copper, of power equal to the machinery now in use, and to request them, as a temporary arrangement, to send out 300 or 400 tons of Copper slips ready rolled to the required thickness for Copper Coins, together with twelve Hand-cutting Presses, by which it is thought the out-turn of Copper in an ordinary day's work might, with the present machinery, be raised to one lakh pieces per diem in addition to an out-turn of 2½ lakhs of pieces of Silver.

7. On the 30th April 1856, instructions were issued for the abolition of the Assay Office in Pegu, it having appeared from the Returns of the Assay Master that the amount of Bullion assayed during the five months ending with 30th December 1855, averaged no more than Rupees 6,406 worth, and it being reported by the Commissioner that the amount was not likely materially to increase.

8. It may be thought doubtful whether any observations ought to be entered under this head, as the Bank of Bengal cannot be said to be a Government Department. It will be remembered, however, that there are three Government Officers in the Direction of the Bank, and as some notice of the condition of the Money Market appears to be necessary, the following remarks will not be considered to be out of place.

The profits of the Bank were higher during the past year than they have ever been before. A Dividend of 20 per cent. was paid for the six months from July to December 1855, and a Dividend of 16 per cent. declared for the six months from January to June 1856, giving an average of 18 per cent., the highest Dividend ever declared previously having been 17·5* per cent.

The demands upon the Bank were, indeed, very heavy throughout the year. A pressure in March 1855, attributable to the opening of the Public Works Loan, and the previous abstraction of funds for the Rice Trade at Arracan, reduced the balance of the Bank 5 lakhs below the amount required by the Charter; and although a partial relief was afforded in the months of May, June and July by the receipt of a large amount of the Hon'ble Court's Bills, the demand for money for subscription to

* In July 1836.

the Public Works Loan* was so great that the Bank was never able to reduce its rates of discount below 8 per cent. on Government acceptances, and 10 per cent. on private Bills, or its rates of Interest on Loans below 9 per cent. on deposit of Government Securities and 10 per cent. on deposit of goods.

In August the pressure on the Bank was renewed. While the Loans continued very high, Cash was taken to a large amount in exchange for Bank Notes. The rates of accommodation were rapidly raised to 11 per cent. on Government acceptances and 12 per cent. on private Bills and Loans, and although the importation of Bullion increased, as has been shown above in speaking of the Mint, to an unprecedentedly large amount, the requirements for Indigo Advances, increased Exports from Calcutta, and the Rice Trade of Arracan, for which last no less than 80 lakhs of Rupees are supposed to have been exported, produced so large a demand for money, that no change in the rates of the Bank was practicable until the month of March 1856, when Government acceptances were allowed to be received at 10 instead of 11 per cent.

Dissatisfaction having been expressed at the fact, that the Bank of Bengal, as the sole Bank of issue at this Presidency, published no Statements of its circulation and Bullion, save at intervals of six months, the Directors were induced, at the instance of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce, to consent to publish Weekly Returns of its Assets and Liabilities, similar to those published by the Bank of England. These returns have since regularly appeared in the *Government Gazette*.

Arrangements have also been made in the Bank for taking advantage of the permission accorded them by Act XXVII. of 1855, for the transaction of business in respect of Government Securities and Shares in the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Securities to a considerable amount have already been deposited in the Bank, and there is every reason to suppose that the amount will rapidly increase, as the time for the abolition of the Government Agency more nearly approaches.

* The following Statement shows the periods within which the portions of the Public Works Loan allotted to the several Presidencies were respectively subscribed in full :—

	Subscribed in 1854-55, from 12th March to 30th April.	Subscribed in 1855-56, subse- quent to 1st May.	Total.	Date of closure at each Presi- dency.
Bengal.....	29,32,000	95,77,900	1,25,09,900	23rd June.
North-Western Provinces and Punjab	1,35,000	38,55,100	39,90,100	18th October.
Madras	16,35,900	43,64,100	60,00,000	6th August.
Bombay	7,76,200	42,23,800	50,00,000	16th June.*
Total, Rupees.....	54,79,100	2,20,20,900	2,75,00,000	

9. In amendment of the Rules and Forms prescribed for the guidance of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, for the custody of the Assets and Securities transferred to their possession, under the operation of Act VII. of 1849 and Act II. of 1850, a new set of Rules and Forms has been introduced* with reference to Act VIII. of 1855, which amends the Law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.

10. The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India having drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the numerous discrepancies to be found in the Salaries of corresponding Officers under the different Presidencies, the Hon'ble Court desired that a General Revision should be instituted, without delay, of the Salaries of all Civil appointments at the several Presidencies. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. H. Ricketts, of the Bengal Civil Service, was appointed "Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India," and entered upon his duties on the 15th March last.

The chief objects of the enquiry are to establish uniformity in the amount of Salaries and to effect a reduction in the aggregate expenditure ; the revision has been ordered to be conducted on the following principles :—

First.—That whenever the duties are the same in nature and extent, the Salaries should also be the same ; but the raising of the lower Salaries to the highest grade must be avoided. An exception to this rule to a small extent may be allowed at the seat of the Government of India, in consideration of the higher importance of the offices and the greater expense of living.

Second.—That where the duties vary, the difference of Salary should correspond to the difference of duty.

Third.—That all Salaries disproportionate to the duties to be performed, or which admit of reduction, should be prospectively reduced.

Fourth.—That the greatest reduction consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service should be made in the aggregate expenditure.

Special reference is likewise to be had to all differences that exist in the scales of Establishments at the several Presidencies : the reason for these differences are to be carefully examined, and it is to be considered in what cases reductions may be effected by the consolidation of Offices needlessly divided, and by the substitution of Native for European Agency in the management of details ; the result of the Commissioner's deliberations in respect to the several Departments and Offices being communicated to the Government in separate Reports.

11. In July 1855, this Government submitted, for the consideration of the Hon'ble Court, a Code of Rules prepared by a special Committee, appointed in September 1854, for the regulation of leave

Rules for Leave of Absence to
Uncovenanted Servants.

of absence and acting allowances for the Uncovenanted Servants of Government, and the Hon'ble Court, in their Despatch No. 107, of 1855, dated 5th December, having approved of the proposed Rules, as far as they regard Uncovenanted Servants receiving Rupees 100 per mensem and upwards, the Rules were duly notified for public information in the *Government Gazette*.

12. It having appeared that it was the practice in some Treasuries to treat Silver Fractions of a Rupee less than Half a Rupee as falling under the operation of Section III. Act XVII. of 1835, which declares the *Rupee, Half Rupee* and *Double Rupee* to be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the coin shall not have lost more than 2 per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use, a Notification was issued on the 17th March 1856, pointing out that that practice was opposed to Section V. of the same Act, which refers to the *Quarter Rupee*, and provides that it shall be a legal tender in payment of the fractions of a Rupee, without making any provision in regard to loss of weight of the coin, and intimating that Four and Two-anna Silver Pieces will in future be allowed to pass current so long as they have lost weight only by fair abrasion. If they have lost weight from *any other cause*, they will be treated as Bullion.

13. Sixty years ago, the price paid for Opium brought to the Opium Store at Patna was equivalent to Rupees 2-2 a seer, and the average price paid in the interior of the Districts was about Rupees 1-14. From that time, as Government resolved to increase the quantity manufactured, the price was from time to time raised till it reached Rupees 3-10, but the natural process of reducing the price, when on two or three occasions the object of Government was to reduce the production of Opium or to restrict its further increase, was never resorted to. The result was that the Government found themselves in the end paying an extraordinary and exceptional price for the ordinary and natural produce; and in 1850, when the restriction then existing to the increase of Poppy cultivation was taken off, the cultivation rose with a rapidity beyond all expectation, notwithstanding the reduction of two annas in the price made at the time the restriction was taken off.

On the 28th April 1854, the Bengal Government brought to notice, that owing to the disturbed state of affairs in China, and the large produce (48,320 Chests) advertized for sale in 1852-53, the price of Opium had fallen seriously, the average selling price of a Chest being a fraction less than Rupees 800, and the net Revenue, calculating the cost of each Chest at Rupees 300, being estimated only at Rupees 2,41,60,000 against Rupees 2,65,09,133 from 39,463 Chests in 1851-52, and Rupees 2,70,49,572 from 33,561 Chests in 1849-50; while on the other hand, the cultivation in the Behar and Benares Agencies had extended in 1849-50 over 3,87,552 Beegahs, in 1850-51 over 4,26,129 Beegahs, in 1851-52 over 4,95,179 Beegahs, and in 1852-53 over 5,46,514 Beegahs. It was further expected that the Crop of 1853-54 would yield so much as 60,000 Chests; and with these data before it, the Local Government was of opinion that extension of cultivation should be prohibited, until the effects of the rapid increase could be more clearly seen and understood.

This measure was at once acceded to by the Government of India. It was suggested at the same time, whether a way to check or prevent extension might not be found by

making a moderate reduction in the price paid for the Opium to the Cultivators ; and after the receipt of further Reports from the Lieutenant-Governor and the Local Authorities, it was finally determined, on the 4th June 1855, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue, to authorize an immediate

reduction of the price paid to the Cultivators of Opium in the Behar and Benares Agencies from Rupees 3-8 to Rupees 3-4 per seer, by which a saving of expense was effected to the extent of about 9½ lakhs of Rupees per annum.

	No. of Chests.	Proceeds.	Average price per Chest.
		Lakhs.	
1846-47	22,468	276	1,228 0 6
1847-48	22,879	224½	979 15 0
1848-49	33,073	297½	899 13 5
1849-50	35,919	367½	1,024 2 2
1850-51	32,033	306	955 12 0½
1851-52	31,259	307½	984 8 4½
1852-53	35,521	392½	1,104 2 5½
1853-54	42,403	376½	887 6 8
1854-55	49,979	355½	710 13 7½
1855-56	49,399	412½	834 8 0½

The quantity of Opium exposed for sale in Calcutta during the last ten years is exhibited in the margin.

14. In June 1854, the Government of Bombay submitted a proposal for the adoption of large and effectual measures, in order to secure to the population of the Island and City of Bombay a constant and adequate supply of water by the construction of works in connection with a lake or reservoir to be formed at Vehar, in the Island of Salsette, by damming up the stream which flows from the hills in that neighbourhood.

The Government of India considered that the duty of providing water for the inhabitants of Bombay properly belonged to the Municipality of the City, but it was resolved to recommend to the Hon'ble Court, that the sums required for the works should be advanced by the Government if they were satisfied by the Government of Bombay that the works could be executed for 25 lakhs of Rupees, or for a less sum, and if the following conditions were complied with :—

First, that an accurate calculation of the cost of the undertaking should be submitted for the approval of this Government ; *secondly*, that interest on the advance should be secured over the whole Municipal Funds, instead of its being restricted to the proceeds of the increase of 2½ per cent. of the House Assessment ; *thirdly*, that with a view to the re-payment of the principal, the Government would proceed on the principle which has governed like advances from the Public Treasury in England.

This recommendation was acceded to by the Hon'ble Court.* Estimates were duly submitted of the cost of the works, which were approved of in the Public Works Department, and the formal consent of the Municipality of Bombay having subsequently been obtained to the payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the capital to be advanced, whatever the amount might be, and to the payment of such further sums as might be necessary to provide for the cost of maintenance of the works when completed, authority was given to the Bombay Government† to enter into such arrangements as might be necessary for the construction of the Vehar Dam and for the

* Hon'ble Court's Despatch No. 7 of 1855, dated 10th January.

† Financial Secretary's letter No. 1456, dated 29th March 1856.

promotion of the project generally, on the understanding that the total amount to be advanced will be about 25 lakhs. The Bombay Government were at the same time instructed to submit for the approval of this Government a Draft Act providing for the payment that may be necessary to meet the cost of the maintenance of the works when completed, and for the payment, by the Municipality to Government, annually, of a sum equal to 5 per cent. upon the total amount advanced, in order to meet the requirements for interest, and the Sinking Fund to be formed for the liquidation of the advance, which, supposing the total amount advanced to be 25 lakhs, would amount to 1¼ lakhs per annum, and allow of the advance being liquidated in about forty-one years.

REPORT

OF

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

DURING THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1855-56.

ALTHOUGH not falling properly within the period embraced in this Report, it appears desirable, before entering on a review of the proceedings in the Department of Public Works as newly organized, to point out the circumstances which led to its reorganization, and to explain concisely the system under which the superintendence and execution of Public Works throughout the Territories under the Government of the East India Company is now carried on.

The unsatisfactory working of the system formerly in force for the superintendence and execution of Public Works had attracted the notice of Government, both at Home and in this Country, and early in 1850, the Honorable the Court of Directors* were induced to order the assembly of a Commission at each Presidency, for the purpose of enquiring into the whole subject. These instructions were carried into effect in December of the same year, and in the following paras. will be shown briefly the result of the measure as it affected each Presidency.

The Commission appointed in Bengal was composed of Major J. P. Kennedy, late of the Royal Engineers, Major W. E. Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, and Mr. C. Allen, of the Civil Service. The duty entrusted to the Commission was not simply to enquire into the merits or defects of the then existing system, but also to report on the possibility of modifying and amending that system, or of establishing some other, whereby the execution of Public Works could be carried out with greater promptitude and skill and with truer economy.

BENGAL AND THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Mily. Cons. 27th Dec. 1850, Nos. 119 to 158.

Mily. Cons. 29th Aug. 1851, Nos. 135 to 149 and 163 to 169.

The Commission submitted their Report in March 1851. They expressed an unanimous and strong conviction of the utter unfitness of the Military Board for the superintendence of Public Works, whether Civil or Military, and they pointed out the mischief and inconvenience which would of necessity result from the attempt of such a body to control and direct the Department; nor was this to be wondered at—charged with the direction of the enormous and important Department of Public Works, of the Army Commissariat, of the Government Studs, of the Ordnance, and therein of the Foundry, the Gun Manufactory, the Gun Carriage Agency, and the Arsenal, as well as of the Military Equipment of the Army—charged moreover with the account and audit of the expenditure of these several Departments, as well as with the execution and direction

* Honorable Court's Public Letter No. 2, dated 30th January 1850.

of them, it was physically impossible that the Military Board could satisfactorily conduct so huge and unmanageable a mass of public business, or get through it without such delays as were equally harassing and injurious to the Officers of the Department, to the Government of the country, and to the public interests.

It is unnecessary to introduce into this Report, at any length, the grounds on which the conclusions arrived at by the Commission were based ; suffice it to state, that those conclusions, founded on reliable facts and fair inferences, were plainly set forth and received the concurrence of every authority in the land.

Convinced of the impracticability of improving the old system by any conceivable modifications of it, the Commission suggested an entirely new scheme for the management of the Department, which scheme was eventually adopted with the consent of the Honorable Court.*

The principal features of this scheme were—

First.—That the control of the Department of Public Works should be taken from the Military Board and vested in Provincial Chief Engineers.

Second.—That each Provincial Government should exercise control over Public Works, Civil and Military, in its respective Provinces, under certain limitation of power in respect to the sanction of new projects.

Third.—That the Chief Engineers should be assisted by Superintending and Executive Engineers.

Fourth.—That the separate Office of Chief Engineer, as before constituted, should be abolished.

The Madras Commission was composed of Mr. Bourdillon, of the Civil Service, Major F. C. Cotton, of Engineers, and Major Balfour, of Artillery. The Report submitted by them is a document replete with interest, ability and usefulness. It embraces the whole question of Public Works in all its branches, displays great knowledge and minute research, and altogether forms a complete text-book for future reference.

MADRAS.
Home Cons. 11th Aug. 1854,
Nos. 32 to 42.
P. W. Cons. 30th Nov. 1855,
Nos. 1 to 5.

The Commission described the Department of Public Works in Madras as consisting of three Divisions :—

First.—The Public Works Department of the Board of Revenue.

Second.—The Superintendent of Roads.

Third.—The Military Board.

* Public Letter No. 25 of 1852, dated 3rd March.

The Board of Revenue had the control of all Irrigation Works, all Civil Buildings in the Provinces, and all Roads and Bridges not included in the Trunk Roads and Military Cantonments.

The Superintendent of Roads had the sole superintendence of the great lines of communication, which were classed under the term "Trunk Roads." He proposed all new roads on these lines, as well as all repairs and improvements, and he and his subordinates executed the greater part of the work.

The Military Board had the superintendence of the construction and repair of Fortifications, of Roads and Bridges, and all Public Buildings, both Civil and Military, at the Presidency, of all Military Buildings and Forts in the Provinces, and of Roads, Bridges, &c., in Military Cantonments, as well as of the Roads, Bridges, Civil Buildings and other Works in the Saugor Division.

This three-fold management, the Commission recommended, should be abandoned and replaced by a Board of Public Works, which they recommended should consist of a Revenue Officer of the Civil Service and two Officers of the Corps of Engineers, and which should have the entire control and direction of all Public Works, Civil, Military, and Miscellaneous, throughout the Presidency.

Other valuable suggestions, with respect to the future management of the Department, were also made by the Commission, and after much careful consideration and communication with the Honorable Court, a revised scheme was approved for Madras, as similar to that adopted in Bengal, as the different circumstances of the two Presidencies would admit.

The Commission appointed in Bombay was composed of Colonel G. Moore, Mr.

BOMBAY.

Home Cons. 11th Aug. 1854,
Nos. 43 to 50.
P. W. Cons. 11th May 1855,
Nos. 9 to 15.
P. W. Cons. 29th June 1855,
Nos. 3 to 5.

J. D. Inverarity, of the Civil Service, Captain N. B. Turner, of Engineers, and Captain T. Gaisford, of Artillery. Their Report was a clear, sensible, and business-like document, describing the system as it existed, pointing out its faults and deficiencies, and suggesting the measures which appeared likely to prove effectual in correcting them.

In the Bombay Presidency, the Public Works Department was under one controlling authority, the Military Board, to whom were subordinate the Superintending Engineers of Provinces, the Executive Engineers, and the Assistants in various grades. The Superintendent of the Department of Roads and Tanks, which was apart from the rest of the system, occupied, in relation to the Board, the position of a Superintending Engineer. The faults which were found in practice to attach to this system were delays in projecting works and in obtaining sanction for the projects, delays in execution, and delays in account.

The Commission proposed to retain the agency of the Military Board. Their recommendations in regard to the future management of the Department were, in other respects, generally similar to those proposed for the other Presidencies; but with the assent of the Honorable Court, a scheme similar in essential points to those sanctioned for Madras and Bengal was approved also for Bombay.

Establishments for the Public Works Department in the Punjab, and in the Provinces of Pegu, Tenasserim and Martaban, Nagpore, Mysore, the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad, and the Province of Oude, have either already been, or are in course of being, organized under the control of Chief Engineers, who correspond through the respective Commissioners with the Government of India.

The complete reorganization of the Department having thus been resolved upon, it became evident that the measure would be incomplete, unless the Supreme Government was provided with some agency to enable it to exercise, with the weight of scientific knowledge and with authority and system, the universal control confided to it. The establishment of a separate Department of the State, for the consideration and direction of all questions connected with Public Works, could not but be attended with great public benefit, and it was therefore recommended to the Honorable Court, that an Office of "Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Public Works" should be created. The proposal received the assent of the Home Authorities and this new branch of the Secretariat was inaugurated on the 7th February 1855.

One very important improvement, not noticed above, was introduced with, and indeed forms an essential feature of the new system. Hitherto projects for new works had been submitted singly to the Supreme Government, and recommended by the Local Authorities on grounds and considerations limited to each project, without much reference to the general wants of the country. The evils arising from this isolated mode of considering particular schemes of improvement were obvious, and to avoid these a plan has been adopted, under which all such projects are submitted together, accompanied by tabular Statements, and are considered and disposed of, not as separate works, but as portions of one connected system. These Statements are submitted annually by the Local Governments and Administrations, and not only contain a description of each new work and an estimate of its probable cost, but also show the expenditure that will be needed during the succeeding year for repairs, &c. The Statements are arranged under the following heads:—

1. Works of magnitude requiring the sanction of the Government of India or of the Honorable Court.
2. Works already sanctioned, but not completed.
3. Repairs and contingencies.

By this plan, the most beneficial application of the funds to be expended is secured, the general control over the finances of the country is preserved to the Governor General in Council, and the Supreme Government is relieved from the distraction of attention and waste of time arising from many separate projects of a kindred nature being brought under consideration at different times.

But though these Annual Budgets would enumerate the Estimates for new works, and show the amount which it was proposed to spend on repairs and incomplete works already sanctioned, and even, by comparison, from year to year, afford some idea of the progress

Formation of a separate Department of the State for the consideration of questions connected with Public Works.

Home Cons. 11th Aug. 1854, No. 51.

Annual Budgets.

Progress Reports.

of a particular work, at least as regarded expenditure, they would not afford the full and precise information of the actual results achieved under the sanctioned expenditure which is necessary to complete the scheme. It has therefore been decided, that an Annual Progress Report of Public Works in India shall be prepared in the Office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department from materials to be furnished by the Local Governments. This Report will show the expenditure on each project from the commencement and during the year under review, the date of completion if completed, and if not completed, the state of progress. In it will also be noted every circumstance which may have materially affected the progress or cost of the work, or caused any great deviation from the design. Of directly remunerative works, such as Navigable Canals, Turnpike Roads or Ferries, and, generally, of all Works of Irrigation, a separate Statement will be appended to the Report, showing the expenditure in maintenance, the amount of receipts, and the general financial results. Such Progress Report, being an analysis of the Provincial Reports for 1854-55, has already been published as *Selection No. XIII.—India.*

Under the sanction of the Honorable Court,* the limits of competence of the Supreme and Local Governments to sanction new works has been considerably enlarged ; in the former, from Rupees 50,000 to 1 lakh of Rupees, and in the latter, from Rupees 10,000 to Rupees 25,000. The Local Administrations have also been empowered to sanction charges for minor works and for repairs within a smaller limit.

A detailed scheme for the management of the Department and for the Offices of Account has been prepared and embodied in a General Order.†
Limits of competence of the Supreme and Local Governments to sanction new works, enlarged.
Scheme for the management of the Department.
Auditor of Public Works Accounts.
Revised Code.
 The appointment of an Auditor of Public Works Accounts in each Presidency has been strongly recommended to the Court of Directors, and a Committee is now engaged in the preparation of a revised Code for the Department.

The plan of a Civil Engineering College and Training School for Calcutta, proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and approved by the Supreme Government, with a suggestion that the College should be accessible to Military Officers, has been accepted, in its general principles, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, who have sanctioned its being carried out, so far as may be practicable, in hired buildings, pending the erection of a suitable edifice.

In Madras, Captain Maitland's Training School was ordered to be incorporated with the Civil Engineering College to be established there, but the Local Government having urged objections to the measure, it has been left to them to carry it out, in a modified form, not involving a departure from the general principles laid down.

The Civil Engineering School at Lahore is to be kept up for three years at an annual expenditure of Rupees 10,080.

A similar School has been sanctioned at Poonah, and will hereafter be incorporated with the Civil Engineering College to be established in the Bombay Presidency.

The Thomason College at Roorkee has existed for several years, and many of its Students are now usefully employed in the Department of Public Works. The affairs of this College will probably be brought under review in the Report of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

As a measure calculated, in course of time, to increase the efficiency of the Department, the Government of India, at the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has sanctioned a scheme suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn, Chief Engineer of the Lower Provinces, under which a certain number of youths, possessing a knowledge of Mathematics and the rudiments of Surveying, will be selected from the Martiniere and other Schools in Calcutta, and admitted as Apprentices into the Department, with a view to their being trained for the post of Overseers and Assistant Engineers. These Apprentices will draw a subsistence allowance while under training.

Admission into the Department, as Apprentices, of youths from Schools in Calcutta.

Cons. 15th June 1855, Nos. 16 to 18.

A certain number of Civil Engineers and Overseers have also, on the suggestion of the Government of India, been selected and sent out by the Honorable Court to serve under Covenant at each of the Presidencies. Such of these Gentlemen as may acquire the native languages will have suitable employment in the Executive Department and are declared eligible to higher appointments.

Civil Engineers from England.

The Bengal Military Board having been abolished on the 1st May 1855, the charge of the Office, and the disposal of a great mass of business, was transferred from that date to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, who has been vested with the powers of the late Board and who was allowed, for a short time, the aid of an Assistant Secretary in disposing of the arrears of the Public Works Department of the Board.

Abolition of the Bengal Military Board.

Having thus briefly noticed the points of principal importance connected with the reorganization of the Department Public Works, it remains to give some account of what has been done in that Department during the official year; and in doing so it will suffice to notice only the more important subjects and measures of general application, for it would be superfluous to enter into the details of local projects, which it is presumed will be fully described in the separate Reports which the Local Governments and Administrations have been required to submit annually.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The question of a communication between Calcutta and Howrah has for some time been under consideration, with special reference to facility of access to the Railway Terminus. The proposal of the East India Railway Company to establish a Steam Ferry, and certain other projects for permanent and floating Bridges, including a design by Mr. Rendel, the Railway Company's Engineer in England, have been under consideration. The Consulting Engineer to Government having been called upon to report on the subject, gave it as his opinion that an efficient Steam Ferry opposite the Railway Terminus was preferable to either a

Bridging the River Hooghly between Calcutta and Howrah.

Cons. 11th May 1855, Nos. 18 to 38.

permanent or a floating Bridge, inasmuch as it would not interfere, like the others, with the convenience of the Harbour, and would suffice for the present wants of the Public and the Railway Company. In this opinion the Government of India generally concurred, and the whole subject has been referred to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

With a view to furnish the Authorities in England with all the information necessary to guide them in deciding on this very important question, a Committee was convened to enquire into and report on the various interests connected with the bridging of the Hooghly at or near Calcutta, and on the position and description of Bridge best suited to the present and prospective wants of the Metropolis. The Committee was composed of Captain T. E. Rogers, Superintendent of Marine, Captain Yule, of Engineers, and T. M. Robinson, Esq., a Merchant of the City of Calcutta.

The Report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government, and is now under consideration.

The subject of land communications in the Provinces of Bengal, hitherto much neglected, has lately engaged the serious attention of Government. In addition to the Grand Trunk Road, on which measures are in progress for completing the Bridges over all the rivers that cross its course, except the Soane and the Ganges, two other principal lines of communication from the Metropolis have been designed, one Eastward through Jessore to Assam and Burmah, the other South-westward, through the Provinces of Balasore and Cuttack, to meet the great North and South Road from Madras.

The attention of the Supreme Government has been directed to the prosecution of the work on the Arracan Coast Road from Chittagong Southwards, and its continuation across the Yoma Mountains into the Valley of the Irrawaddie; also to designs for principal lines of Road in Pegu and Martaban. On the general question of Roads in the Ganges Valley, it has been decided that those which are calculated to bring the several Districts into communication with the Railway should first receive attention. The most important of such lines yet brought forward are those from Moorshedabad to Nulhatee and from Peerpointy to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills. The Patna and Gya Road is also of this class.

Measures have been taken for perfecting the great Deccan Road from Mirzapore to Bombay, and also the Agra and Bombay Road, and an important branch of the Grand Trunk Road from Kurnaul *vid* Meerut to Roorkee has been under consideration.

The continuation of the Grand Trunk Road through the Cis-Sutlej States towards Lahore, and its further extension to Peshawur, have occupied the attention of Government.

The Hindoostan and Thibet Mountain Road has been steadily advancing to completion, and the section from Simla to the Plains will shortly be open for wheeled carriages.

Roads in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and in the Punjab.

In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and in the Punjab, considerable expenditure has been incurred on Secondary Roads.

The Madras and Bombay Governments have vigorously prosecuted the extension of their several systems of Trunk and District Roads.

In the new Provinces, viz., Nagpore, the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad and Oude, measures have been taken to obtain projects for road improvements, but time has not admitted of much being done towards that object.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

The subject of the Damoodah Embankment is one of much importance. The quantity of water liable to be poured into the river has been found to be very greatly in excess of what its bed can possibly contain, without raising Embankments to a height that would be very expensive and extremely dangerous. Several projects have from time to time been suggested by Engineers for removing, or at least mitigating, the evils which result from frequent breaches in the existing Embankments, and all these projects have received the anxious and careful consideration of the Government.

Damoodah Embankments.

Cons. 4th May 1855, Nos. 167 to 178.

No. XII. Printed Selections of the Bengal Government.

The remedial measures which have been suggested may be stated as—

First.—Strengthening and heightening the Embankments for the discharge of the full flood.

Second.—Widening the channel by retiring the Embankments on one or both sides of the river, till sufficient water-way is secured.

Third.—Removing the Embankments on the right bank of the river; so as to allow the surplus flood waters to flow free over the country, between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers

Fourth.—Retaining the existing Embankments and providing a surplus flood channel on the right, leading lower down into the tidal bed.

Fifth.—Retaining the existing Embankments and providing a capacious channel on the right to the great bend of the river, and thence on the left bank to the North of Oolabarria, embracing within its course the Canna Nuddee or old Damoodah and Kansonah Khal, thus carrying the surplus flood waters into the Hooghly above the Calcutta and Midnapore Road.

The adoption of any one of these projects would be attended with risks, but amid a choice of difficulties, the Local Government gave the preference to the third, which had the advantage of having been to a great extent already tested, such large breaches having been left open on the right bank during two seasons as nearly to amount to an anticipation of the plan of removal.

As there were sufficient grounds in the professional opinions given to sanction the removal of 20 miles of Embankment on the right bank above and below Burdwan, this was ordered to be done as soon as sufficient precautions had been taken and ample warning given to secure the safety of the people whose lands would be affected by the inundation. The remainder of the Embankment on the right bank will not yet be removed.

All professional opinion however concur in regarding the partial removal of the Embankments as a mere temporary remedy. The removal of all artificial obstructions to the course of the river on both its margins was advocated in 1846, by a Committee, of which Mr. Simms and Colonel Sage were members, but that opinion was based only on a general theory, without any Topographical Survey, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to have a systematic scientific enquiry undertaken into the Topography levels and drainage of the country on the left bank of the Damoodah, so as to supply data for determining the propriety or necessity of levelling, at a future day, the Embankments on that side also. These enquiries are now in progress.

The important question of the compensation to be allowed on account of the lands which are no longer to be protected from inundation has been transferred for consideration to the Home Department, and the attention of the Local Government has been drawn to the question of the protection or abandonment of the Calcutta and Midnapore Road, the safety of which is involved in these proceedings.

A comprehensive project for the irrigation of the Districts of Shahabad and Behar was laid before the Government by Captain C. H. Dickens, of Artillery, and as the Government attached the highest importance to the various objects proposed by that Officer and placed great reliance on the accuracy and sufficiency of the data on which his project was founded, it has been recommended to the Court of Directors in the strongest terms, and in full confidence that the results of this important measure will, in every point of view, be equally beneficial to the State and to the Country.

An examination of the Kursoa, a branch of the River Brahmini in Cuttack, was resolved upon, because it was thought very desirable to improve the outlets of the rivers on that Coast, not only with the view of facilitating traffic, but in order to relieve the Embankments by providing a wider outlet for the waters of those streams.

Lieutenant Harris, the Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division of Embankments, has been relieved temporarily of his duties and directed to devote his whole time and energy to the investigations of the best means of controlling the rivers (the Mahanuddy and its branches) which periodically inundate the Cuttack and Pooree Districts.

The position of the Bassein River, as regards the main stream of the Irrawaddy, is nearly analogous to that of the Nuddea Rivers, as regards the main stream of the Ganges. The head of the Bassein River appears to have shifted from time to time, and the

Project for the irrigation of the Districts of Shahabad and Behar.
Cons. 19th Oct. 1855, Nos. 140 to 144.

Survey of the Kursoa.
Cons. 5th April 1855, Nos. 7 to 9.
Cons. 15th June 1855, Nos. 36 to 41.

Periodical inundations of the Cuttack and Pooree Districts.

Opening out the Bassein branch of the Irrawaddy River to navigation throughout the year.

position it now occupies being peculiarly unfavorable to the free action of an entering current, it has become almost entirely choked with silt.

For the restoration of this channel as a navigable branch of the Irrawaddy, which has been recognised as an object of vast importance, a method has been suggested by Mr. Login, who proposes to form a new head to the Bassein branch in a more favorable position. The new channel is to be artificially excavated only to a slight depth, and is to be scoured out to the requisite depth by a current directed into it by the action of floating break-waters. This project has been recommended to the Home Authorities.

It was at one time supposed that the re-opening of the communication between the two rivers might have been effected by means of a Canal with locks, but the water in the upper parts of the Bassein River is so shallow that such a Canal would have to be carried 20 miles below the point selected for the mouth of the cut suggested by Mr. Login, and would prove more costly than that gentleman's project. The possibility also of maintaining a masonry head in an alluvial soil on the bank of so vast a river as the Irrawaddy appeared very doubtful.

A low tract of land, from 5 to 8 miles broad, on the right bank of the Indus, between Dehra Ghazee Khan and the mountains, was subject to an annual inundation, which cut off for the time all communication between the Town and Cantonment of Dehra Ghazee Khan and the frontier posts, and entailed an annual loss of about Rupees 73,000, more than a third of which fell upon the Government.

Other remedial measures having been attended with but partial success, a bund 11 miles long obliquely across the inlet to the depressed tract of land has been constructed at a cost of Rupees 65,607-2-2.

This is a new Canal for irrigation to be constructed in Rohilcund, at a cost of about Rupees 84,000. The work, it is expected, will not only be of great benefit to the country, but will also prove very remunerative.

The works in completion of this magnificent scheme of the Ganges Canal have been steadily advancing. The latest Report of Colonel R. Baird Smith, the Director of Canals in those Provinces, is about to be printed as a *Selection from the Records of the Public Works Department*.

The projects noted on the margin, which are estimated to cost in the aggregate about Rupees 15,25,000, form part of a noble line of internal navigation.

Canals. &c., connected with the Godavery Works in Rajahmundry.

Madras Budget 1855-56.

1. Samulcotta and Tonee Navigable Canal,	Rs. 2,34,304	9	11
2. Samulcotta and Cocanada ditto,	1,17,339	0	0
3. Mogultoor to Cocanada ditto,	1,22,357	0	0
4. Irrigation and Navigation Works in the Central Delta,	3,15,932	0	0
5. Kistna Anicut and Ellore Navigable Canal,	2,14,384	10	2
6. Masulipatam and Poolai Canal,	2,37,106	12	0
7. Toongobuddra and Gunttoor ditto,	1,46,786	13	11
8. Extension of the Eastern Coast Canal, from Doogoorazpatam to the Kistnapatam back-water,	1,39,664	15	8

They are parts of the Godavery and Kistna anicut systems, and being available for irrigation, as

well as navigation, will largely develop the useful effect of these magnificent works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARBOURS, BUILDINGS, &c.

CIVIL.

The question of opening the Strand Bank at Calcutta as a Public Wharf, and of placing a number of pontoon landing stages along it, to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods, is under consideration.

Strand Bank, Calcutta.
Cons. 18th May 1855, Nos. 9 to 12.
Cons. 13th July 1855, Nos. 5 and 6.

The improvement of the Coringa Harbour will cost about Rupees 63,000. The principal work is the straightening and shortening of the channel, which runs North parallel with the Coast from the Godavery Delta to Coringa, and carries, during the freshes, a considerable volume of the Godavery water. This measure, it is expected, will produce a scour and keep open the mouth of the Channel. The earth obtained from the excavation of the new cuts is to be heaped up as an island of refuge for the inhabitants on the occurrence of sea inundations.

Improvement of the Coringa and Cocanada Harbours.
Madras Budget, 1855-56.

For the improvement of the Cocanada Harbour, it is intended to face both the banks with stone, and run them out as groynes, so as in fact to extend the river into deep water and thus to keep the mouth open by means of the scour, which, it is expected, will be obtained from the reflux of the tide. This work will cost about Rupees 84,639.

The ground required for this Dépôt is to be obtained by walling out the sea on a part of the Coast near Colaba and filling up the interior space with sand. The site selected is stated by the Local Authorities to be the most convenient available, and a Timber Dépôt is considered by them to be an urgent want.

Timber Dépôt in the Coast near Colaba (Bombay).
Cons. 14th Sept. 1855, Nos. 7 to 19.

The design for a new Post Office in Calcutta was originally prepared by the late Major General Forbes, in communication with the Post Office Committee, but was subsequently modified in some important particulars by Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn. Thus modified, the building was estimated to cost Rupees 3,34,982-3-9. The design did not however meet the approval of the Honorable the Court of Directors, who requested the opinion of the Government as to the possibility of procuring a better design, by inviting competition in India. As an alternative to this method, the Honorable Court proposed to ask the advice of an eminent Architect in England, but required a full specification of the wants of the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Establishments, both of which are to be accommodated in the same building.

New Post Office in Calcutta.
Cons. 25th May 1855, Nos. 25 to 28.

It was decided by the Government to adopt the latter course, as it was understood that the Director General of the Post Office of India, then in England, would be in communication with the Honorable Court regarding the affairs of his Department.

A design for the Calcutta Presidency College was submitted to the Home Authorities, but was objected to, and a revised design is now under preparation by Lieut.-Colonel Goodwyn.

Calcutta Presidency College.
Cons. 30th March 1855, Nos. 12 to 14.
Cons. 14th Sept. 1855, Nos. 13 to 38.

A Hall for the meetings of the Legislative Council is to be added to the Government Building lately occupied by the Home Department. This, with other improvements, is calculated to cost about Rupees 29,000.

Legislative Council Chamber.
Cons. 21st Jan. 1856, Nos. 174 to 176.
Cons. 22nd Feb. 1856, No. 89.
Cons. 18th April 1856, Nos. 109 to 112.
Cons. 13th June 1856, Nos. 85 and 86.

An Estimate, amounting to Rupees 1,13,304, with a plan for a Brick-work Jail at Prome, was submitted to Government by the Commissioner of Pegu, who was anxious that a building of non-com-

Jail at Prome.

Cons. 28th Feb. 1856, Nos. 557 to 559.

bustible materials should be erected as speedily as possible.

The Estimate has been recommended to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the design will be modified in conformity with suggestions offered by the Inspector of Prisons.

MILITARY.

Very large expenditure has been incurred on Military Buildings, owing partly to the formation of new Cantonments in the Punjab and Pegu and partly to the determination of Government to afford greatly improved accommodation to the European Troops. Large and expensive Barracks and other buildings have either already been constructed, or are in course of construction, while others have been sanctioned, but

Fort William.
Cooly Bazar.
Rangoon.
Toung-hoo.
Nanyan.
Ferozepore.
Sealkote.
Rawal Pindee.

Peshawur.
Nowsheera.
Deesa.
Dugshai.
Mooltan.
Belgaum.
Ahmednuggur.
Secunderabad.

have not yet been commenced. The Reports of the Local Governments will contain a description of the nature and cost of each of these works, and it will therefore suffice to show in the margin some of the Stations for which the most costly of these buildings have been sanctioned.

It is under contemplation to fix a standard plan of Barracks for European Troops for the plains of India, with their necessary adjuncts of Hospitals, &c. The several Local Governments have, with this view, been called upon to furnish Plans and Estimates of all such Barracks now in existence, together with a design to be prepared by the Engineer Department, in consultation with the Military Authorities, such as the respective Governments may be able to recommend as a standard design.

Barracks for Europeans Troops.

School Rooms, Bakeries,
Slaughter Houses, Fives' Courts,
Skittle Alleys.

Designs have also been called for of School Rooms adapted to the improved system of Education for European Troops serving in India, as also of Bakeries and Slaughter Houses, of Fives' Courts, Skittle Alleys, &c.

This work has been undertaken with a hope of improving the salubrity of this Cantonment. The measure, it is roughly calculated, will involve an outlay of Rupees 1,06,400. Steps are also in contemplation for the supply of water to the Cantonment.

Drainage of the Peshawur Cantonment.
Cons. 13th July 1855, Nos. 183 to 185.

The following Abstracts will show the recorded expenditure in Public Works for the year 1853-54 and that estimated for the year 1854-55. They are based on general Statements of the Public Works expenditure in the several Presidencies furnished by the Finance Department, but the data for the sub-division and classification have been obtained in part directly from the Local Governments and in part from Progress Reports and other documents furnished by the Executive Department.

Expenditure in 1853-54,
and Estimated Expenditure for
1854-55.

From these Statements, which however are confessedly incomplete, it would appear that the actual expenditure on new works for 1853-54, added to that estimated for 1854-55, for the same object, amounted to 3½ crores of Rupees, exclusive of 2½ crores expended in maintenance of existing Works, Establishments, &c.

EXPENDITURE on Public Works in 1853-54.

CLASSES OF WORK.	Salaries, Establishments, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Repairs.	New Works.	Land rented and purchased.	TOTAL.
Churches, Public Offices, Jails, and Miscellaneous Buildings and Works ..	18,12,399	5,37,129	5,44,387	31,416	29,25,331
Embankments ..	Included in the above {	5,70,958	....	....	5,70,958
Roads and Bridges ..		18,28,558	39,76,631	12,547	58,17,739
Light-houses, Dock-yards, and Harbours ..		45,930	1,12,115	11,000	1,69,045
Inland Navigation ..		28,209	42,679	....	70,888
Irrigation Works ..	9,67,109	24,67,777	38,73,822	71,450	73,80,158
Railroads. { Charges for Government Officers and for Lands supplied to private Companies working under Government guarantee }	97,586	....	....	1,61,501	2,62,067
Electric Telegraph ..	38,183	....	10,19,736	....	10,57,919
Military ..	12,37,365	9,56,349	33,70,092	1,39,974	57,03,780
Unclassified ..	....	....	21,69,485	....	21,69,485
Total ..	41,52,612	61,34,910	1,51,08,950	4,30,888	2,61,27,390

Estimate for 1854-55.

CLASSES OF WORK.	Salaries, Establishments, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Repairs.	New Works.	Land rented and purchased.	TOTAL.
Churches, Public Offices, Jails, and Miscellaneous Buildings and Works ..	18,63,637	5,14,200	15,12,225	1,192	39,21,254
Embankments ..	Included in the above {	6,36,500	....	1,000	6,37,500
Roads and Bridges ..		14,28,560	61,86,566	40,000	76,55,126
Light-houses, Harbours, and Dock-yards ..		31,801	1,10,241	....	1,42,042
Inland Navigation ..		....	2,80,000	....	2,80,000
Irrigation Works ..	10,59,500	20,27,236	64,13,985	1,05,000	96,05,721
Railroads ..	93,000	....	....	1,34,800	2,27,800
Electric Telegraph ..	64,800	....	5,38,000	....	6,02,800
Military ..	9,39,600	8,16,651	59,56,510	....	77,12,761
Unclassified ..	....	....	3,73,522	....	3,73,522
Total ..	40,20,537	54,54,918	2,14,01,049	2,81,992	3,11,58,526
Grand Total for two years ..	81,73,179	1,18,89,858	3,65,09,999	7,12,880	5,72,85,916

DETAILS of the principal items of Expenditure on New Works.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	Names of the Works.	Expenditure as per Accounts of 1853-54.	Estimated for 1854-55.
	<i>Churches, Public Offices, Jails, and Miscellaneous Buildings and Works.</i>		
	The new Works included in the first item of the foregoing Statement are in very few instances specified in the Financial Statements, and are very numerous, and for the most part not of any large amount.		
	<i>Embankments.</i>		
	The Expenditure on Embankments includes renewals and new Works, as well as repairs, but the whole Expenditure is entered under the single head "Poolbundee."		
	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>		
BENGAL	.. New Works on the Grand Trunk Road, namely, the Bridges over the Muggra and Sautgong Khals, the Leclajun, Morhur, Boorkya, Bootana and Borakur Rivers, the Viaduct over the Doorgowtee flood, and the Causeway in the bed of the Soane ..	1,17,827	
	The Patna and Gya Roads ..	0	
	The Dacca and Arracan Road ..	2,92,136	8,22,000
	The Tonghoop Road ..	81,427	
N. W. PROVINCES.	The Hindoostan and Thibet Road ..	56,409	
	New Works on the Grand Trunk Road in the N. W. Provinces ..		
	New Works on the Great Deccan Road ..	4,16,703	2,60,000
	" " " " Agra and Bombay Road ..		
PUNJAB	.. Grand Trunk Road from Kurnal to Lahore ..		1,19,578
	Lahore and Peshawur Road ..	20,26,093	17,95,821
	Other Roads in the Punjab ..		4,08,191
MADRAS	.. Trunk Roads in the Madras Presidency ..	2,95,145	4,10,756
	Constructing Roads in Bellary to provide for the poor during the scarcity ..	2,45,083	1,07,160
	Ditto ditto ditto in Nellore ..	51,000	70,577
	District Roads ..	2,53,350	14,50,549
BOMBAY	.. Poona and Sholapore Roads ..	0	1,11,224
	Other Roads in Bombay and Scinde ..	Not separated from repairs	5,89,620
BENGAL & PEGU	.. " " " Bengal and Pegu ..	1,38,461	41,090
	Total ..	39,76,634	61,86,566
	<i>Light-houses, Dock-yards, and Harbours.</i>		
BENGAL	.. Sangor Light-house ..	55,000	
MADRAS	.. Improving the Harbours of Cuddalore and Porto Novo ..	19,915	25,155
	Deepening the Coring Bar ..	0	36,000
BOMBAY	.. Extension of the Musjid Bunder ..	16,986	6,936
	Lengthening the Upper Duncar Dock ..	9,801	627
SCINDE	.. Permanent Pier at Keamara ..	10,413	
BOMBAY & SCINDE	.. Minor Works ..	0	41,496
	Total ..	1,12,115	1,10,241

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	Names of the Works.	Expenditure as per Accounts of 1854-54.	Estimated for 1854-55.
<i>Inland Navigation.</i>			
BENGAL ..	New Canal at Oolta Danga, Calcutta ..	0	1,92,000
	Improvement of Tolly's Nullah ..	0	58,000
MADRAS ..	Canal from between Ponany and Choughaut to the Muttawar Road in Nillalabar ..	25,211	
	Improving the Navigation of the Godavery ..	0	30,000
	Works in the Paun-baum Channell ..	12,971	
	Minor Works ..	4,497	
	Total ..	42,679	2,80,000
<i>Irrigation Works.</i>			
N.W PROVINCES..	The Ganges Canal, improving the Eastern } Jumna Canal, and other Works .. }	19,56,603	38,00,000
PUNJAB ..	Barce Doab Canal and other Works ..	10,13,913	12,81,911
RAJPOOTANA ..	Irrigation Works at Ajmeer ..	0	5,000
MADRAS ..	Godavery Ancient and Channels, Kistna Ani- cut, and several other Works .. }	9,03,306	11,47,503
BOMBAY & SCINDE	Irrigation Works in Bombay and Scinde ..	Not separated from repairs }	1,79,571
	Total ..	38,73,822	64,13,985
<i>Military Works.</i>			
PUNJAB ..	Fort at Abvozai ..	50,000	
BOMBAY ..	New Powder Magazine ..	9,664	
ADEN ..	Fortifications and Barracks at Aden ..	85,682	1,24,607
SCINDE ..	Arsenal and Powder Magazines at Kurrachee ..	40,917	
PUNJAB ..	Barracks, &c., at Peshawur ..	1,03,427	
Ditto ..	Levelling and Road-making at ditto ..	1,64,000	
Ditto ..	Barracks, &c., at Lahore ..	6,56,532	
	" " " Sealkote ..	6,50,252	
	" " " Rawal Pindee ..	2,80,032	
	" " " Nowshera ..	2,19,588	
PEGU ..	" " " Rangoon ..	1,89,729	
BENGAL ..	" " " Darjeeling ..	41,290	
MADRAS ..	" " " in the Neilgherries ..	1,08,662	50,000
	" " " at Secunderabad ..	0	4,00,000
SCINDE ..	" " " Kurrachee ..	1,02,077	57,885
	Other smaller Works too numerous to detail ..	6,69,320	3,54,018
BENGAL ..	For the Lower Provinces generally ..	0	1,00,000
N.W. PROVINCES..	" " Punjab and N. W. Provinces ..	0	37,00,000
PEGU ..	" " Pegu ..	0	10,00,000
MADRAS ..	" " Madras ..	0	1,70,000
	Total ..	33,70,192	59,56,510

UNCLASSIFIED.

This head includes items entered in the Financial Statement as "Advances for the construction of Public Works," of which the details could not be obtained from other sources.

THE following Statements relate to the Official Year under report :-

No. 1 shows the aggregate amount of the *Estimates* for works to be commenced or continued during the year 1855-56.

No. 2 contrasts the Revenue with the amount of *Expenditure* sanctioned for the same works.

This latter Statement shows the proportion of Gross Revenue to be expended on Public Works in 1855-56 to be—

For Punjab	44½
„ Scinde.....	24½
„ Madras.....	10
„ Bombay (exclusive of Scinde).....	6¼
„ North-Western Provinces	5
„ Bengal.....	3

	Amount authorized for the year 1855-56.	PEGU.			STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS.			TOTAL AUTHORIZED FOR 1855-56.
		Total Estimate sanc- tioned.	Amount already pro- posed.	Amount authorized for the year 1855-56.	Total Estimate sanc- tioned.	Amount already ex- pended.	Amount authorized for the year 1855-56.	
.	99,070
.	53,287	.....	19,000	6,24,985
.	35,000	.....	10,000	44,000
.	40,000	.....	20,000	45,000
.	3,56,000
.	1,31,948
.	3,03,852
.
.	1,47,478
.	1,28,287	.....	49,000	.....
.
.	10,19,556
.
.
.	74,000
.	3,37,339
.
.
323	16,42,268	18,12,998	.....	.....	.....	38,55,154
344	65,240	4,92,979	8,79,760	.....	.....	.....	60,78,121
311	5,48,822	54,495	1,21,559	.....	.....	.....	5,41,437
271	85,968
.	15,033
.	1,00,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	3,49,513
261	43,39,721
.
.	3,09,697	41,577	1,56,320	.....	.....	.....	3,06,044
010	10,23,759	22,31,319	30,00,637	.....	.....	Punjab	60,00,000
010	2,47,48,219
010	*60,00,000	10,23,759	22,31,319	+30,00,637	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Gross Revenue of the under-mentioned Provinces, and the amount of Expenditure on sanctioned Works for 1855-56.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	Gross Revenue in 1854-55.		Amount of Expenditure authorized for 1855-56.	Per-centage upon Gross Revenue.
BOMBAY ..	4,83,37,670	Large Works above 25,000	31,53,551	6 8 per cent.
		Works below 25,000	3,75,691	0 12 per cent.
			35,29,152	7 4 per cent.
MADRAS ..	5,00,19,357	Large Works above 25,000	41,20,949	8 4 per cent.
		Works below 25,000	8,69,721	1 12 per cent.
			49,90,670	10 0 per cent.
BENGAL ...	11,76,18,484	Large Works above 25,000	35,56,201	3 0 per cent.
		Works below 25,000	6,26,396	0 8 per cent.
			41,82,597	3 8 per cent.
N. W. PROVINCES	6,20,45,500	Large Works above 25,000	26,24,397	4 3¼ per cent.
		Works below 25,000	3,71,766	0 9½ per cent.
			29,96,163	4 13½ per cent.
PUNJAB ...	1,34,84,500	... ..	60,00,000	44 8 per cent.
BOMBAY ...	4,83,37,670	... ..	35,29,152	
Less—SCINDE ...	25,72,980	... ..	6,30,347	24 0½ per cent.
BOMBAY, <i>exclusive</i> OF SCINDE ...	4,57,64,690	... ..	28,98,805	6 4 per cent.

RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE subject of Railway communication in India, was first laid before the Supreme Government by Mr. R. Macdonald Stephenson, in 1843; and in 1845, the Honorable Court appointed Mr. Simms to be Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in the Railway Department.

In 1845, Mr. Simms was instructed, in concert with two Engineer Officers, Captains Boileau and Western, to examine and report upon a direct line from Calcutta to Benares, and to report generally whether there was any thing in the soil or climate of India, or in the habits of its population, inimical to the introduction of Railways. The Report of this Committee was favorable alike in the local and general questions.

In 1849,* the Honorable East India Company entered into a contract,† with the East Indian Railway Company, for the construction of an experimental line, which was to cost one million sterling, and to be selected with a view to its forming a portion of a trunk line to the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Simms reported‡ on the subject in April 1850. The Governor General recorded a Minute,§ recommending the line from Howrah to Raneegunge.

This was sanctioned by the Honorable Court,|| and work was commenced in the latter end of 1850, when Major Kennedy was appointed Consulting Engineer, in succession to Mr. Simms, and submitted a Report,¶ in which he advocated the Ganges Valley line in preference to the more direct hilly route. The Most Noble the Governor General** concurred generally in Major Kennedy's views, which were also approved by the Honorable Court.††

In March 1851, Major Kennedy returned to Europe, and was succeeded by Major W. E. Baker. In the end of 1851, a line‡‡ was surveyed, and reported§§ on, between Burdwan and Rajmehal, and an extension of the Railway Company's Capital by £1,000,000||| was sanctioned for the purpose of executing this line.¶¶

In the cold weather of 1852-53,*** a line was surveyed from Rajmehal to Allahabad, and reported on, and in April 1853,††† the Governor General's celebrated Railway Minute was recorded, and the construction, by the East Indian Railway Company, of a line, from Burdwan to Delhi, was soon afterwards sanctioned by the Honorable Court,‡‡‡ and interest was guaranteed on a Capital of £9,000,000, inclusive of the £1,000,000§§§ already sanctioned for the Rajmehal extension.

* Honorable Court's Financial Despatch, No. 270, of 1849, dated 14th November.

† Deed of Contract, dated 17th August 1849.

‡ Mr. Simms's Report, dated 29th April 1850.—*India Selection*, No. I, p. 1.

§ Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 4th July 1850.

|| Honorable Court's Financial Despatch, No. 46 of 1850, dated 4th December.

¶ Major Kennedy's Report, dated 29th January 1851.—*India Selection*, No. I, p. 33.

** Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 8th February 1851.

†† Honorable Court's Financial Despatch, No. 45 of 1851, dated 20th August.

‡‡ *India Selection*, No. I, pp. 88 to 94.

§§ Minute by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 15th March 1852.

||| Honorable Court's Financial Despatch, No. 45 of 1852, dated 8th September.

¶¶ Deed of Contract, dated 15th February 1854.

*** Parliamentary Blue Book, p. 4.

††† Parliamentary Blue Book, p. 113.

‡‡‡ Financial (Railway) Despatch, No. 8 of 1853, dated 17th August.

§§§ Deed of Contract, dated 15th February 1854.

Cons. 23rd Dec. 1853, Nos.
21 and 22.

Cons. 2nd Dec. 1853, Nos.
64 to 67.

In December 1853, the extension of the Railway, from the Raneegunge Station up to the actual site of the Raneegunge Coal Pits, was sanctioned by the Government of India. The construction of Electric Telegraphs for the Railways in India was also sanctioned in the same month.

Cons. 9th June 1854, Nos.
41 to 45.
Cons. 30th June 1854, Nos.
27 to 29.
Cons. 28th July 1854, Nos.
64 to 68.
Cons. 1st Dec. 1854, Nos.
45 to 50.
Cons. 14th Sept. 1855, Nos.
130 to 133.

Cons. 23rd Nov. 1855, Nos.
125 to 126.

Cons. 22nd June 1855, No. 33.

The direction of the line from Burdwan to Allahabad having been previously approved, that from Allahabad to Cawnpore was sanctioned in June 1854; from Cawnpore to near Agra, in December 1854; and thence *via* Agra and Muttra to Delhi, in November 1855. Surveys of two alternative lines to Lahore were executed in 1854-55, and additional Surveys, from Mirzapore and Allahabad to Jubbulpore, were completed during the last cold season, and are now under consideration. Surveys from Cawnpore to Bhilsa, and for the extension of the Raneegunge mineral branch, were authorized in 1855, but have not yet been executed.

Cons. 15th Sept. 1854, Nos.
65 and 66.

Cons. 26th Jan. 1855, Nos.
114 and 115.

In September 1854, a proposition to shorten the line of Railway, in rounding the Hills near Monghyr, by tunnelling 1,000 feet through a jutting spur of rock, which was calculated to shorten the distance by two and a half miles, was approved, and in January 1855, the construction of a tunnel at Rajmehal, by which the line was shortened three and a half miles, was sanctioned.

Cons. 7th April 1854, Nos.
71 to 74.

Cons. 18th Aug. 1854, Nos.
28 to 41.

the 3rd February 1855.

From Howrah to Pundooah, thirty-seven and a half miles, the Railway was open for traffic on the 15th August. On the 7th April 1854, the rates for the conveyance of goods and passengers by the Railway were approved, and the General Rules and Regulations for the Railways in India were passed on the 18th August 1854. The official opening of the whole line to Raneegunge took place on

Cons. 19th Jan. 1855, Nos.
119 to 123.

A project for a brick bridge, to carry the Railway over the Soane, was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1855, but the Railway Directors objected to this mode of construction, and obtained the consent of the Honorable Court* to the erection of an iron bridge.

It is calculated, that the portion of the Railway, from Allahabad to Agra (except the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad) will be ready by the end of 1857, and arrangements are in progress for opening this portion of the line separately.

The section between Burdwan and Rajmehal was to have been completed in 1858, and the remainder probably not till 1859.

It having been represented† to the Honorable the Court of Directors, that much advantage would be derived, if an experienced Iron and Mineral Viewer were sent out to

* Honorable Court's Despatch, No. 21 of 1855, dated 5th September.

† Financial (Railway) Letter from Court No. 13 of 1855, dated 16th May.—Ditto ditto, No. 19 of 1855, dated 8th August.

this country, Mr. D. Smith was appointed by them to the situation. The object of the appointment is two-fold—*first*, to ascertain the suitability of the coal found in India to Railway uses, either in its mineral state or in the shape of coke, and *secondly*, to solve the question as to the practicability and expediency of reducing the iron ore, found in various parts of Bengal, into a state fit for the purposes of manufacture.

Mr. Smith arrived in Bengal on the 16th October 1855, and his Report of the result of his operations during the past season has been received.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

In March 1851, the Report of Colonel Pears, C. B., was submitted.

In 1852, the Madras Railway Company entered into a contract, with the Honorable East India Company, to construct an experimental line to Vaniembaddy.

A Survey was ordered from Madras, by Cuddapah to Bellary, to meet the Bombay
Cons. 4th March 1853, No. 73. line, and from Vaniembaddy, by Salem to Ponany, on the Malabar Coast.

The construction of the latter line was sanctioned* by the Honorable Court ; beginning from both ends. The line from Vaniembaddy to Bangalore was also sanctioned.†

Cons. 5th April 1855, Nos. 49 to 56.
 Cons. 22nd June 1855, Nos. 28 to 31. In 1855, the Madras Government proposed to dispense with the line from Madras *viâ* Cuddapah to Bellary, and to substitute for it, the connecting link from Bangalore to Bellary *viâ* Cuddapah towards the Coast.

This proposal was not approved by the Supreme Government,‡ but the general question, regarding the direction of the line connecting Madras and Bellary, was referred to the Honorable Court, whose concurrence in the views of the Government of India has since been intimated.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

In 1845, a line was surveyed from Bombay to Kallian, and up the Syhadree Range by the Malay Ghât, from the top of which it was to branch Northward and Southward.

In 1849, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company entered into a contract,§ with the Honorable East India Company, for the construction of an experimental line, 35 miles long, calculated to cost £500,000, to form part of a trunk line connecting Bombay with Kandeish and Berar, and generally with the other Presidencies of India.

* Despatch from the Hon'ble Court to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 7 of 1853, dated 14th September.

† Letter to Fort St. George, dated 22nd June 1855, No. 713. Minutes by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 8th May 1855.

‡ Letter to the Honorable Court, No. 10 of 1855, dated 22nd June.

§ Honorable Court's Financial Despatch to the Government of India, No. 27 of 1849, dated 14th November

In 1854, the surveys of the Bhore and Thull Ghâts were completed. In 1852, Colonel Kennedy submitted* his Memoir, objecting to the lines proposed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Engineers.

The first section of the Bombay line was opened to traffic on the 16th April 1853.

During the season of 1853-54, Surveys were executed in prolongation of the Thull Ghât line to Jubbulpore, and in prolongation of the Bhore Ghât line to the Kistna.†

Cons. 15th Dec. 1854, Nos. 126 to 133.
Letter to Court, No. 24 of 1854, of 22nd Dec.

On the 13th December 1854, the Government of India approved the Bhore Ghât line, and recommended to the Honorable Court that it should be adopted for the South-East trunk line to Madras.

On the 14th September 1855, the Government of India approved‡ the Thull Ghât line, and recommended its adoption as a local line to Kandeish, and its extension to Julgaon. A Survey for an extension of this line due East to Nagpore was also sanctioned.

Cons. 14th Sept. 1855, Nos. 126 to 128.

The result of this Survey was reported by the Government of Bombay on the 13th November 1855, and on the 21st December, the Government of India§ recommended that sanction should be accorded to the construction of the Eastern line from Kandeish to Berar and Nagpore.

The fourth section of the line was opened to traffic to Wasindree in October 1855.

The traffic on this length (51 miles) now amounts to about Rupees 4,000 per week.

The Honorable Court have now sanctioned the extension of this line, through the valley of the Nerbudda, to meet a line from the Ganges valley to Jubbulpore.

They have also sanctioned the branch line to Nagpore.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company was organized in 1852, and was permitted to survey lines from Bombay, *viâ* Surat, Baroda, and Neemuch, to Agra, also from Surat, by the valley of the Taptee, into Kandeish, with an extension into the valley of the Nerbudda. In the event of neither of these lines being conceded to the Company, the expenses of the Survey were to be repaid by the Company, to which the construction of the line might be entrusted. The result of the Surveys was reported by Colonel Kennedy in 1854.

Cons. 19th May 1854, Nos. 87 and 88.

Cons. 3rd Nov. 1854, Nos. 40 to 52.

* Honorable Court's Financial Despatch to the Government of India, No. 51 of 1852, dated 22nd September. Memoir by Major J. P. Kennedy, dated 14th September 1852.

† Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Honorable Court, No. 10 G., dated 19th March 1855.—Report by Mr. J. J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, dated 6th October 1854.—Minutes by the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay, dated 24th February and 7th March 1855.—Minutes by the Honorable Mr. Lumsden, dated 6th and 8th March 1855.

‡ Letter from the Government of India to the Honorable Court, No. 16 of 1855, dated 14th September.

§ Letter to the Honorable Court, No. 29 of 1855, dated 21st December.

They were considered favorable as regards the Coast lines from Bombay to Baroda, but less so in respect to the Taptee valley line. The line from Baroda to Neemuch appeared so unfavorable, that an alternative line was proposed from Baroda, *via* Ahmedabad and Palee, to Delhi.

After consideration of this Report, the Government of India determined to recommend* to the Honorable Court, to concede to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company the construction of a Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad, to await further information of the Thull Ghât line, before coming to any decision on that of the Taptee valley, and to require the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company to prosecute further Surveys, in view to the connexion of their line with the North-Western Frontier of India.

Subsequently, on the receipt of full Reports on the Thull Ghât line, the Taptee valley line was rejected, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company were instructed to survey a new line from Baroda, or Ahmedabad, to Agra, or Delhi, and from Broach, by the Tirella Ghât, to Agra.

These Surveys have since been completed under the directions of Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, and the results are now under the consideration of Government.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

In December 1853, the Government of Bombay forwarded Reports from Lieutenant Chapman, who was deputed, in August 1852, to examine the ground between Kurrachee and the Indus, with a view to the forming of a constantly navigable Channel. The Reports embraced two projects, one for a Canal, from Jurruck to Kurrachee, and the other, for a Railway, from Kotree to Kurrachee. The Government of India sanctioned the entertainment of an Establishment to carry out the Surveys for the completion of these plans.

In 1855, the Scinde Railway Company entered into an agreement with the East India Company, and the Honorable Court,† in February 1855, sanctioned the construction, by this Company, of a line from Kurrachee to some point on the Indus, to be decided by the Government of India, in communication with the Government of Bombay, and guaranteed interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon the Capital of £500,000 required for the execution of the line.

In May 1855, the appointment of a Deputy Superintending Engineer was sanctioned by the Bombay Government, and the Commissioner of Scinde, who was consulted on the subject, suggested that Jurruck should be the terminal point of the proposed line, and that the direction should be decided after the completion of the Surveys, for which Surveyors were on their way out from England.

* Minutes by the Most Noble the Governor General, dated 12th and 28th October 1854.—Letter to Court of Directors, No. 23 of 1854, dated 3rd November.

† Honorable Court's Despatch No. 2 of 1855, dated 21st February.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

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Report

ON THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1855-56.

THE extent of country placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Madras Presidency comprises in the aggregate an area of 136,872 square miles, with a population of more than twenty-two millions of souls. It is inhabited by races widely differing from each other in religion, habits and social customs. The variety of tongues is also so great, that sometimes within a single Province four or five distinct languages prevail. For example, in Canara, the Canarese, Tulu, Malayalim and Concan languages—having little or no affinity with each other—are spoken by different classes, and on the Neilgherry Hills the Thodars, Buddagars, Kotars and Irulars have each a different dialect, while Tamil is the vernacular and official language of the District. It is necessary to advert to these circumstances, in order to show the disadvantages under which Justice is here dispensed. To maintain the Civil rights and privileges, and to protect the lives and property of this immense population, spread over so wide a surface, there were in 1855 only about 100 European functionaries, aided by Native Agents.

Extent of Territory under jurisdiction of Courts, character and number of population subject to them, difficulties experienced in the administration of Justice.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The following are the tribunals established for the redress of Civil injuries :

Tribunals for the redress of Civil injuries. the Sudder Court in suits above Rupees 45,000 ; 20 Civil Judges in suits above Rupees 10,000 ; 9 Subordinate Judges and 12 Principal Sudder Ameens in suits under Rupees 10,000 ; 23 Sudder Ameens in suits under Rupees 2,500 ; and 126 District Moonsiffs in suits under Rupees 1,000 in value. The Sudder Court is the tribunal of ultimate appeal in suits below Rupees 10,000 ; but from their decrees in suits above that sum, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council. There are also 3 Government Agents, with 6 Assistants, having jurisdiction in suits above Rupees 2,500 in value. In Combaconum there is an Assistant Judge appointed to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Moonsiffs.

3. The wrongs remedied by this branch of the Judicial Administration vary in their

Suits on Bonds and adjustment of Accounts. nature according to the value of the land and the general commercial condition of the Province in which they occur. The most fruitful source of litigation in every District is found in monetary transactions ; by far the greater number of suits during the year having been instituted to recover sums due on Bonds and on adjustment of Accounts. These, for the most part, have their origin in the system of borrowing money universally prevalent amongst all classes of the community throughout the country. The greatest number of suits of the above descriptions

were filed in the Zillah of Combaconum, which comprehends the Province of Tanjore, at present the largest grain-producing District in the Presidency, and therefore the one in which monetary dealings are carried on upon the most extensive scale.

4. Actions for simple debts are also very numerous in all the Zillahs.

Action for simple debts.

5. Where land has a saleable value, the title to possession becomes a very prolific subject of litigation, and the Districts in which actions of this kind are most frequent are therefore generally those which enjoy the greatest agricultural prosperity. Thus there were more suits for the recovery of land in the flourishing Provinces of Tanjore, Canara, and North Malabar, where the above condition exists, than in any other District.

Suits to recover possession of land.

6. The mutual rights of landlord and tenant, though in some places more clearly defined by prescriptive usage than in others, form everywhere the ground of much contention. The cause is chiefly to be found in the desire of each party to overreach and defraud the other, the defendants plea generally being either that he has paid his rent, which in many cases is not the fact, or that more has been demanded than was originally stipulated, which is often true. Another cause is that the small amount of capital necessary for commencing farming renders many who should only be laborers anxious to be farmers. Salem has been the scene of the largest number of actions for the recovery of arrears of rent.

Disputes between landlords and tenants.

7. Suits for maintenance are also of common occurrence, but do not depend upon any peculiar circumstances, whether of a local or social character.

Suits for maintenance.

8. Disputes respecting inheritance and division of family property have been more numerous in Canara than elsewhere, the reason being that a rule of succession obtains amongst the great body of the landholders, which, from being unnatural in its principles, is ever attempted to be evaded. By that law ancestral property descends through the female line and passes to the sister's son, the senior male member of the family having the management; while the son, who would be the natural heir, is altogether excluded from the patrimony, and inherits, not his father's, but his uncle's property, through his mother. The effect of this is to foster combinations between father and son for the purpose of disinheriting the nephew by alienating the property during the father's lifetime, on the asserted ground that it is self-acquired and therefore not subject to the above rule; while it is the object of the nephew to show that it is ancestral and thereby to prevent such alienation. A state of things is arising here, which must eventually be productive of serious difficulties in the adjudication of disputes respecting succession. Many families among the Moplahs, who are of Arabian descent and profess the Mahomedan religion, have, from time immemorial, observed this Law of Inheritance, though the institution of a Hindoo prince; and intermarriages are frequently taking place between them and other Moplah families, in which the Mahomedan rule of succession prevails. The adjudication therefore of disputes among the descendants of families so allied by intermarriage becomes extremely intricate and difficult.

Inheritance and division of ancestral property.

9. The only other actions which need be noticed are those to recover damages for various injuries sustained, as for breach of contract, defamation and trespass, and for losses occasioned by the acts of the defendants. Of these there were a considerable number filed in every Zillah. The suits instituted for other purposes were very few, the subjects above dwelt upon being invariably the chief sources of litigation.

Actions for damages.

Total of Civil actions. The entire number of Civil actions of every description filed in all the Courts of the Presidency amounted to 88,635.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

10. Many of the Judicial Officers employed in redressing Civil or private wrongs are likewise engaged in the punishment of public or Criminal injuries. Criminal Justice is administered by the Foujdaree Udalt, 20 Session Judges, 9 Subordinate Judges, 12 Principal Sudder Ameens, 20 Magistrates, 18 Joint Magistrates, 39 Assistant Magistrates, and 304 Heads of Police, and Police Ameens. For the punishment of trivial offences, the heads of villages are also vested with Police powers, and under the provisions of Act No. XII. of 1854, three District Moonsiffs are exercising Criminal jurisdiction.

11. The same causes which engender litigation often tend also to produce crime. Thus the number of persons imprisoned for various periods up to fourteen years was greater in Tanjore than in any other Zillah; violence and forgery being frequently resorted to in order to gain possession of land which is here very valuable, or to satisfy a feeling of revenge at having been dispossessed. On account also of the richness of the District, and the cowardice of the inhabitants in defending their property, robbers frequently come from a distance to commit depredations within it.

High value of land how a cause of crime.

12. But there are also other causes, some of quite an opposite nature, which operate in other parts of the country to bring about the same result, such as continued drought, especially in Districts ill-provided with artificial means of irrigation, leading to an increase of crime, especially of gang-robbery, or the existence of certain castes who are thieves by profession. Causes such as these have been working in the Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Cuddalore Districts, where the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for different periods up to fourteen years almost equals that observed in Tanjore, while no similarity exists as to the general condition of these Districts. The whole number of individuals sentenced to the above punishments was 5,374, the offences for which they were tried, including all the more heinous crimes and misdemeanors unaccompanied by murder or culpable homicide.

Other causes.

Number of persons punished for crimes.

13. Of 49 criminals sentenced to death for murder, 11 were executed in Tinnevely and 10 in Calicut, making nearly one-half of the entire number in only 2 out of 23 Zillahs.† Most of the murders in Tinnevely were committed in the prosecution of gang-robbery, while those in Calicut,

* Vide Statement No. 1 in Appendix.

† Vide Statement No. 2 in Appendix.

without a single exception, were perpetrated under the influence of sudden anger or from revenge. In the latter Zillah, in addition to those convicted and executed, a considerable number of prisoners were charged with murder, but released. The reason of this is to be found in the high spirit of the people and the peculiarity of their social customs. Among the Nairs, there is no marriage rite, and the Law of Inheritance is one which gives rise to constant dissensions and animosities.

14. Fifty-four persons were sentenced to transportation for life and one to be imprisoned for life; 1,058 were flogged for theft, and 158 imprisoned with fine for aggravated assaults and other misdemeanors.

Persons transported for life.

15. The greatest number of punishments, however, were inflicted for petty offences; 38,724 persons having been fined, 8,128 confined in choultries, and 1,515 placed in the stocks. The aggregate of offenders of all descriptions who were actually convicted and punished was 55,071.

Punishment for petty offences.

16. The average proportion of persons punished for offences of all kinds, to the whole population of the Presidency, amounted to 1 in 436. Taking the Zillahs separately, the proportion was greatest in Chingleput, where there was 1 offender to every 228 persons, and it was smallest in Kurnool, where only 1 in every 2,836 individuals was punished. If however the number of those who were subjected to the lighter penalties, such as fine or confinement in stocks or choultries, be deducted, the proportion of criminals to the population is greatly reduced, the average for the whole Presidency being only 1 person convicted of a crime or misdemeanor out of 3,626 of the population. Of convicts of this description, Chingleput still presents the highest and Kurnool still the lowest average, the proportion being 1 in 1,906 in the former and 1 in 15,787 in the latter Zillah. The next in order to these Districts were Chittoor, where the proportion of criminals to the population was 1 in 3,121, and Rajahmundry, where it was only 1 in 11,121.

Proportion of criminals to population.

POLICE.

17. A considerable Police Establishment, which would perhaps be equal to the preservation of the peace and the general prevention or detection of crime, if duly organized, sufficiently remunerated and regularly instructed in their duties, is now maintained in this Presidency, differing in numerical strength and emoluments in different Districts. It comprises two classes, totally distinct, but mutually dependant upon each other for co-operation and support, *viz.*, the Stipendiary and the Rural Police. Every Officer receiving a fixed monthly salary, and whose duties are not confined to any particular locality, from the Head of Police to the Police Peon, is included among the Stipendiary Police, while the Heads of Villages and Village Watchers compose the Rural Police. The former class are expected to devote their whole time and energies to the Public Service, while the latter are remunerated, either in money or grants of land, only for such local and occasional duties as they may be called upon to perform in the maintenance of the peace of their own villages. The Officers comprised under the Stipendiary Police are Heads of Police, Sub-Police Officers, Police Ameens, Jemadars, Duffadars, and Peons.

Two classes comprised, *viz.* Stipendiary and Rural Police.

Stipendiary Police.

18. Heads of Police are not strictly confined to Ministerial duties in the prevention of crime, but exercise Judicial, as well as purely Police functions, being empowered to investigate and punish certain offences of a petty nature. When acting judicially, they are for the most part an useful and efficient body, and relieve the Magistracy of a large amount of business of an unimportant character. The Subordinate Police Officers are only authorized to take cognizance of heinous crimes, and to apprehend and forward the parties to the Heads of Police with the record of their proceedings. The Police Ameens are a very valuable class, vested with judicial powers in the trial of petty offences and the commitment of the offenders in crimes and misdemeanors. Cutwals are also very useful in the maintenance of the peace in large towns. The Police Peons are, at present, extensively employed on other than Police duties, such as the collection of the Revenue and the furnishing of carriage and supplies for travellers. They are, as a body, strangers to the spirit in which their duties should properly be performed, and oppressive in their treatment of offenders and others, and cannot, in most cases, be depended upon, even to serve a Criminal process, without making some unauthorized exaction or placing illegal restraints upon the liberties of the people. The wages of Police Peons are, in many Zillahs, insufficient for their subsistence, and this has the injurious effect of tempting them to prey upon the people. In Malabar there is a regularly trained and disciplined Police Corps, commanded by Commissioned Officers; there are likewise local Corps for Police purposes in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, and those in the latter District are being augmented. These are imperatively necessary for the due protection of life and property in the localities in which they are employed. A temporary addition to the ordinary establishment of Duffadars and Peons has served to check the increase of gang-robbery in the Zillah of Cuddalore.

19. Upon the Rural Police mainly devolves the duty of tracing out offenders and bringing them to justice. Being acquainted with the habits, character and means of every individual of the community, they possess greater facilities and advantages for the detection of crime than the Stipendiary Police. Their interests also being identical with those of the villagers, and their authority being derived rather from prescription than from our laws, they command the sympathy and co-operation of the community, and are successful in discovering ordinary crimes committed within their villages by any of the inhabitants. For the detection of other crimes also, such as gang-robbery for example, they are extremely useful, being able to give information of persons arriving at or near their villages. The Village Watchers, called by various names in different Provinces, are likewise capable of rendering great service in the detection of crime. The efficiency of this class mainly depends upon their local knowledge, and it is therefore of much importance that the office should be held by one of the villagers. Where this condition has been departed from, and the situation has been given to strangers, they must gradually become assimilated in character to the Stipendiary Police, a result which needs to be carefully guarded against.

PRISONS.

20. The Inspector of Prisons took charge of his Office shortly before the commencement of the year, and had, up to the close of it, visited all the principal Jails, with the exception of those of Tinnevely and Madura, which he was not previously acquainted with, and the Jails of Chicacole, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, which he knew. The great extent of the country, the imperfect means of travelling, and attention to Office duties, prevented his completing the tour within the year.

21. The care for the persons of the prisoners manifested by the orders of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut has been responded to by the Officers in charge, as far as circumstances permitted. The prisoners generally were found to be in better condition, as regards food, clothing and attention to their actual wants, than they would have been as free men; the system was, in all other respects, defective. The Jailors, whose salaries are restricted to Rupees 20 monthly, are generally inefficient; the buildings do not allow for sufficient classification, particularly in the case of females, for whom there is often only one common compartment. The practice of sending convicts outside the walls of the Jail to work under the superintendence of Peons, often in small detached parties, opens a door for indulgences of every kind. There is no system of task work, and in no case can the labor performed be regarded as penal. The present buildings do not afford the accommodation required, even for the comparatively small body of prisoners now confined, though the Zillah Jails have, to a great extent, been relieved by gangs being detached for employment under Magistrates and other Officers. The discipline in respect to these gangs, often left without superintendence, is yet more lax than in the Zillah Jails. The sanitary condition of several of the Jails is so bad, notwithstanding repeated attempts to remove the supposed causes, that the Inspector has intimated his opinion that it will be improper to retain them. In the case of the Salem Jail, particularly, he submitted a special report in July last, and as it appeared that the great mortality had during a series of years been attributable to the position of the buildings, the Government directed that steps should be taken for the selection of a better locality. The condition of the Jails of Coimbatore and Madura has been but little better than that of Salem, and the Prison of Combaconum has, during the two last years, become exceedingly unhealthy. The Mangalore Jail has at times been very fatal, but as it appeared that, in some instances, the mortality was rather attributable to the habits of the different classes committed than to the locality, or to any defects in the building, the Inspector refrained from condemning these Jails in every case. In regard, however, to the buildings at Combaconum and Coimbatore, in which Jail dysentery appeared to have become endemic and was very fatal, and which were, in other respects, defective, he advised the erection of new buildings. With the view to the better enforcement of prison and penal discipline and regard to economy, the Inspector recommended that four Division and one Central Jail should be established, the Central Jail being near Madras and the Division Jails being distributed at convenient Stations for the transmission of convicts from other Zillahs. The Central Jail was to be under the charge of an Officer specially appointed, the Division Jails under the charge of first class Jailors, subject to the control of local Officers. It was proposed that all prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment of seven years and upwards, and occasionally those for shorter sentences, should be sent to the Central and Division Jails; that every prisoner should be subjected, in these prisons; and in all prisons newly constructed, to strict confinement within the

walls; in the first instance, at least, in separation; and that, ultimately, the prisoner should be placed in the position of a forced laborer, under the charge of Executive Officers, when he would learn to earn his own living. The great length of the period to which prisoners are now sentenced by the Mofussil Courts, necessarily, it would seem, in order to restrain from crime, induced this suggestion. In suggesting the form of prison, a "Panopticon," the Inspector had in mind the peculiar habits and prejudices of the natives and the difficulty of procuring trustworthy Officers: the design for the building was modified to suit the climate. In respect of the Guard, it was proposed that the duties of Superintendent of work and of guard should be distinct. The internal discipline, the Inspector proposed placing in other hands, and employing European Agency more largely within the walls, as the only means of securing due regard to rules. The present expense of employing convicts without the walls was, according to calculations made by the Inspector, greater, in the long run, than would be involved in the cost of new buildings and an improved system.

22. In submitting his Annual Report, the Inspector has entered very fully his remarks on the several Jails; he has also caused plans to be prepared showing the design of each building.

23. The subjects to which the Inspector's attention has been directed in the course of his enquiries are—the necessity for raising the position of the Jailor or Governor of the Jail; for detaching the Guards from communication with the prisoners; for providing a class of warders and instructors and directors in work; for separating the prisoners from intercourse with one another; for rendering more strictly penal, imprisonment, especially for short periods; for regulating the diet according to the necessities of the prisoner, independent of the prevailing prices; for providing such forms of accounts as shall most effectually facilitate check in matters of expenditure and control over the arrangements of the Jail, at the same time so reducing the office work, that the responsible person can make his own entries without hindrance to his other duties.

24. The total number of convicts in all the Jails, remaining at the beginning of the year and admitted during it, amounted to 11,695, of whom 5,965 remained at the close of the year; but when it is remembered that 52,745 were in one year supposed to be implicated in reported crimes and misdemeanors (irrespective of petty offences), and that 21,726 were said to be implicated in cases involving grave injury to person or property, it is to be feared that the paucity of convictions is rather owing to the inefficiency of the Police and want of co-operation of the inhabitants (who selfishly disregard all offence which does not affect themselves) than to any paucity of offenders; and that under an improved system of Police, the Jail accommodation would require to be increased.

Report of Foujdaree Udalut on the administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1853, but allowance is to be made for exaggeration, as also for the same men being concerned in two or more cases.

25. The question of the Madras Penitentiary was referred to the Inspector during the year. He found that there would be no difficulty in carrying the sentences of the Supreme Court and Madras Magistrates into effect in the Central Jail, and that, for prisoners on short sentences, the so-called "Penitentiary" might be economically arranged for their reception.

26. The Inspector's views in regard to the expediency of providing separate accommodations for prisoners, as well as those he has expressed in regard to the proper mode of carrying out sentences of imprisonment, have met with the general approval of Government. The Inspector has also expressed himself of opinion, that the annual cost, so far from being increased by an improved system, and after allowing 8 per cent. for rent of all necessary buildings, will in fact be less than at present. The Government have not yet had an opportunity of testing the correctness of the Inspector's views in regard to cost, but four cells are now being erected at Cuddapah, containing 1,000 cubic feet each, and similar in many respects to those proposed by him for the central prisons at a cost of Rupees 480 or Rupees 120 for each.

Abstract Statement of Convicts under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the second half ending 31st December 1855.

Convicts in Jail on 31st December 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,933
Employed on Public Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,619
" " Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	890
" " Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
" " Paper-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
" " Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
" in and about the Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
" otherwise, at the Forge, Basket-making, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Unfit for labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Juveniles (under 16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Aged (above 60)	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Deaths in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Capital Punishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
5 Jails—of greatest mortality, 935 prisoners—(deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
5 " least " 877 " (ditto)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Guard exclusive of Jailors and their Deputies.

Over Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	606
Over prisoners at labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428
Strength of Military Guard over several Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Average annual cost of clothing per head	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1 9 7
" weekly cost of dieting ditto	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 6 10
" ditto guarding, exclusive of Military, per head	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 7 4

REVENUE.

27. The Madras Presidency is divided, for Revenue purposes, into the following 21 Districts, of which the first 5, forming the Northern Circars, were, during the year 1855-56, under the charge of the Commissioner, and the remaining 16 under the management of the Board of Revenue :-

1. Ganjam.	12. South Arcot.
2. Vizagapatam.	13. Tanjore.
3. Rajahmundry.	14. Trichinopoly.
4. Masulipatam.	15. Madura.
5. Guntoor.	16. Tinnevely.
6. Nellore.	17. Coimbatore.
7. Cuddapah.	18. Salem.
8. Bellary.	19. Canara.
9. Kurnool.	20. Malabar.
10. Chingleput.	21. Madras.
11. North Arcot.	

28. The last 16, forming the charge of the Board of Revenue, will be first considered; of these, 7 occupy the Eastern or Coromandel Coast in the following order, commencing with the most Northerly : Nellore, Chingleput, Madras (which, on all but the Eastern side, is surrounded by the preceding Collectorate), South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, which forms the Southern apex of the Peninsula. Two Districts, Canara and Malabar, are on the West Coast, and the remaining 7 in the centre; Bellary and Kurnool to the North bordering on the Nizam's Territories, Cuddapah to the West of Nellore, North Arcot West of Chingleput, Salem West of South Arcot, and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore to the West of Tanjore.

29. The cultivation in the two Western Districts, Malabar and Canara, depends on the rains of the South-West Monsoon, commencing usually in the month of May and terminating in August. The South-West Monsoon has never been known to fail entirely, and even a partial failure is of rare occurrence, and the fall of rain is heavy, 120 inches being the annual average in ordinary seasons.*

30. The Districts on the East Coast, on the other hand, receive their chief supplies from the North-East Monsoon commencing in October. The annual fall on the East Coast is considerably less than that of the West, and hence the necessity for large reservoirs of water, which are not required in Canara and Malabar.

31. The Central Districts receive their supplies from both Monsoons, though, from their position, they are not exposed to the full force of either.

* The average fall of rain in each month in every District is shown in the printed "Land Revenue Reports" for each Fyul or Revenue year commencing 1st July and ending 30th June.

32. But one peculiarity in some Districts requires notice. The District of Tanjore, though situated on the East Coast and exposed to the North-East Monsoon, in reality draws its most important supply of water from the South-West Monsoon, the rivers, on which its irrigation depends, rising in the Western Ghats and being supplied by the rains of that Monsoon. The cultivation is carried on by means of river irrigation, supplied by the South-West Monsoon, and the rivers flow uninterruptedly from June to September. In October the rains of the North-East Monsoon aid in bringing the crops to maturity, and the Province is thus equally dependant upon both sources of supply.

33. The two Southern Talooks of South Arcot, the Western Talooks of Trichinopoly, and portions of the Salem and Coimbatore Districts are watered like Tanjore, from the Cauvery; the distribution of the water being controlled and regulated by anicuts or dams and numerous subsidiary works.

34. Portions of Tinnevely and of other Districts are, in like manner, watered by rivers depending on the South-West Monsoon, though not to such an extent as Tanjore.

Revenue systems.

35. The Revenue systems in force in the Madras Presidency are the

Zemindary.

Village Joint Rents.

Ryotwar.

Oolungoo.

36. The Zemindary system is also termed the Mootahdary, the former designation being usually applied to old ancestral Estates, and the latter to those created under the Regulations of 1802.

Zemindary.

37. Under this system Estates, of greater or less extent according to circumstances, are held by the proprietors direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum or "Peishcush." This payment was fixed on the creation of the Estate by a calculation of its actual proceeds at the time, and for some years previously, a deduction; generally of from 33 to 15 per cent, being made therefrom to cover the expenses of management, and to constitute, (with the future Revenue of the whole of the culturable lands then waste), the emoluments of the Zemindar or Proprietor.

38. The prominent defects of this system consist in the entire alienation of the waste lands from the State and the degree of dependance in which all classes are practically placed under the Zemindar. The powerful influence of the latter is also injuriously experienced in matters of Police.

39. The Zemindary tenure prevails chiefly in the Northern Circars, though there are large proprietary estates in other Districts, as Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, &c.

40. In the Village-renting system, the Villagers stand in the Zemindar's position and jointly hold from the Government. The village is

Village Rents.

rented to the whole body, or a section of them, for a term of years, and they make their payments direct to Government, managing their affairs independently and allotting the lands for cultivation among themselves.

41. Under this system the middle-man between Government and the people is dispensed with, but there still remain the serious defects of joint responsibility and the want of clearly defined individual property in the land.

42. Under the Ryotwar system every registered holder of land is recognized as its proprietor and pays direct to Government. He is at liberty to sub-let his property, or to transfer it by gift, sale or mortgage. He cannot be ejected by Government so long as he pays the fixed assessment, and has the option annually of increasing or diminishing his holding, or of entirely abandoning it. In unfavorable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for entire or partial loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except in those cases where water is drawn from a Government source of irrigation to convert dry land into wet or one into two-crop land, when an extra rent is paid to Government for the water so appropriated; nor is any addition made to the assessment for improvements effected at the Ryot's own expense. The Ryot, under this system, is virtually a proprietor on a simple and perfect title, and has all the benefits of a perpetual lease, without its responsibilities, inasmuch as he can, at any time, throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues: he receives assistance in difficult seasons, and is irresponsible for the payment of his neighbours.

43. The assessment is fixed on each field, and the mode in which this was done is as follows: a certain portion of the produce was first set aside from the gross produce as a joint contribution of the Ryot and Government for the pay of Village Officers, and the remainder divided in certain proportions, the share allotted to Government being commuted into money at the average value of the produce for a period of years antecedent to the Settlement.

44. Unfortunately the share of Government was generally fixed too high, and the result of this over-assessment, increased as its pressure has been by the fall in the value of produce, since the Settlement was made, has never allowed the system a fair trial. Various restrictive rules also led to much interference with the Ryots, though they were far from being a necessary consequence of the system. These restrictions are now being removed, and the reductions recently made or in progress, and the correct survey, classification, and re-assessment of the land now in contemplation, will do away with these disadvantages, and it may be expected that the superiority of a system which encourages industry and enterprise by being based on individual proprietorship will be more clearly evinced.

45. The "Annual Settlements" under Ryotwary are often misunderstood, and it is necessary to explain that they are rendered necessary by the right accorded to the Ryot of diminishing or extending his cultivation from year to year. Their object is to determine how much of the assessment due on his holding the Ryot shall pay, and not to re-assess the land. In those cases where no change occurs in the Ryot's holding, a fresh puttah or lease is not issued, a n

such parties are, in no way, affected by the Annual Settlement, which they are also not required to attend.

46. The greater portion of the Presidency is under Ryotwary, and a correct understanding of its principles, when properly carried out, is therefore particularly desirable. To revert from Ryotwar to the Zemindary Tenure would be to place a middle-man between Government and the people, to strike off from 15 to 33 per cent. of the existing Revenue, and to alienate the waste lands which now afford Government the means of lightening the heavy assessments now prevailing. To have recourse to Village Rents would be to annul individual property in the land and to make the community responsible for every member's shortcomings.

47. The Ryotwary system essentially prevails universally, for the Zemindar and Village Renter, equally deal with their Tenants on this principle, and every system, be its name what it may, must, in the end, resolve itself into Ryotwar.

48. The Oolungoo-renting system prevails only in Tanjore and Tinnevely, and is not general in either ; its peculiarity consists in the Government demand being dependant on the current price of grain. On the introduction of the system, a standard grain assessment was fixed on each village, and also a standard rate, according to which the grain demand was to be commuted into money ; but it was, at the same time, arranged, that if current prices, in any year, rose more than 10 per cent. above the standard commutation rate, or fell more than 5 per cent. below it, the Government and not the Ryot was to receive the profit and to bear the loss. The profit up to 10 per cent. remains with the land-owners, who also bear all loss by fall of price as far as 5 per cent. The advantages of the system are that the Government participates with the Ryot in the benefit of high prices, while the latter is relieved from loss when prices are much depressed ; its disadvantage consists in the difficulty that is experienced in obtaining accurate and fair returns of the current prices which are taken throughout the year.

49. There is still one point on which considerable misapprehension prevails and which requires to be noticed here, viz., the large proportion of petty holdings, which is often regarded as a consequence of Ryotwar, and is taken as a proof of some radical defect in the system.

50. The main cause, however, is the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, which enforces the equal partition of ancestral property at the instance of any member of a family, and is therefore constantly tending to minute sub-division of property.

51. The Rent Rolls, moreover, show only the property held by each person in each village separately, and not the aggregate holdings of each Ryot in the District.

52. It may be added that there is nothing to induce the belief that similar petty holdings do not prevail as extensively under other systems. No returns are received from Zemindars of the holdings of their Ryots, and under the Village-renting system, Govern-

ment deal with the community, not with individuals. The Ryotwar system, therefore, does not increase the number of petty holdings; all it does is to record them.

53. In Canara the season was favorable, but in the other fifteen Districts under the Board's charge, it was on the whole adverse, though by no means so unfavorable as either of the two preceding years. The fall of rain was generally deficient, more particularly at the commencement of the year, and the rivers were lower than usual in seasons of an ordinary character.

Prices. 54. Prices* ranged very high, owing as well to the deficient harvest as to the great demand for exportation.

55. The following abstract shows the extent of land under cultivation in the last two years. From this Statement, however, three Districts are excluded, *viz.*, Canara, Malabar and Madras, in which no accounts are kept of the annual extent of cultivation,† which, from local peculiarities, cannot be ascertained :—

	Land irrigated from Govern- ment sources.	Land not so irrigated.	Garden lands.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1851-55	19,87,521	67,95,212	3,55,030	91,37,763
1855-56	20,31,907	73,89,263	3,62,329	97,83,399
Increase	44,286	5,94,051	7,299	6,45,636

Irrigated Acres.

Nellore	27,315	} Increase.
South Arcot	31,061	
Tinnevelly	20,305	

Unirrigated Acres.

Bellary	1,71,233	} Increase.
North Arcot	45,642	
South Arcot	1,46,744	
Trichinopoly	36,725	
Madura	41,814	
Tinnevelly	28,156	
Salem	73,964	
Coimbatore	29,106	

Acres.

Cuddapah	9,983	} Decrease.
Tanjore	1,342	

Garden.

	Acres.
Nellore	951
South Arcot	722
Tinnevelly	1,855
Salem	891
Coimbatore	2,211

The increase in irrigated land occurs mainly in the Districts of Nellore and South Arcot, and the heaviest decrease is in Tinnevelly.

56. In unirrigated land the increase appears chiefly in Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem. The decrease is small and confined to two Districts, Cuddapah and Tanjore.

57. The increase in garden cultivation is principally in Nellore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Salem.

* A Table of these is also given in the printed "Land Revenue Report" of each year.

† Vide Statement No. 1 in Appendix.

58. The District of Bellary has suffered severely during late years. A severe storm occurred in 1851-52; in 1853-54 the rains almost entirely failed, and a heavy expenditure on Public Works was rendered necessary, (Rupees 13 lakhs), to afford the means of existence to the laboring classes: in the two last years, the early rains failed, and the District was saved only by the abundant falls of the later rains. So large an increase of cultivation in the year under report is particularly satisfactory as affording proof that the resources of the people have not been so seriously impaired as might have been apprehended from the succession of bad seasons.

59. The increase in North and South Arcot, and in Trichinopoly and Nellore, is to be ascribed, in great part, to the reductions made in the assessment, which will be remarked on in a subsequent para. In the other Districts the increase is owing to the season being comparatively more favorable than the preceding one. The decrease in the wet cultivation of Tinnevelly is attributed to the failure of the rains.

60. The collections of Land Revenue in the sixteen Districts under the Board are shown in the following abstract, and exhibit a net increase of Rupees 16,17,860 :—

1854-55	2,68,88,343
1855-56	2,85,06,203
Increase	16,17,860

61. The increase occurred chiefly in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Canara and Malabar. The largest decrease was in Chingleput, owing to the adverse character of the season in that District. The collections of course include the arrears of previous years, as well as the demand of the year under report. In Tanjore, for instance, they include Rupees 4,77,381, properly belonging to Fusly 1264, in which most of it accrued from the current prices being above the standard. •

62. From the above it will be seen that, during the official year 1855-56, there was an increase in cultivation to the extent of 6 lakhs of acres, and in the collection of Land Revenue to the amount of rather more than 16 lakhs of Rupees. This result is particularly gratifying when the disastrous character of the previous seasons is taken into consideration, as showing that the measures adopted were effectual in preventing any permanent detriment to the productive resources of the country.

63. It has been already stated that this satisfactory result is due in some cases to reductions effected in the assessment. The more important of these will be here briefly noticed.

64. In South Arcot (where a Revenue Survey is also in progress) a revision of the rates of assessment was commenced in 1854,* and reductions have been sanctioned, amounting to about 7 lakhs† of Rupees on land under cultivation, exclusive of a further sum of about 8½ lakhs allowed on culturable land lying waste. In no other

* Selections from Government Records, No. XXII.

† Or about one-third of the Revenue.

District has so general and systematic a reduction yet been carried out, and it is satisfactory to find that the beneficial consequences of the liberal measures adopted are beyond question. The increase in the area of land under cultivation has been in the year under

	<i>Acres.</i>
1854-55	6,32,180
1855-56	8,10,707
	<hr/> 1,78,527

report 1,78,527 acres, and in the collections Rupees 6,82,483. The influence of this measure has also been felt in every branch of industry and trade, and the gross collections of the year from all sources exceed those of the preceding one by 8 lakhs of Rupees.

65. The results, however, are still not fully developed, owing to their recent introduction and unfavorable seasons. Had the latter been more propitious, a more decided improvement would already have been apparent.

66. Measures of a similar character, but less general and extensive in their scope, have been carried out in other Districts, and are in contemplation for all.

North Arcot.
Reduction of assessment.

67. In North Arcot a temporary and partial reduction was made in Fusly 1264* of from 12½ to 18¾ per cent., and a more general relief is now in progress.

68. In the same year, in certain parts of Trichinopoly, reductions to the extent of Rupees 1,38,000 were made on the cultivation, and the result has been an increase in cultivation of 26,360 acres assessed at Rupees 42,990, and this too in an unfavorable season.

Trichinopoly.
Reduction of assessment and result.

69. In Coimbatore, Nellore, Tinnevely, Madura and Kurnool, the rates on garden

Other District.
Reduction of assessment.
In 1854-1855.

South Arcot	6,82,375
North Arcot	1,70,488
Trichinopoly	1,10,164
Coimbatore	1,30,064
Nellore	25,000
Tinnevely	35,000
Madura	4,000
Kurnool	800
Salem	1,600
	<hr/> 11,37,491

lands were also reduced, and a tax varying with the produce has been converted into a moderate tax on the land. The entire reduction thus granted in Fusly 1264 may be set down at 11½ lakhs. This reduction is a permanent relief to the Ryots, and will be replaced by the assessment on more extended cultivation.

70. Similar measures are now in progress in regard to other Districts.

71. Another important measure, bearing on the prosperity of the agricultural community, must not be overlooked. This is the rule† prohibiting any enhancement of the assessment in consideration of the improvements effected by a Ryot at his own expense on his holding sinking wells, constructing tanks, planting valuable trees, &c., which used to lead to extra taxation. Every inducement is thus held out for the investment of capital in the land, and advantage is being rapidly taken of the concession. Several petty and vexatious taxes, as Jungle Rents, &c., have been abolished, or placed on an unobjectionable footing.

* Selections from Government Records, No. XII.

† *Vide* Vol. II. of Board's Circular Orders.—Court's Despatch dated 2nd June 1852, No. 52; Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th July 1852, No. 735; Board's Proceedings, dated 25th November 1852.

72. The adjustment, on a correct and liberal principle, of the Revenue derived from topes and scattered trees, and from the grazing tax, is now under consideration. The preparation of accurate Price Lists for each District is also engaging attention with a view to the compilation of reliable statistical information for future reference.

73. The cultivation and manufacture of fibrous substances has come under review in the past year, and the result of the enquiries then made has been printed for general information as No. XXIII. of the "Government Records."

74. The attention of native producers has been drawn to the subject and prizes have been offered for superior produce of this description at all the Agricultural Exhibitions.

75. The Revenue derived from Customs is shown in the subjoined comparative abstract :—

1854-55	9,83,079
1855-56	11,26,745
	<u>1,43,666</u>

Madras	1,29,059	} Increase.
Tanjore	32,714	
Canara	21,773	Decrease.

76. The largest increase is found in Madras and Tanjore and the largest decrease in Canara.

77. The large importation of iron for Railway purposes, and extensive exportations of Indigo, Sugar, Oils, Oil-seeds and Coffee, have led to the increase in Madras.

<i>Madras.</i>	
Indigo	40,18,552
Sugar	16,24,495
Oils	78,331
Oil-seeds	28,558
Coffee	1,07,911

It will be observed from the marginal note, that the value of Indigo exported has exceeded 40 lakhs of Rupees.

78. In Tanjore the increase was almost entirely caused by larger export of Grain.

Tanjore. The decrease in Canara is owing to most of the Grain having been exported this year, duty free, to the adjoining District of Malabar, instead of its usual destination, the Arabian Coast.

Canara. The importation of Salt from Goa has also fallen off in consequence of the duty having been raised. In Madura the reduction of the Tariff value of Betel-nut, from Rupees 50 to 18 per candy, caused a loss

of Rupees 9,000, by reduction of the rate of Duty; but of this decrease Rupees 7,000 was, at once, recovered by increased importations. The general change in the Tariff value has doubtless exercised a similar influence on the importations in other Districts also.

79. In Malabar the large increase in the export of Coffee merits notice. In

Malabar Coffee. 1845-46 the quantity exported was 332 Indian maunds, the average of the five following years was 11,861 Indian maunds, and that of the next five 29,490. The exports of 1855-56 amounted to 39,450, of which all but 1,200 was the produce of the District.

80. In 1853, in consequence of the scarcity prevailing in this Presidency, the levy of Duty on the importation of Paddy and Rice from Foreign Ports was suspended,* and has not yet been re-imposed in consideration of the existing high price of Grain.

81. The importations were however very small, the increase being under 14,000+ maunds in the two years, 1854 and 1855, as compared with those of the two preceding years. This does not however include all importations into the Madras Territories during the period, as those from Pegu, Arracan, &c. are excluded from the calculations, those parts being no longer foreign.

Land Customs.

South Arcot 19,584
Tanjore 13,725

82. The Revenue from this source also shows an increase caused mainly by large exportation of Grain to the French Territories from the Districts of South Arcot and Tanjore.

1854-55..... 1,65,915
1855-56..... 1,90,756

24,841

83. The collection of Duty on the Nizam's Frontier has been recently abandoned, and such Duties are now levied only on the Frontiers of the French Settlements and those of Goa and Travancore.

84. The Abkarry Revenue of 1855-56 also exhibits an increase. Two Districts (Tinnevely and Trichinopoly) are here omitted, as the Revenue from this source has not been separately shown in the Collector's returns.

Excise.

1854-55..... 17,83,403
1855-56 18,16,571

33,168

85. Except in the Collectorate of Madras, the Abkarry in this Presidency is entirely rented. From the current year the rents run for a term of five years, instead of being annual, as has generally been the practice hitherto.

86. The Revenue derived from Salt is, in this Presidency†, next in importance to that drawn from the land. The receipts during 1855-56 exceeded those of the previous year by Rupees 4,26,385.

Salt.

1854-55 34,05,297
1855-56 ... 38,31,682

4,26,385

* 27th December 1853—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, 30th December 1853, page 1370.

† Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 5th May 1856, No. 449. R. D.

‡ *Vide Statement No. 5, in Appendix.*

Home & Inland.	Maunds.	Export. Maunds.	Total. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.
1854-55	33,62,210	5,75,015	39,37,225	34,05,297
1855-56	37,35,964	9,60,112	46,96,066	38,31,682
Increase....	3,73,744	3,85,097	7,58,841	4,26,385

87. The actual transactions under the two heads of Home and Inland consumption and Export by Sea to Calcutta and other places beyond the Presidency are shown in the comparative abstract given in the margin.

88. The first head, *viz.*, Home and Inland Sales, comprises the consumption in the Company's Territories, in the Native States in the interior, and in the French Settlements. The increase occurs chiefly in the Districts of Nellore and Malabar.

	In. Mds.
Nellore	1,24,906
Malabar	1,05,853

89. The exports during the past year have been large, showing an increase in quantity of Indian maunds 3,85,097. The supply was chiefly drawn from Madras and Nellore, where the Salt is of superior quality.

	Maunds.
Madras.....	5,75,025
Nellore.....	2,77,541

	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 ...	5,75,015	1,00,584
1855-56 ..	9,60,112	1,54,678
	3,85,097	54,094

90. The Revenue, during the year, from this source does not exhibit a proportionate increase over that of the previous year, owing to the price of Salt for exportation having been reduced to Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds.

91. The primary sale of all Salt manufactured in this Presidency is a Monopoly in the hands of Government, and has been such since 1804.

92. The Salt is made entirely by solar evaporation from sea-water at various Stations along the Coast, and the manufacturers receive a certain fixed sum for all received into store. They are bound to manufacture solely for the Government, from whom all purchases must in the first instance be made. No subsequent interference is however exercised by Government, and the purchaser may, without further payment, convey the Salt wherever he pleases and dispose of it in any way he thinks fit and for whatever price he can obtain.

Salt how made.

Monopoly system.

93. The price of Salt from the Government stores is 1 Rupee per maund, and the same price prevails uniformly, except at a few inland depôts, where, for special reasons, an abatement has been temporarily allowed.

Price of Salt.

94. Foreign Salt can be imported on payment of a fixed duty of 14 annas per maund, which sum represents the average gain to Government by the Monopoly; Foreign and Home Salt thus compete on equal terms, but no importations of the former have occurred for many years on the Eastern Coast.

Foreign Salt.

95. On the Western Coast the consumption of Malabar is chiefly supplied by importations from Bombay, almost entirely on behalf of Government. Importations are also made on private account, though to a smaller extent, from Bombay, and also at times from Arabia and Goa.

Western Coast, how supplied.

96. In Canara Salt is manufactured and also imported from Bombay and Goa by sea at the regular duty of 14 annas and from the latter by land at 12 annas per maund. The duty in the latter case was lowered because it was found that Salt for consumption in Dharwar, &c., under the Bombay Presidency, where a duty of 12 annas prevails universally, instead of taking the direct route through Canara, followed a more circuitous one to evade the high Madras duty. The only inland depôts maintained by Government are in these two Districts, Canara and Malabar.

97. Earth Salt, inferior in quality to Marine Salt, but not, as generally supposed, injurious to health, is made clandestinely in almost every District. The manufacture is permitted only in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah. In these Districts the distance from the Coast and the state of the communication greatly enhances the price of Sea Salt, and necessarily places it beyond the means of large classes of the community. The manufacture in Bellary in 1848 was about 1,100* Garce. In Cuddapah it is stated to have been only 48. The total Revenue, which is collected under the head of Moturpha (in Bellary and Kurnool), was Rupees 13,400. "Swamp," or Salt spontaneously produced in saline marshes open to the influx of the sea, is also collected in some Districts, as Tanjore, Masulipatam, &c.

98. Salt for exportation is given at (nearly) the average cost of manufacture, viz., Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds. The bulk of the exportations are to Calcutta and Chittagong, and are made either on indent or by private parties. No difference is made in price, but the private trader has to pay for the Salt, while the shipper on indent receives a fixed rate of tonnage from the Bengal Government, the value of the Salt being adjusted in account between the two Governments.

99. For full information on the Salt system of this Presidency, reference may be made to the "Memorandum on Salt" forming No. XVI. of the *Selections from the Records of Government*. In the year under report some important changes have been carried out and others are in contemplation in this Department.

100. The duty on Salt imported into the Presidency by sea has been raised from 12 annas to 14 annas per maund, that on Salt imported by land from the Portuguese Settlement of Goa continuing at the old rate of 12 annas.

101. The Government have resolved from next year to discontinue the importation of Bombay Salt on their account into Malabar and Canara. The home manufacture in the former District was, from its inferiority, suppressed many years ago, and Bombay Salt was imported by Government under a system of contracts and sold at the monopoly price. The Government have lately determined on reviving the manufacture and leaving the import and sale of Bombay Salt to the private trader on payment of the enhanced Duty of 14 annas per maund.

102. The equivalent of the Indian maund has been changed. Hitherto 400 Madras mercals have been considered equal to 120 Indian maunds, but the proportion has now been fixed by Government at 424 mercals, a gain to the consumer of 6 per cent.

* A Garce = 112 maunds 8 seers.

103. The substitution of weighing for measurement in all Salt transactions has been determined on, and the price charged for Salt on exportation is now being re-considered.

104. The price has been recently reduced to Rupees 15 per 100 Indian maunds,* or rather less than 8s. 6d. per ton, and the Board of Revenue are now engaged in ascertaining the actual cost of Salt to Government at each place of manufacture, as it is intended to furnish it for export at the actual cost price; the Madras Revenue being hereafter derived solely from the home consumption. It is also in contemplation to fix the price of Salt for home consumption at its actual cost, *plus* the Duty of 1½ aunas per maund instead of at the uniform price of one Rupee which now prevails.

Moturpha.

105. The Moturpha is the only source of Revenue in which a decrease has occurred during the year under report :—

1854-55	9,41,703
1855-56	9,21,431
	<hr/>
	20,272
	<hr/>

106. The falling off has principally occurred in the Districts of Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore. The chief increase on the other hand has been in the three Districts of Cuddapah, South Arcot and Malabar. The causes of these results are unexplained, except in the case of the increase in Malabar, which is owing to an alteration in the periods of payment. The Moturpha Revenue of one District, Trichinopoly, is not separately shown in the Collector's Statement. The collections usually amount to about Rupees 7,000 per annum.

107. This impost has no existence in the Madras and Madura Collectorates, and in Tanjore a house-tax is collected in lieu of it.

108. The Moturpha is a tax on incomes, trades and professions, and its continuance on its present footing has been for some years under the consideration of the Supreme Government. Several petty items of a peculiarly objectionable nature have lately been abolished, and the discontinuance of various others, which press on the poorer classes without bringing in any material addition to the Revenue, is contemplated.

Stamps.

109. The Revenue derived from Stamps exhibits an increase in the year of Rupees 58,595.

1854-55	5,19,980
1855-56	5,78,575
	<hr/>
	58,595
	<hr/>

	Rupees.
South Arcot	5,726
Madura	10,620
Tinnevely	7,775
Canara	8,595
Malabar	14,229

An unimportant decrease occurred in three Districts, Nellore, North Arcot and Madras, but all the rest exhibit an increase of Revenue, the largest items being in South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely, Canara and Malabar.

* 100 Indian maunds = 3½ tons.

110. The Stamp Duties in this Presidency are levied, not only on deeds and other instruments for sums above a fixed amount, but also on all pleadings and other proceedings in the Civil Courts. The Stamp Duties are thus, in a certain degree, a guide to the extent of litigation in each Province. The increase in the number of District Moonsiff's Courts of late years has augmented the sale of Stamps.

111. The only remaining item of Revenue to be noticed is that termed "Sundry small Farms and Licenses," composed, as the designation implies, of various items which cannot be conveniently included under the preceding heads.

112. The Revenue from this source exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 14,657.

1854-55.....	2,00,771
1855-56.....	2,15,428
	<hr/>
	14,657

The increase occurred chiefly in the Canara District (Rupees 11,852), and is owing to a greatly increased sale of Ameendevi Coir.

113. This article is received from the Luccadevi Islands, (of which Ameendevi is the principal), and is superior in quality to that manufactured on the main land. By the peculiar system under which these Islands are governed, the whole of the Coir produced is the property of Government. The Islanders pay no money tribute, but deliver their Coir to Government, receiving in exchange a given quantity of Rice, Salt and Cash for each candy delivered.

114. The Government Revenue therefore depends on the relative value of Coir and Rice, and so great have been the fluctuations, especially in the price of Coir, that in some years the Government, instead of receiving tribute, have incurred expense, while in others the Revenue has been considerable. The Islanders are, however, attached to the system and averse to any change.

115. The average quantity imported during the preceding five years was stated by the Collector in 1854 to be 160 tons per annum, the greater portion of which was supplied to the Bengal Government for marine purposes. The remnants sold by auction at Mangalore realized prices ranging from Rupees 80 to 134 per ton.

116. A full and interesting account (contributed by Mr. W. Robinson, M. C. S.) of this group of Islands will be found in Volume XIV. Part II. No. 33 of the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*.

117. No Revenue is derived in this Presidency from Opium. In consequence of a proposal from the Supreme Government to prohibit the cultivation of the Poppy and levy an Excise on the use of Opium and other such Drugs, an inquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that the cultivation of the Poppy for the manufacture of Opium was extremely limited and was carried on to a trifling extent in only four of the twenty-one Districts of the Presidency. The measure proposed by the Supreme Government was therefore deprecated on the ground that the cultivation was too trifling to affect the Opium Revenue of Bengal.

118. This is an extraordinary head in the Accounts, composed of various particulars, individually of trifling amount, and is restricted to such items as the tax on lands cultivated after the close of the Settlement Accounts, &c. It is not a separate source of Revenue, but a head under which are entered petty sums realized after the regular Accounts of the year are closed. The foregoing seven items form what are termed the "extra sources of Revenue."

119. Combining the results of these with those of the Land Revenue, the gross income of the year for the sixteen Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue stands as follows :—

	Land Revenue.	Extra Sources.	Sevoy Jummah.	TOTAL.
1854-55 [*]	2,68,88,343	80,19,840	1,38,765	3,50,76,913
1855-56	2,85,06,203	86,86,247	1,64,616	3,73,57,067
Increase	16,17,860	[*] 6,36,443	25,851	22,80,154

120. There has thus been an increase of nearly 23* lakhs in the sixteen Districts under the Board's management, notwithstanding the pressure on the resources of the people by a succession of three adverse seasons.

121. The preceding observations apply to those sixteen Districts which were under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue at the Presidency. The five other Districts, or the Northern Circars, as already stated, were during the year 1855-56, as they had been during the previous five years, under the control of a single Member of the Board, deputed as Commissioner under Act X. of 1849. The Commissioner for the year under review was Mr. J. Goldingham, Senior Member of the Revenue Board. The following remarks are, for the most part, taken from his Report on his Revenue management for the year. It should be added that the Commission in the Northern Circars has recently been closed and the late Commissioner been recalled to Madras to resume his seat at the Presidency Board. For the future, therefore, one general Report will be submitted for all the Districts under the Madras Presidency.

122. The Circars have been in the possession of the British Government for about ninety years. At the commencement of the present century, Northern Circars their history. the Zemindary Tenure, or Permanent Settlement, as it is termed, was introduced, for the most part, in this portion of the territory. Two-thirds of the Estates have, however, reverted to Government, in consequence chiefly of the improvidence and inattention to their duties of the newly-created landed proprietors. In Guntoor, the Zemindary Tenure is altogether extinct, and the district has become Ryotwar. A similar result is in progress in both Masulipatam and Rajahmundry. Reversions have occurred in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, but not to the same extent, owing

to the lightness of the assessment. The principal Zemindary in the Circars is Vizianagram : it has been preserved to its owner entirely in consequence of the lightness of the Government Peishcush fixed on it. The resources of the Estate are great ; these, lately, under the nursing care of the Government Officers, furnished funds for the discharge of debts, amounting to several lakhs of Rupees, contracted before the present proprietor came into possession. The family are Rachawar, and take the name of Poossaputty, from a small village in the Condapillee Circar, in Masulipatam, where its founder, by name Modavarama formerly resided. This person joined the Amildar, Shere Mahomed Khan, in 1651, and by renting villages, ultimately acquired the largest Desmookhy jurisdiction in the Circars.* The Proprietary Tenure or Permanent Settlement was grafted on that of the Desmookhy by Regulation XXV. of 1802.

123. The reversion of the Estates has not yet been followed by the introduction of a sound system of Revenue management. Guntoor might almost be mentioned as an exception to this remark, but the best form of Ryotwar has yet to be realized there. Rents have been adopted, in a great degree, as at temporary expedient, in the other Circars.† It is obviously desirable that the expressed intentions of Government to place the Revenue management of the Circars on a sound basis should be carried out at the earliest opportunity. This view receives accumulative support from the fact of large outlays of public money having been expended in a more than ordinary extension of the irrigation. The several modes of Settlement adopted in the Circars are shown in the margin. Joint Rents and Cosht Rents bear a close resemblance to each other, and Cosht is a corruption, meaning joint. In each case a collective demand on the entire village is first fixed. Under Joint Rents, the lands of the village are apportioned among the several occupants with a supposed proportionate quota of the aggregate demand, and all are jointly responsible for the collective amount. Under Cosht Rents, the collective demand on the village is divided by the landholders amongst themselves after the results of the harvest are known, in the proportion of the produce reaped by each. The defects of both plans, their injurious effects on individual industry, and on the general wealth of the country, have been admitted ; but Joint Rents, it must be remembered, have been pronounced to be temporary expedients only, pending the introduction of a better system.

<i>Government Villages.</i>	
Ryotwar	1,425
Joint Rents	1,530
Cosht ditto	620
Single ditto	217
Rents for extended periods	231
	<hr/> 4,023
Favorably assessed as	
Mokassahs and Agra-	
harans	652
	<hr/> 4,675
Joint Rents.	
Cosht Rents.	

124. With some deficiency in irrigated lands from failure of rains, the season of 1855-56 in the Northern Circars was, on the whole, favorable, and the country healthy. The produce was abundant, but large exportations of Rice and Oil-seeds to Europe have kept up prices. Good produce and remunerative prices enabled the landholders to pay the assessment of Government with ease. In consequence of the prevalence of the renting mode of settling the Revenue, the accounts of cultivation are not perhaps fully trustworthy, but so far as they have been rendered, the cultivation of the year exhibits a decrease of Rupees 73,306, of which Rupees 51,620 appertain to irrigated lands.

* Mr. J. Grant's Political Sketch of the Northern Circars—see Fifth Report of the House of Commons.

† From Hon'ble Court, dated 31st January 1849, No. 1. In Extract from Minutes Consultation 3rd March 1849, Rev. No. 310.

125. The collections, on the other hand, exhibit a favorable contrast with those of the preceding year, the increase in the current year being as much as Rupees 6,73,193. The particulars are shown in the following Abstract Statement :—

Sources.	Receipts, arrears and current in 1855-56.	Difference.
Zemindary and Proprietary Lands	24,78,853	Increase ... 2,36,573
Government Lands	45,06,308	Increase ... 1,64,402
Total Land Revenue	70,75,161	Increase .. 4,00,975
Salt	16,16,389	Increase .. 1,50,537
Abkarry Farms	2,88,584	Increase .. 18,424
Sundry small Farms and Licenses	25,842	Decrease ... 9,890
Moturpha	1,63,240	Decrease .. 697
Sea Custom	1,14,988	Increase ... 64,418
Stamps	89,209	Increase ... 19,930
Sayer	484	Decrease ... 15,343
Total Extra Revenue	22,71,735	Increase ... 2,27,379
Sevoy Jummal	1,06,190	Increase .. 44,839
Grand Total	94,53,086	Increase ... 6,73,193

Comparison with collection of 1854-55.

126. Arranged according to Districts, the following results appear :—

	Land Revenue. Increase or Decrease.	Extra Sources. Increase or Decrease.	Total. Increase or Decrease.
Ganjam	Increase, 1,60,418	Increase, 1,85,275	Increase, 3,45,693
Vizagapatam	Increase, ... 19,583	Decrease, ... 10,861	Increase, ... 8,722
Rajahmundry	Decrease, ... 52,422	Increase, ... 29,524	Decrease, ... 22,898
Masulipatam	Decrease, ... 4,044	Increase, ... 49,507	Increase, ... 45,463
Guntoor	Increase, 2,77,440	Increase, ... 18,773	Increase, 2,96,213

127. A favorable season and remunerative prices combined are the primary causes

Causes of increase in collection of 1855-56.

of the punctual realization of the Revenue shown above. The change in Guntoor, compared with the preceding year, is very marked. "This year," the Acting Collector observes, "presents a strong contrast to the past one, in which, through the universal failure of the principal dry crops, the usual demand was relaxed to the extent of about a lakh and a half of Rupees in the way of remissions. This relief, however, has sustained the elasticity of the resources of the District and been the means of keeping up the cultivation to the past year's standard with some advance in dry lands, though, from the cause above explained, a deficiency is observable in the wet lands."

128. The increase in the Revenue from Sea Customs is owing to large exportations of Rice and Oil-seeds to Europe.

129. The prosperity of Rajahmundry has been greatly promoted by the Godavery Annicut. The lands coming within the influence of the waters of that river are extending, but the gain in revenue to Government cannot be stated with precision, as all the lands of a village are included in the Joint Rents, and the latter is fixed on approximate data only. The effects of the improved irrigation are not fully shown in returns for the official year under consideration. The results in the 280 villages irrigated up to Fusly 1264, corresponding with 1854-55, are as follows :—

Average of five years before the commencement of the new irrigation,	5,52,653
Demand of Fusly 1263	6,94,761
„ of Fusly 1264	6,93,574
„ of Fusly 1265	6,99,426
Difference between the average of five years and the demand of Fusly 1265	1,46,773

130. As already observed, it is not possible to state what portion of the above increase is to be ascribed to the operation of general causes of improvement, and what is due to the application of water, though, in a broad view of the subject, the greater part of it may be attributed to the latter cause.

131. The Kistnah Annicut project is not sufficiently developed to admit of any remarks in this place. The water has commenced to be received, and the important question of the water-tax to be charged for irrigation under that work will be reported on shortly. Guntoor being Ryotwar, it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced there in fixing the rates of water-tax.

132. Two large sugar-manufactories, belonging to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., are established, one near Rajahmundry, and the other at Bimlipatam in the Vizagapatam District. Messrs. Healy, Luttrell and Co., also, manufacture sugar to some extent at Bimlipatam and Messrs. Binny and Co. have a large factory at Aska in Ganjam.

GENERAL REMARKS ON QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF 1855-56.

133. Printing presses have, during the past year, been established in every District, except Guntoor, Kurnool and Coimbatore, for which presses are being provided, and Canara and Tinnevelly, where private presses already exist.

134. Mr. Purvis, the Collector of Rajahmundry, notices the “Printing press just set up in his Office.” “The utility of it,” he observes, “in facilitating the public business,

disseminating among the people useful information, and making them better acquainted with their rights and duties, is almost incalculable."

135. The presses are set up in the Collector's Offices, for which they will mainly work, and their expenses are provided by reductions in the Collector's Establishments, on the earnings of the presses, so that no extra expense is imposed on the State. The presses are available for other Government Officers, and also to the public on payment, and in both respects they will be extremely useful.

136. The abolition of Mahratta as the language of Account has been followed up by the introduction of simpler forms of Accounts for all branches of the Public Revenue.

New form of Accounts.

137. Measures are now in progress for the establishment of "Local Funds" in each District, to be devoted to improvements in the minor communications. In Salem a "cart tax" has been voluntarily raised by the people for some years, and in South Arcot, in the recent revision of the assessment, a rate of one anna per cawnie was imposed, (or rather retained from the amount which would otherwise have been given up), specially to provide a fund for the construction and maintenance of roads, not sufficiently important to be constructed out of the general Revenues of the State, though, still, most essential to the prosperity of the District.

Local Funds.

138. A similar fund will ultimately be established in each district, and any surplus which may accrue from the rents of Government Ferries is now available for such purposes.

139. The Board of Revenue have been, for some time, engaged in the consideration of a revised and consolidated Code, prepared by Mr. Stokes, from the existing Revenue Laws of the Presidency.

New Revenue Code.

140. The want of such a Code has long been experienced, but the subject is one requiring careful and lengthened consideration.

141. Another important measure is the proposed employment of a superior class of Uncovenanted Officers in the Revenue Department of this Presidency, on the plan which has been so extensively followed in the other Presidencies. It is also intended that all Ministerial Officers shall be subjected to examination as to their qualifications for Office on first admission into the Service, as well as on subsequent promotion, the standard of qualification rising with each grade. A similar system has been in operation since 1853 in regard to Junior Civil Servants who are required to pass two Examinations, in the Vernaculars and in the practice and principles of the Revenue and Judicial Administration, after they pass the preliminary Vernacular tests at the Presidency.

Uncovenanted Assistants.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

142. A FEW weeks previous to the commencement of the year under review, the management of the Educational Department had been transferred from the Board of Governors of the Institution, then designated as the Madras University, to the Director of Public Instruction, appointed under orders from the Government of India, and in pursuance of the Honorable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch of the 19th July 1854.

Correspondence with the Government of India, regarding the Agency required for carrying out the measures ordered in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 10th July 1854.

143. On the receipt of this Despatch, the Government of Madras had applied to the Government of India for authority to create the machinery which was considered necessary for the superintendence and direction of the measures ordered by the Honorable Court. Their proposals, however, did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and copies of the instructions furnished to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Agra, were sent for their information and guidance as far as applicable to the circumstances of this Presidency. These instructions provided for the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction on such salary, not exceeding Rupees 3,000 per mensem, as might be deemed fitting, and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal of four Inspectors of Schools, on salaries varying from 500 Rupees to 1,500 Rupees a month. For the Provinces subject to the Agra Government the number of Inspectors was limited to three, on salaries ranging from 800 Rupees to 1,200 Rupees a month. Provision was also made for the introduction of the system of Grants-in-aid of existing Schools, for which purpose the Lieutenant-Governors were invested with authority to apply such funds as might be required, not exceeding 5 per cent. on the Annual Educational Expenditure as it then stood. In the letter forwarding these despatches to Madras, the Madras Government were informed that the number of Inspectors proposed by that Government, *viz.* 6, appeared to the Government of India to be excessive, considering the very limited number of Schools in the Madras Presidency, and that, whatever number might be eventually appointed, they ought not to be more highly remunerated than in the Bengal Presidency; but while the above provision was made for the creation of a machinery for superintendence, inspection, and organization, no orders were issued in regard to the amount of expenditure the Government were at liberty to incur for the purpose of Education generally. In this respect the Madras Government was in a very different position from the other Indian Governments. According to the Returns published by order of Parliament in 1854,* the Educational Charges of the Bengal Government (Lower Provinces), for the official year 1852-53, amounted to Rupees 5,84,987-13-8, those of the North-West Provinces to Rupees 2,00,149-8-9, and those of Bombay to Rupees 1,71,439, while, in Madras, the Educational Expenditure during the same year did not exceed Rupees 45,556-13-4.† At the end of the year immediately preceding that now under review, the charges had been more than doubled, the Government having authorized the late University Board to increase their expenditure to one-lakh of Rupees (£10,000) per annum, in anticipation of the Honorable Court's authorizing the payment of interest on the unexpected balance of the Annual Educational

* See Return to an Order of the Hon'ble the House of Commons dated 15th April 1853. "of all sums spent in Native Education in India since April 1834, specifying the various forms and other particulars in which such expenditure has been made."

† This is inclusive of the expenditure incurred on account of the Medical College, Survey School, &c., which was not then debited to Public Instruction.

Grant sanctioned in 1828*, amounting to upwards of eleven lakhs of Rupees £110,000. The Court, however, had directed that the balance in question should be reserved for the erection of educational buildings and had intimated that the Government of India was empowered under their recent instructions to authorize the expenditure of such sums as might be required to carry out, in an efficient manner, the various measures to which they had given their sanction. The amount, therefore, of actual expenditure, at the commencement of the past year, was in excess of the sanctioned expenditure, and it was necessary, before taking further steps towards constituting the requisite Agency for carrying out the several measures authorized by the Court of Directors, that the Madras Government should receive specific instructions as to the amount of expenditure it was at liberty to incur and especially as to the amount to be set apart for Grants-in-aid of private efforts. *

144. In the instructions sent to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Agra, the expenditure in Grants-in-aid was limited to 5 per cent. on the Annual Educational Expenditure of those Presidencies as it then stood. These instructions were, obviously, inapplicable to Madras, considering the comparatively limited amount of the existing Educational Funds, whether they were calculated at the rate of the last year's expenditure or at the rate for which formal sanction had been received. It was to be expected, moreover, that the applications for grants, in Madras, would, at first, at all events, be considerably more numerous than in other parts of India, for, in this Presidency, the educational operations of the Missionary Societies had been most extensive, and the number of Schools, maintained by them, considerably exceeded the aggregate of those in all the other Presidencies put together.† Under the arrangements in force at the date of the correspondence now under notice, the Educational Expenditure in the several Presidencies was provided for by fixed annual grants, the distribution of which was left, in a great measure, to the discretion of the several Boards to whom the management of Education was entrusted, the expenditure being accounted for in the Reports published each year. It was obvious that this plan of a fixed annual grant was, by no means, adapted to the enlarged measures ordered by the Home Authorities, the extension of which must be gradual and must involve an expenditure annually increasing with the increase of the necessary Agency. It was felt, however, that the system, in force in other Departments of the Public Service, of referring for the orders of the Supreme Government every proposal for an increase to the establishment of Educational Offices, however trifling, would be attended with much inconvenience and delay in the organization of a new and gradually increasing department, and, in the absence of any definite instructions on the subject, the best course appeared to be to submit, each year, for sanction, an estimate of the proposed expenditure, specifying the aggregate amount likely to be required under each of the heads into which the Educational Charges might properly be divided and leaving the details to be settled by the local Government. An Estimate was accordingly submitted for the official year 1855-56, amounting to Rupees 3,00,000, (£30,000), of which Rupees 80,000 (£8,000) was to be reserved for Grants-in-aid ; Rupees 1,05,000 (£10,500) for the support of Anglo-Vernacular Schools,

* See Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction, Chapters I. and II.

† In the commencement of the year 1852 the number of Mission Schools in this Presidency amounted to 1,185, while in Bombay and the two Divisions of Bengal the aggregate number of such Schools was only 472.

See Prospectus issued by the Society for the publication of School Books for use in Christian Schools.

principally supported by Government; Rupees 50,000 (£5,000) for the improvement of indigenous schools; and Rupees 65,000 (£6,500) for the salaries of the Director and principal inspecting Officers. This Estimate was submitted under date the 19th March 1855.

145. The orders of the Supreme Government were received on the 1st of June. They limited the expenditure in Grants-in-aid to Rupees 25,000 (£2,500) per annum, and directed that, in regard to the other charges entered in the Estimate, the usual detailed Statements of Establishment exhibiting every item of permanent charge should be submitted. Previous to the receipt of these orders, it had been arranged that the Director of Public Instruction should proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the Educational Institutions, in, and in the neighbourhood of, that city, and making himself acquainted with the system of Education pursued in Bengal. It was also considered desirable that he should take the opportunity of conferring with the Authorities at Calcutta on certain points on which difficulty was apprehended in carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government. His absence caused some delay in the preparation of the detailed Statements, which, however, were laid before Government on the 9th August and were dispatched to the Government of India on the 8th of the following month. They provided for an annual expenditure of Rupees 4,21,464,* distributed as follows:—

Superintendence, including the Salary and Office Establishment of the Director of Public Instruction and the Salaries and Establishments of 4 principal Inspectors of Schools, of 20 Assistants, and 60 Sub-Assistant Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,020
Presidency College	...	...	...	..	...	59,478
Normal School for training Teachers,	...	...	...	...	...	27,018
Four Anglo-Vernacular Provincial, and 8 Anglo-Vernacular Zillah Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,504
One hundred Vernacular Talook Schools	...	...	...	..	...	41,400
Depôt for School Books	...	...	...	...	...	1,560
Educational Printing Presses	...	...	...	...	...	2,484
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Total						4,21,464

146. The orders of the Government of India on the foregoing proposals were received in the end of January of the present year. With two exceptions, the proposed charges were approved and sanctioned. Those to which exception was taken were the salaries of the principal Inspectors which, it was directed, should not exceed an average of Rupees 1,000 a month, and the establishment of Assistant Inspectors which was entirely

* The salaries provided for in these Statements were entered as maximum salaries, and it was intimated that for some time to come, the instances in which the full salary would be given, would be comparatively few.

disallowed. On a further representation from the Director of Public Instruction, the appointment of twenty Assistant Inspectors, under the designation of Zillah Visitors, and on an average salary of Rupees 120 a month each, has been sanctioned since the close of the year under review.

147. It will be observed from the foregoing *resumé* of the correspondence, which passed between this Government and the Government of India regarding the Educational Agency required, that, if the introduction of the Grant-in-aid system be excepted, the rules for which received the sanction of the Government of India under date the 27th July 1855, it was not until the end of January 1856, or within three months of the close of the year embraced in this Report, that any decided steps could be taken towards carrying out the measures ordered in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854. But little therefore in the way of actual progress has to be recorded. It may be mentioned here that two Inspectors of Schools were appointed in July last, and a third in March, of the present year. The services of the latter, however, being required in the Revenue Department, he did not enter upon his duties until the close of the year. The subordinate Agency is being gradually organized.

148. The most important events, in connection with English Education, are—the re-modelling of the principal Educational Institution at Madras, which is now designated the Presidency College,—the establishment of a Normal School,—the commencement of a system of Zillah Schools,—and the inspection of English Schools unconnected with the State, on behalf of which applications for grants have been made. At the close of the year, three Grants-in-aid of existing Schools had been sanctioned, one of Rupees 7,000 in aid of a building for a School established at Madras for the instruction of Mahomedans, one of Rupees 62 per mensem with a grant of Rupees 450 for a special purpose in aid of the Schools belonging to the Basle Evangelical Mission at Mangalore, and one of Rupees 50 per mensem in aid of a School projected by the Native community at Honore. Only two of these grants, however, appear in the Statement of Annual Expenditure, circumstances having occurred to delay the establishment of the Honore School. In addition to the above, the Government have undertaken, as a temporary measure, to defray the salary of the Headmaster of an English School at Nursapoor, in the district of Rajahmundry, which was established, in 1851, by the united efforts of the then Sub-Collector, Mr. G. N. Taylor, and the Native community.

149. At the commencement of the past year the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions, supported by Government, were the Presidency College, then designated the Madras University, the Provincial Schools at Combaconum, Calicut, Bellary, Rajahmundry, and Cuddalore, and an elementary English School at Pulicat. Under the arrangements lately sanctioned by the Government of India, the School at Cuddalore has been constituted a Zillah School, the designation of Provincial School being confined to those at Combaconum, Calicut, Bellary, and Rajahmundry, which are, eventually, to be constituted Provincial Colleges as the standard of instruction is raised. Two other Zillah Schools have been opened at Chittoor and Salem, and a fourth at Madura is now in course of formation. A Normal School for training Teachers has also been opened at Madras.

150. Allusion has been made to the re-modelling of the principal Government Institution at Madras. The history of this Institution, which

Re-modelling of the principal Institution for general Education at the Presidency.

was founded by Lord Elphinstone in 1841, will be found at length in Chapters VI., VII., and IX. of the "Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction," published in 1855. Lord Elphinstone's scheme provided for its division into two Departments, a High School for the cultivation of English Literature and the Vernacular languages and the elementary branches of Philosophy and Science, and a Collegiate Department for the higher branches of Literature, Philosophy, and Science. The Collegiate Department was organized in January 1853, and a Primary School, which formed no part of the original plan, was at the same time incorporated with the Institution, the entire Institution being designated as the Madras University. But, though designated an University, it was such only in name, and in no way corresponded with the Institutions referred to in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854, and accordingly the Honorable Court, when communicating the above Despatch to the Madras Government, directed that, pending the establishment of an University according to the true meaning of the word, the Institution, existing under that name at Madras, should be constituted a Presidency College after the model of that recently established at Calcutta. This arrangement, so far as the state of Education at Madras would admit of it, was carried out in May 1855. The designation of the Institution was altered. Provision was made for the eventual separation of the Primary School: and what had previously been known as the Collegiate and High School Departments of the University were constituted the Senior and Junior Departments of the General Branch of the Presidency College. A Legal Branch was, at the same time, attached to it and a Professor of Law appointed, who commenced his lectures in August last. Provision was also made for the addition of a Professorship of Logic and of Vernacular Literature, the latter of which Professorships was filled early in the present year. According to the scheme of the Calcutta College, as prepared by the late Council of Education, no student was to be admitted into the General Branch who could not pass a standard somewhat in excess of that laid down for the Junior Scholarships in Bengal, and which, the Director of Public Instruction pointed out, would be passed with difficulty by the scholars in the 5th or highest class of the then High School Department at Madras. If this standard were to be enforced, the number of students in the Government Institution, who would have been eligible for admission into the new College, would not have exceeded 48; and it was, consequently, deemed expedient to deviate from the model of the Calcutta College as regarded the standard of admission, and, as a temporary measure, to retain the High School Department as the Junior Department of the General Branch of the College. The Calcutta scheme provided for the union of the Medical College, and a projected Civil Engineering College with the Presidency College, which, when fully constituted, was to consist of a General Branch, a Legal Branch, and a Civil Engineering Branch. This arrangement was not feasible at Madras in the absence of a suitable building, nor was it considered desirable. In the case of the Civil Engineering College it would clearly be impracticable, inasmuch as it has been determined that, in that Institution, the means of instruction are to be provided for every class, from the highest to the lowest, employed in the Department of Public Works, to carry out which object a separate building will necessarily be required. In the case of the Medical Department equally strong objections exist to its being located in the same building with the Department for general instruction. The Presidency College, therefore consists, of a Senior and Junior Departments for instructions in English and Vernacular Literature and in

Present constitution of the Presidency College.

Science with a Legal Branch attached to the Senior Department ; and this, in point of fact, is the present constitution of the Calcutta College, the only professional Department, as yet, attached to that Institution being the legal one, while, in the General Branch, the Junior School is still retained in the same building and under the general supervision of the Principal of the College. The number of students in those Departments of the late Madras University, which now constitute the Presidency College at the close of the last official year, was 247. The number under instruction on the 30th April last was 252. The course of instruction in the Senior Department, General Branch, embraced in English Literature, Shakespear's Hamlet, Julius Caesar, Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature, Bacon's Essays, the Calcutta Poetical Reader, No. IV., and a volume of Selections from standard English authors (both prose and poetical) ; in History, Guizot's Civilization of Europe and Taylor's Modern History ; in Moral Philosophy, Paley's Treatise on that subject ; in Political Economy, Mrs. Marcet's Conversations ; and in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the 11th book of Euclid ; Hann's Plane Trigonometry, Snowball's Spherical Trigonometry ; Whewell's Mechanics ; Moseley's Astronomy, with Notes from Hymers ; Newton's Principia ; and Hamilton's Conic Sections, the foregoing subjects being distributed among the three classes into which the Junior Department is divided according to the attainments of the students.

151. In addition to the ordinary instruction in Natural Philosophy, the Principal delivered weekly lectures, throughout the year, on different branches of Physical Science, using the apparatus belonging to the Institution for the purpose of illustration.

* 152. In the Legal Branch the course of instruction embraced the Law of Evidence, on which subject a complete course of lectures was delivered.

153. The Report of the Principal is, on the whole, favorable. Six Proficient Degrees were conferred on the result of the Examination, three of the 2nd Class and three of the 3rd. None of the students were considered entitled to a 1st Class Proficient Degree. At the close of the course of lectures on the Law of Evidence, an Examination was held by the Professor, the result of which is reported by him to have been highly satisfactory.

154. In January last, the Primary School was removed from the Presidency College and constituted the Practising School of the newly-established Normal School. The Normal Department opened on the 3rd March. It contains 21 students. Its object is two-fold.

1st. To provide well-educated Teachers for employment in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

2nd. To provide Teachers of Elementary Vernacular Training Schools. The Principal of the Institution was a student in St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, and after obtaining his Certificate was employed for some years in a Training Institution at York. The instruction both in the art of teaching, and in the subjects which the future Teachers will be required to teach, is given in English ; but a certain portion of each day

is devoted to the study of the Vernacular languages with a view of enabling the students to impart the knowledge they have acquired, both of matter and of method, through the medium of their own languages.

155. Of the Provincial Schools that at Combaconum has been the most successful both as regards the number of pupils and the progress made. Provincial Schools. It was established in October 1854, and on the 30th April last there were 249 pupils in attendance. The progress made was generally good, especially in Mathematics, in which the highest class had mastered the first six books of Euclid. In Arithmetic and Geography the result of the Inspector's Examination was also satisfactory.

156. In the School at Calicut there has been a serious falling off of numbers for which it is difficult to account. It is attributed by the late Head-master and by the Visitor of the School, partly to the intrigues of one of the under-Masters whom the Director of Public Instruction found it necessary to dismiss, partly to the circumstances of several of the Native Officials having removed their children merely on the ground of their not having been placed in the Head-master's Class, and partly to a decided want of encouragement on the part of the principal European Officials.

157. There has also been a decrease in numbers in the Rajahmundry School in which the attendance had begun to improve at the commencement of the past year. This retrogression is to be attributed to the removal of the School by order of a majority of the Local Committee to a building very unsuited to the purpose. The proceedings of the Committee were disapproved by Government and the School has been lately placed in a more suitable building.

158. At Bellary there has been a slight increase. In each of these last-mentioned Schools, though not equalling that at Combaconum, the progress made has been satisfactory.

159. Of the Zillah Schools that at Cuddalore is the only one that has been in existence during the whole of the year under review. Here Zillah Schools. also there has been a decrease in the number of pupils and the Report of the Inspector on the results of the Examination is not altogether favorable. The Chittoor School, which was only opened on the 3rd February already numbers 179 pupils, and that at Salem 133. The course of instruction laid down for Schools of this grade embraces the Grammatical study of English Geography both General and Indian. History, including the elements of General History, English and Indian ; Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Simple Equations, the three first books of Euclid, and the Vernacular language of the District. They will educate up to the standard proposed by the University Committee of Arts as the test for entrance into the projected University. The Pupil Teacher system has been commenced in the Chittoor School.

160. It will be observed, from the foregoing Statements, that eight of the twenty Districts under this Presidency have been provided with State of Education in the Madras Presidency generally. Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by, and under the

direct control of, Government. Sanction has been granted for the establishment of four other Zillah Schools which will be organized as the requisite Agency becomes available. The present condition of the several Districts, so far as regards the means available for obtaining an English Education, may be briefly stated as follows :—

In Ganjam there are two Elementary Schools belonging to the London Missionary Society, one at Chicacole, and one at Berhampore. There is also an elementary English School at Chutterpore, the Head-Quarters of the Collector, supported principally from the rent of a house given for the purpose by the late Collector, Mr. Onslow. In none of these Schools, however, is the standard of instruction, either actual or contemplated, sufficiently high to supersede the necessity of establishing a Government Zillah School, nor are the Schools of the London Missionary Society open to Government inspection. In this District, therefore, a Government Zillah School will shortly be set on foot. In Vizagapatam there is an English School belonging to the London Missionary Society, which has always been highly spoken of, and the existence of which led to the Provincial School for the Northern Circars being established at Rajahmundry instead of at Vizagapatam which had at one time been preferred as the most suitable position for it. The Inspector of Schools for the Northern Circars, who has only lately been appointed, has been instructed to report on the sufficiency of this School for the wants of the District. In Rajahmundry there is the Government Provincial School and an English School at Nursapoor, (before referred to), in which the Head-master's salary is defrayed by Government. Instruction in the rudiments of English is also given in some of the Talook Schools lately established in the sub-division of that District, which will be noticed in connexion with Vernacular Education. In Masulipatam there is an excellent School belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Another, at present in its infancy, has been established by the Native community. There is also an Elementary English School at Ellore belonging to the Society ; and applications for aid from Government, made on behalf of each of these Schools, have been referred to the Inspector. Guntoor is another of the Districts in which it is proposed to establish a Government Zillah School. There are two elementary Schools belonging to the Lutheran Mission, one at Guntoor and one at Goorzal, in the Palnaad, in which elementary instruction in English is given.

161. In Nellore a very good School has been for some years in operation, under the management of the Scotch Free Church Mission. Another has been lately established at Goodoor, a large Town about 20 miles from Nellore, and a third at Ramiapatam by the Sub-Collector and Native community, in which, although the instruction is principally Vernacular, the rudiments of the English language are taught. In Cuddapah a Government Zillah School will shortly be established. The only English School existing in the District, according to the Returns, is an elementary one belonging to the London Missionary Society not open to Government inspection. In Bellary there is the Government Provincial School and a School belonging to the London Missionary Society. In Canara, a very good School, belonging to the Basle Evangelical Mission, has been established for some years at Mangalore. It now receives aid from Government. There is also at Mangalore an elementary English School for the children of the Roman Catholic community which forms an important section of the population of Mangalore. It is under the control of the Roman Catholic Bishop and is supported by the subscriptions of the Roman Catholic community. An application has been made for Government aid on its behalf, but has

not yet been disposed of in consequence of some differences which have arisen between the Bishop and certain of the subscribers on an important point connected with the object of the application. In North Arcot a Government School has been established at Chittoor, the head-quarters of the Revenue and Judicial Establishments. In Chingleput there are elementary English Schools supported by the Free Church Mission both at the Town of Chingleput and at Conjeveram. There is also at Conjeveram an elementary English School supported by the Trustees of Patcheappah's Charities. Another at St. Thomas' Mount, supported by the Native community; another at Sydapett, supported in like manner, and another at Pulicat, which was originally established by the Dutch Government, and is maintained by this Government. In Salem there is the Government Zillah School. In Coimbatore an English School, supported, partly by the subscriptions of the European residents and partly by the fees of the pupils, has been in operation since July 1852. In South Arcot a Government Zillah School at Cuddalore has been in operation since June 1853.

162. In Tanjore, there is the Government Provincial School at Combaconum and an English School at Tanjore itself, supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which may be ranked with the Government Zillah Schools. There is also a Seminary belonging to the same Society for the instruction and training of Catechists and School-masters at Vidiarpooram in the immediate neighbourhood of Tanjore, also an elementary English School at Negapatam belonging to the same Society and another at Tranquebar belonging to the Lutheran Mission.

163. In Trichinopoly there is an English School belonging to the Gospel Society which was formerly in good reputation but appears to have fallen off of late years. A Government Zillah School will probably be established in this District. In Madura a Government Zillah School is now being formed. In Tinnevely, there is an English School at Palamcottah, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, which has been most favorably reported on by the Government Inspector and will supply the place of a Government Zillah School. There is also, in this District, a Seminary belonging to the Gospel Society at Saweyerpooram, similar to that at Vidiarpooram, in Tanjore, and several elementary Schools belonging to the Church Missionary and Gospel Societies in which instruction in English is given. In Malabar, there is the Government Provincial School at Calicut, as well as an English School lately established by the Basle Evangelical Missionaries at Tellicherry, and lastly, at Madras, there are a number of Institutions in which instruction is imparted to the Natives through the medium of the English language, some supported by Government, such as the Presidency College and the Government Normal School, others by Missionary and other Societies, and others again by the Natives themselves. Of the two latter classes those most deserving of notice are the Schools belonging to the Free Church Mission in Black Town and Triplicane, those belonging to the Wesleyan Mission in Royapettah, the London Mission School in Black Town, Patcheappah's Schools, and the Madras Native Progressive Seminary, the two last of which are exclusively under Native management and are supported, the first entirely, and the latter, in a great part, by Native funds.

164. Towards the close of the year under review, a public Examination was held at the Presidency for the purpose of testing the attainments of the alumni of the various Educational Institutions for Government rewards.

conferring pecuniary rewards on the most distinguished, and Certificates of Proficiency on all who might reach a certain prescribed standard of attainments. The design of these Examinations which were first instituted in 1846 and, after having been discontinued in 1849, were revived in 1854, was to give an impulse to Education,* by holding out the prospect of employment in the Public Service to the educated classes, and so to improve the qualifications of the public employés. The Examinations are open to all not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, and three pecuniary rewards are offered of the respective sums of Rupees 500, 300, and 200, with an intimation that the names of the candidates, to whom the rewards may be adjudged, and of all who shall have attained a certain standard of proficiency, will be published in the *Gazette* for the information of Heads of Offices. At the first Examination held in 1846, 15 candidates presented themselves. In 1847 only 11 candidates came forward, and in 1848 the number was reduced to 4. The Examinations were then discontinued for some years, and, since their revival in 1854, there has been a progressive decrease until the past occasion when but one candidate came forward. The Director of Public Instruction is unable to assign any satisfactory cause for the failure of this system of Examination. The standard is not high and the rewards are such as might be expected to attract numerous competitors. There is every reason, moreover, for supposing that the number of youths annually educated up to the standard of these Examinations must have considerably increased during the years which have elapsed since they were first instituted. The Director suggests that the number of openings for educated youths which have lately arisen in various Departments of the Public Service and which it is found, are obtainable without any such test as these Examinations are intended to afford, may have operated to prevent a resort to the Examination, but, whatever may be the cause, it is clear that the experiment has failed and it has accordingly, been announced that the Examinations will discontinue from the present year.

165. The failure of this system of public Examination is rendered the more extraordinary by the fact that, of late years, considerable efforts have been made by the educated classes, both European and East Indian, to supplement their School instruction by the introduction of libraries, discussion classes, and public lectures. Three Societies of this description have been in operation in Madras during the past year. The oldest of these, designated the Young Men's Literary Society, was established in 1848 by the exertions and for the benefit of the middle classes of the East Indian community. Its objects are "to provide facilities for mental culture through the agency of classes, lectures, a library, and a reading-room." It consisted at the close of the year of 124 members, each of whom pays a monthly subscription of 8 annas. Discussion Classes on historical, metaphysical, ethical, political, literary, economical, and commercial questions of general interest, have been assembled from time to time. Lectures have been delivered, and in some subjects there has been regular teaching, one of the Members of the Society acting as Instructor, in some cases gratuitously, and in others receiving a fee from the members of his class. A library and reading-room are attached to the Institution, the former of which contains about 800 volumes. An Institution with a similar object was established by the educated Natives in 1852, and has been in active operation during the past year. It is

* For an account of the discussions which have taken place regarding these Examinations, see Memorandum of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Public Instruction.

designated the Madras Hindu Reading-room. It contains 86 members and possesses a library of 1,358 volumes.

166. A similar Institution for the benefit of the middle classes of East Indians resident in, and in the neighbourhood of, Vepery has also been in operation. It is called the Vepery Mutual Improvement Society. It contains 57 members. Libraries have also been established at Coimbatore, Cuddalore, and Rajahmundry, which are supported principally by Native subscriptions.

167. The operations of this Government in the Department of Vernacular Education are, as yet, in their infancy, and owing to the circumstances referred to at the commencement of this Report, but little progress has been made during the year under review. In one District, however, (Rajahmundry), the experiment of establishing elementary Village Schools, by means of a voluntary cess raised by the inhabitants, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the Halkabundee Schools established in the North-West Provinces, has been attended with considerable success. The scheme originated in a proposal made by Mr. G. N. Taylor, Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, under whose superintendence it was commenced and carried on up to the end of 1855. It provided for the establishment of an elementary Village School in every village the community of which might be willing to raise an annual subscription of Rupees 60 for the support of the School-master;—of six Schools in large and central villages, under the designation of Sammut Schools, the Masters of which were to be paid by Government, and, besides carrying on the instruction of their own Schools, were to act as visitors of the neighbouring Village Schools;—of two Talook Schools, the Head-masters of which were likewise to be paid by Government, and were also to devote a portion of their time to the duty of inspection;—of a Normal Class for training Teachers at Nursapoor, (the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector,)—and for the appointment of a District Visitor or Inspector to whom the execution of the scheme, under the general superintendence of Mr. Taylor, was to be entrusted. At the close of the official year 2 Tahsil Schools, 7 Sammut Schools, and 77 Village Schools were in operation with an attendance of 1,870 pupils. The instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic. In the two latter subjects the more advanced pupils in the Tahsil and Sammut Schools have made considerable progress. The result is, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging, and the Government consider that great credit is due to Mr. Taylor for what has been accomplished.

For a more detailed account of this experiment see "Selections from the Records of the Madras Government No. XXVI."

168. In the hill tracts of the Ganjam District the measures, commenced in 1850 for the instruction of the Khond population of those tracts, by the establishment of elementary Vernacular Schools, have been carried on under the superintendence of the late Assistant Agent, Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, who was recently appointed Inspector of Schools for the Northern Circars. On the 30th of April last these Schools were 14 in number, 11 of which had been established in the course of the year. Their cost is borne entirely by Government; the barbarous condition of the hill tribes, for whose benefit they have been set on foot, rendering it out of the question to exact any payment in return for the instruction given. The greatest difficulty, indeed, has been, all along, experienced in inducing the Khonds to send their children to the Schools; and Lieut. MacDonal states, in his last Report, that they have imbibed the idea that Education and Taxation go together, and that the

establishment of Schools is, in some measure, connected with the future assessment of their lands. Of the total number of pupils entered in the returns, (147), 99 were Hindoos, and of the remainder, who belonged to the semi-barbarous tribes inhabiting Goomsoor, only 17 were Khonds. From the Ooryas also much opposition has been encountered, their objections having reference, not so much to Schools in the abstract, as to Schools connected with Government. But, during the past year, more than one of the hill-chiefs, from whom the greatest opposition had formerly been met with, came forward voluntarily with the request that schools might be established in their villages, and one of them volunteered to send his daughter to the school. In one of the Schools 3 of the pupils were adults, 2 of them Khonds. The instruction is of the most elementary description, being confined to Reading, Writing, and the simple Rules of Arithmetic, and of the progress made all that can be said is that it is somewhat in advance of that reported in former years. The change, however, which appears to be taking place in the sentiments of some of the hill-chiefs, and the fact of one of them having sent his daughter to school, and of adults having sought instruction, tend to show that a desire for Education is springing up, and, on the whole, the prospects of these Schools are encouraging rather than the reverse. The Schools, it should be mentioned, are under the immediate supervision of a Superintendent on a salary of Rupees 30 who visits them periodically.

169. Among the items of Educational Expenditure lately sanctioned by the Government of India, provision has been made for the establishment of 100 superior Vernacular Schools which, like the Tahsili Schools in the North-West Provinces, are designed to serve as models to the surrounding Village Schools. The organization of these Schools has been commenced in Tanjore and Madura, but had not sufficiently advanced to admit of their being entered in the Returns for the past year. The course of instruction is to comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic after the English method, Geography, and the Elements of History whenever any suitable elementary Histories may be available. The elements of Geometry and Algebra and the Mensuration of land will eventually be added. The Schools are to be essentially Vernacular, all substantive instruction being imparted through that medium, but in some of them, and, especially in those parts of the country where there is a strong desire for the acquisition of English, and where it may be possible to provide the means of teaching its rudiments, without in any way interfering with the primary design of the Schools as a means of imparting useful knowledge and cultivating the moral and mental faculties of the pupils, through the medium of the Vernacular, it is proposed to superadd instruction in English and to have its rudiments taught in the highest classes. The Inspectors, however, have been instructed to prevent any undue prominence being given to the English instruction in the School course; and it has been laid down as a rule that no boy shall be admitted into the English Class until he shall have attained a certain prescribed standard in the course of Vernacular instruction; and further that, in the periodical Examinations and Inspections, the advancement of the boys in their Vernacular studies, or, in other words, in a knowledge of the subjects studied by them in their Vernacular language, shall be the main test of proficiency.

170. In connexion with the subject of Vernacular Education an interesting Report has recently been laid before Government on the Vernacular Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevely. No less than 317 Schools of this class are

Vernacular Village Schools supported by the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevely.

supported by this Society in the District of Tinnevely under 267 Masters and 107 Mistresses, whose salaries range from Rupees 3 to Rupees 7 per mensem. In these Schools 7,802 pupils are under instruction (5,116 being Christians and 2,686 Hindoos). With a view to improve the qualifications of the Teachers, the Society have recently established a Training Institution at Palamcottah and have applied to Government for a grant in augmentation of their salaries. The application was referred to the Government Inspector, who, in the course of his tour through the District, examined 1,274 children belonging to 61 Schools, and had assembled before him, on different occasions, upwards of 100 School Masters and Mistresses of whom he selected 58 Masters and 3 Mistresses for careful Examination. His report, now before Government, shows that, notwithstanding the inexpensive agency employed, much useful instruction is imparted and that the Schools are considerably in advance of the ordinary Village Schools.

171. Measures have been commenced for supplying the two great wants in the Department of Vernacular Education, *viz.* competent Masters and suitable Vernacular School-books. Through the Agency of the Normal School, which is now in operation at Madras, it is hoped to raise up a class of well-trained Native Teachers fitted to undertake the management of Vernacular Training Schools in different parts of the country. A series of works in Tamil and Malayalim suited for Vernacular Schools, as well as for the Vernacular Classes in English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools is now in course of preparation, of one of which, (a First Catechism of Tamil Grammar suited for Village Schools and the lower classes in Talook Schools), an edition of 2,500 copies has already been printed. Another, a translation of Colenso's Arithmetic, is now in the Press. A series of elementary School-books in Telugu has been published under the superintendence of Mr. G. N. Taylor, at Nursapoor, for the use of the Schools in the Rajahmundry Sub-Collectorate; and for some years past a Native Society for the publication of Vernacular School-books, designated the Madras Upayucta Grandha Karana Sabha, the members of which were, most of them, educated at the Madras High School, has been at work and has brought out some useful manuals.

172. But one of the most important steps that has been taken for the improvement of Vernacular Education is the establishment of a Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College which was created in February last. This Officer is employed, not only in giving instruction and in superintending the course of Vernacular study in the Presidency College, but in advising the Director of Public Instruction on all matters connected with Vernacular Education, and in examining and reporting on all Vernacular School-books prepared for the Educational Department.

173. Another important adjunct to the measures now in progress for the extension of Education through the medium of the Vernacular languages is the establishment of a Weekly Newspaper in Tamil under the editorship of the gentleman who has been appointed to the Professorship above adverted to. Its design, in the language of the Prospectus issued on its advertisement, "is to furnish what may be regarded the *news* of the day and such general information on useful subjects as may interest the reader, whatever may be his religious views." Each number contains a *resumé* of the political and general events of the day, care being taken to give a relative prominence to those events which transpire in this country and

Measures taken for supplying competent Vernacular Masters and useful Vernacular School-books.

Institution of a Professorship of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College.

Weekly Tamil Newspaper lately established.

more especially to such as are of public concernment ; leading articles on topics both of local and general interest ; legal and Police reports when thought fit for publication ; the progress of Education and Science ; the advancement of the Arts ; the operations of the Vernacular Press with reviews of its productions ; commercial and monetary intelligence ; Government Appointments and Notifications, &c. Its price, to Natives, is 3 Rupees per annum (exclusive of postage) and the circulation, which extends to every Tamil District, has already reached upwards of 900 copies. The editor proposes to set apart one page a week to the publication of matters of an exclusively Educational character, such as Notices of the extension and working of the Department, articles on the best methods of teaching, and other information likely to be useful to the Teachers of Vernacular Schools. Arrangements have been made for the publication of a Telooogo Edition.

174. In the Department of special Education there is but little to record.

Special Education.

The Government Institutions in which instruction of this character is given are—the Medical College,—the Survey School, attached to the Chief Engineer's Office,—Major Maitland's School of Ordnance Artificers,—the School of Industrial Arts, under the superintendence of Dr. Hunter,—and the Industrial School, established some years ago, for the benefit of the Portuguese residents of Negapatam.

175. The general superintendence of the Medical College was transferred in June

Medical College.

last from the Medical Board to the Director of Public Instruction. A brief Statement of its progress and present constitution will be found in the Report on Education for 1854-55. The College Council reports favorably of the progress of the European and East Indian students who form the classes of Medical Apprentices, but again comment, in strong terms, on the deficiencies of the Native Medical pupils owing to their defective preliminary Education. At the Examination held at the close of the year, 2 Second Dressers obtained the Diploma of the College and have been appointed to Native Surgeoncies. Eleven Medical Apprentices and 12 Native Medical pupils, one of whom was a private student, passed the Final Examination. In the course of the year an Assistant was appointed to the Professor of Botany, the labors of this Professor, in consequence of the increasing correspondence on subjects relating to the Vegetable Kingdom, in regard to which numerous references are received from all parts of the Presidency, having been considerably augmented of late years. A course of lectures on Military Surgery has been added to the curriculum. At the close of the year the College contained 133 students of whom 41 were Hindoos, 1 a Mahomedan, and 93 East Indians or Europeans.

176. The arrangements for the establishment of a Civil Engineering College not

Survey School.

having been completed, the Survey School has continued in operation during the whole of the past year. Its transfer from the Office of the Board of Revenue to that of the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Instruction, where there is more accommodation than was available in its former locality, has led to a considerable increase of pupils. At the close of the year 49 pupils were under instruction of whom 22 were Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan, and 26 East Indians. The course of instruction embraces Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Plan Drawing, Estimating, Surveying, the Theory of Construction, and Hydraulic Architecture.

177. This School was adopted as a Government Institution during the course of the year. It was established by Major Maitland, the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, with the object of raising the Artificers (who, at the time of his joining the Manufactory, were a very ignorant class, most of them being unable to read or write their own names) "from mere manual laborers into skilful scientific mechanics, and to give them a sound practical Education such as workmen of all trades require to fit them for Foremen and Overseers." The course of instruction has, of late years, extended considerably beyond what appears to have been contemplated on the original formation of the School, and the Government of India have recently directed that it should be incorporated with the projected Civil Engineering College. The arrangements for carrying out this measure are still under consideration.

178. The principal event connected with this School, during the past year, is the appointment of a Professor of the Fine Arts sent out from England to aid Dr. Hunter in the Artistic Department. Dr. Hunter states, that there has been a marked change in the class of pupils who have resorted to the School for artistic instruction, very few East Indian youths having attended, while the number of Hindoos has considerably increased, and the pupils under instruction have been generally older and better educated. Considerable progress is stated to have been made in Drawing and Engraving, a bolder style having been introduced. In this Department the system of class instruction is about to be introduced. In the Industrial Department, attention seems to have been principally given to the manufacture of building materials of particular qualities that could not be made elsewhere.

179. This School was established in 1837 as a means of instructing the rising generation of Portuguese and East Indians at Negapatam, and of enabling them to gain a livelihood by the practice of a handicraft trade. It has been inspected by the Government Inspector, whose Report is not favorable, the Industrial Department having been almost entirely neglected.

PUBLIC WORKS.

180. THE following sums were authorized for expenditure in the budget for the year 1855-56 :—

On List No. 1 (above 25,000 Rupees each) in Revenue Department	...	...	7,51,586
On List No. 1 (above 25,000 Rupees each) in Military Department	...	...	2,22,000
On List No. 2 (less than 25,000 Rupees each) in Revenue Department	...	...	25,53,506
On List No. 2 (less than 25,000 Rupees each) in Military Department	...	...	5,15,425
On Trunk Road Department	...	...	3,79,202
			<hr/>
Total...			44,21,719
			<hr/>

181. Previously however to briefly relating what has been accomplished, it is proper to observe that on the 1st August 1855, the departmental reform already introduced in

the other Presidencies was, in part, if not wholly, extended to Madras. By this measure the diversity of subordinate administration, inseparable from the operations of three Departments, has been removed, and unity of management has been obtained by the appointment of a single head, with three Engineer Officers of ability and experience as his Deputies, (corresponding with the Superintending Engineers in the Sister Presidencies), and having further the services of a junior Engineer as Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the Department Public Works. The Deputy Chief Engineers, besides taking a part of the current business of the Presidency Office, are liable to Deputation on tours of inspection, and have, in point of fact, been a good deal detached,—at one time all at once,—during the period under review.

182. Organic changes have also been made in the Provinces, Civil Engineers of Divisions have ceased to be burdened by duties, it was impossible to perform, and adhering to the Revenue boundaries, there is now a District Engineer, with a Department, more or less complete, in each of the 20 Collectorates of the Presidency. The yet more important and radical change of transferring the entire Executive of the Presidency, from the Revenue Officers to the Professional Department, agreeably to the views so ably advocated by the late Public Works Commissioners, and approved by the Honorable Court, has hitherto not been more than partially accomplished. But, in the important Godavery Division, in the District of North Arcot, and in the Collectorate of Chingleput, the District Engineers have ceased to be assisted by the Revenue Authorities, and the entire Executive is in the hands of the professional Department.

183. Of the four Sub-Divisions of Public Works enumerated by Mr. Beadon—

- 1st.—Roads and Bridges.
- 2nd.—Rail-roads.
- 3rd.—Canals and Irrigations.
- 4th.—Miscellaneous.

The 2nd head is separately reported upon by the Consulting Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse C. B., and in respect to the 1st, it is to be stated, that the separate Road Department was merged into the general Office of Public Works from the 1st of August 1855.

184. The progress of public works in each District will now be briefly reviewed, commencing with the most northern, the Collectorate of Ganjam. This District is intersected from South to North by the Great Northern Road from Madras to Calcutta, which has never yet been thoroughly established. In the old nomenclature it is called "Trunk Road No. 6," and from Madras to the Bengal frontier of Cuttack it measures 686½ miles, of which, in three different and isolated portions, 215½ miles had been done on the 30th April 1855.* The expenditure in 1855-56 between Chicacole and Itchapore, and again between Denda Gedda and the Hooma Causeway, in forming this road, has been Rupees 37,314. On the branch from Berhampore to Russelcondah, leading through the important town of Aska, the site of a large Sugar Manufactory belonging to Messrs. Binny and Co., the expenditure has been Rupees 74,156, and for 25 miles, (or from Berhampore to Aska), the road, though incomplete in parts has been opened for traffic. Nearly Rupees 24,000 have also, been expended on the District Branch road from Kimediy to

* Leaving 473 miles either untouched or incomplete.

Poondy, and Rupees 17,500 on the line from Kimeddy to Nursapettah, whilst on the branch from Chicacole to Palcondah, with a line from Chintada to Gunah, Rupees 17,600 have been spent, making a total of about Rupees 1,70,000, of which only Rupees 37,000 odd apply to the main or trunk line. But the large bridge over the River Nangolia giving access to the town of Chicacole, now just completed, at a total outlay of about Rupees 40,000, and consisting of 12 arches, of 36 feet span, has presented unusual and unexpected difficulties. During the year considerable progress has been made with the bridge of 19 arches, of 30 feet span, at Aska, and of the Injilly Bridge of 7 arches, also of 30 feet, both on the line, already mentioned, from Berhampore to Russelcondah. As yet there are no canals in Ganjam, though great facilities are believed to exist for their advantageous formation; and the only important work in connection with Irrigation undertaken during the year has been the construction of three out of five Sluices at the heads of important channels from the Nangolia and other rivers, to regulate the admission of water. The Estimate is Rupees 12,050. Under the head of Miscellaneous there is nothing to be recorded except that Flag-staves have lately been authorized at the Ports most frequented by shipping, now greatly increased on the Coast of Ganjam.

185. The operations of the Department in Vizagapatam have been on a limited scale.

Vizagapatam. On a southern part of the same Trunk Line No. 6, that was first completed, namely from "Toonee to Soobaveran," Rupees 9,966 have been expended on repairs, but to such little advantage that the Officer recently appointed to the District gives a very unfavorable account of the present condition of the road, which does not appear even to have a metalled surface. On the same line, from "Soobarum to Chittavulsah," only Rupees 2,042 have been expended during the year. Lieutenant F. Moberly's Report concludes by stating that "the road is useless from the want of bridges between Chittavulsah and Subaveram, for which an Estimate was submitted in the budget for 1856-57." Upon several branch roads a total outlay of about Rupees 47,000 has taken place during the year, the two most notable of which are Rupees 8,134 for building one and commencing two bridges on the road from Vizagapatam to Vamolavalsah; and an expenditure of Rupees 13,940 on the Government road from Palcondah to Cheeperpilly, on which Lieutenant F. Moberly remarks, "from Cheeperpilly to Vizianagrum there is scarcely any trace of a road." It is, however, satisfactory to state that a bridge of 10 arches, across the river at Toonee, has been completed on an estimate of Rupees 10,567. Only Rupees 2,082 have been expended in repairing the Duggadah Anicut, and there is nothing further to be added under the head of Miscellaneous.

186. The great Trunk Line above reported on has not yet been systematically

Rajahmundry. undertaken through either of the two great Deltas, and, owing to the absorbing interest and importance of the new dams across the Godavery and the Krishna, neither time nor attention have been given to the connection of the Southern Line with its present northern terminus at Ongole, and the Northern Line with its southern terminus at Toonee. Only 10 miles of No. 6 have received any attention during the last year; a sum of Rupees 4,500 having been expended on that part of No. 6 Trunk Road, contiguous to Rajahmundry, the Sudder Station of the District. The heads of "Canals" and "Irrigation" are no longer separable in the delta of the Godavery, the problem, hitherto deemed of difficult solution, of an effective union of navigation with unfailing irrigation, having been most successfully disposed of. Yet with the rapidly increasing demands, both for cultivation and for water transit, it is already

advisable to seek the means of reinforcing the supplies of summer water. The storage of surplus, during the floods in well-selected reservoirs, will probably thus become, very shortly, a new feature in the magnificent system of artificial irrigation and communication developed by the Anicuts. Three new main lines of navigation (from which irrigation is never to be separated) have been commenced. During the past season Rupees 28,000 odd have been expended on the "Pullavella Canal" which intersects the central delta, and by which the produce of that rich tract will be conveyed from its very heart to Dowlaishwarum, *en route* for shipment at Cocanada. Rupees 1,05,960 have been spent in connecting the opulent town and entrepôt of Ellore with the Vijiesharum end of the Anicut, arrangements having been made for fertilizing by this canal 77,000 acres of land; and about Rupees 75,000 have been laid out on a canal to connect Rajahmundry with Nursapoor, with 5 locks, in a distance of 25 miles, to overcome the fall, whilst that previously described runs for a distance of 40 miles, with an inclination of only half an inch per mile. The land to be irrigated by the Nursapoor canal is little less than 70,000 acres. A large aqueduct at the head of the Ellore, or high level canal, consisting of 4 arches, each of 40 feet span, is an interesting feature in that work, and at the close of the last official year its piers and abutments had been raised to their full height. In addition to the foregoing new works there has been a further outlay during the year on "Improvements" of Rupees 2,87,285, which consist chiefly in increasing the capacity of the Apparow and Samulcottah Channels and Canals to meet the additional breadth of land being rapidly brought under cultivation. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" may be noticed the operations for improving the river's bed and mouth at Cocanada; the extension of the north groin has obtained a depth of never less than between 4 and 5 feet over the bar, so as to be practicable for laden cargo boats at all states of the tide, whereas, on beginning to operate, there were only 4 inches at low-water. At high spring-tides, vessels of 200 tons can now cross the bar and enter the Cocanada River. The treatment of the Coringa River, from which equal good is anticipated, has only just been undertaken and the foundation of the new Light House has been commenced. The new Dispensary at Rajahmundry has been completed at a cost of about 4,000 Rupees, and the new Hospital for Seamen at Cocanada, is very nearly ready; the expenditure is Rupees 3,437. The cost of ordinary repairs has been nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees, and of emergent repairs rather less than half a lakh, altogether the aggregate outlay has amounted to Rupees 7,09,882. Several hundred thousand acres of land have been irrigated this year by the Anicut and channels. The average assessment is $4\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees per acre, and the whole expenses certainly not more than Rupees 8, and it is believed that at the selling prices that have ruled during the past season, the net profit to the cultivators has not been less than 24 Rupees per acre. How greatly the comfort and even the wealth of the land-holders and agricultural class, generally, must have increased is readily seen from this computation; but, from the absence of a Revenue Survey, no commensurate augmentation has taken place in the receipts of Government. The equitable claims of the Revenue Officers are now of the most vague and uncertain description, and Captain Rundall, the able Civil Engineer, now employed in developing the hydraulic results of the new river, emphatically, and, it is believed, truly, asserts that every year the Survey is delayed is a net loss to the Government Treasury of several lakhs of Rupees. Finally the "Exports" have increased from 16 to 19 lakhs, and the "Imports" from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or there is altogether a total of nearly 25 lakhs against 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1854-55.

187. It is advisable to take these two Collectorates together, for Masulipatam

Kistnah Division.--Masulipatam and Guntoor.

comprises parts of the deltas of both rivers, and the northern talooks, therefore, watered by the Godavery, form a portion of

the Rajahmundry system of irrigation already reported upon, while the remainder of the District, with the whole of Guntoor, are more or less under the influence of the Krishna, so that these two deltas have, necessarily, become an exception to the general professional distribution described in paragraph 3. Nothing whatever has been done during the year to the great Trunk Line No. 6, and such road operations as have been undertaken have not made satisfactory progress, and the results of the season are comparatively small; but there is no part of India where good communications are more required or where their character is of greater importance either to Government or the community. At Ongole, the present terminus of the southern section of No. 6, a bifurcation takes place, and the road leading thence to Hyderabad is called "Trunk Road No. 7;" it extends, in our own territories, from Ongole to the River Krishna. Nothing can be worse than the past condition of this line in the Guntoor District, but it is much better in the Hyderabad Dominions. Of the large Estimate authorized for execution this year, a total outlay has taken place of only Rupees 14,621-2-6, and, for this sum, 8 miles have been fully completed, and 27 miles further have been cut and put into proper section. Thirty road-dams have been constructed, and 74 cubic yards of rock have been removed from the centre of the road. The system of fair and prompt payments being now in full force, confidence is extending, and it is hoped that operations will be prosecuted on a more extended scale in future. Of the Rupees 55,832 authorized by the Honorable Court for re-forming that part of the great commercial line, from Hyderabad to Masulipatam, which lies between Ibrampatam and the Nizam's Frontier, only Rupees 12,886 have been spent, including a road bridge with a span of 30 feet, owing to the unfavorable causes already mentioned. Some considerable progress has been also made by the revenue authorities in bringing to completion the direct road from Guntoor to Munchella on the Eastern Coast, and, finally, preliminary measures have been taken for the great timber bridge over the Krishna at the new Anicut, which will, on completion, become a portion of Trunk No. 6. A survey and estimate have been prepared for the extension of the Eastern Coast Canal from Kistnapatam, in Nellore, to Nizampatam, in Guntoor, thus uniting the Presidency alike with the Krishna and Godavery navigation systems. The new weir across the former river at Bezoarah was finished in the early part of the year, so as to be ready for the usual floods of June and July. The total expenditure amounts to Rupees 7,70,129-2-8, and the original estimate to Rupees 7,66,541-4-2, a correspondence which is probably without example in so large and novel an undertaking. The year proved extremely unfavorable, and, even in the partially completed state of the subsidiary works, the benefits of the new dam have been immense, the Collector of Masulipatam having reported, that, in the one talook of Gooderadah, he estimates the value of the produce due to the Anicut at 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is seen in the revenue returns from the Guntoor District, that in the Ponnor Talook the increase above the previous average of nine years is Rupees 18,000 odd, and in the Bopettah Talook 17,000 rupees more, whilst, in the Reypully Talook, unconnected with the Anicut, the collections of the last Fusly are Rupees 12,904-11-8 against a previous nine years average of Rupees 26,096-7-0. In the Krishna Division, the canals are to unite navigation with irrigation, and thus, in the canal to make the Pullairoo, and its continuations the Mopedavy and Masulipatam channels navigable, the locks and sluice at Cunkeypaud have formed an important part of the operations of the year. The original estimate allowed a chamber of only 16 feet, but the larger dimensions, namely 150 x 20, assigned to all the locks on the Eastern Coast Canal, have been introduced, and the work is rendered more complete by supplying the public with the convenience of an

accommodation bridge. The expenditure on the Mopedavy Channel has been Rupees 24,462, and the line will be available as far as Lunkapilly, 30 miles from the river, as soon as boats can be passed through the Cunkeypaud lock. The aqueduct, which is to carry the high level channel from the Anicut to Ellore, (thus uniting the waters of the two rivers at that thriving town), over the Boodoomair near Yenekepaud, has been completed, and, on the South side, the Nizampatam Channel has been dug as far as Laudole, 32 miles from the Anicut, at an expense of Rupees 48,000, and Rupees 14,000 have been spent at Doogarallah, where there is the first of a series of locks and sluices to render the canal one of navigation, as well as irrigation, Nizampatam being, as already mentioned, the projected point of junction with the Madras or Eastern Coast Canal, Rupees 14,331 have also been expended on the Vullabapooram or western bank channel, and it will probably be used, during the present season, to convey water to the Reypully Talook which has already been shown to have so greatly suffered from its disconnection with the Anicut. More than a lakh of Rupees have been laid out in widening and deepening the Toongabuddra Canal from which the above channel is fed. The whole of the estimated amount was expended, from time to time, on the cut to connect the Chennapoorum Channel with the Port of Masulipatam, and, being below tidal level, it can only be done during the driest weather of the season. The communication, however, remains incomplete, for the area of the cut is too small for the loose sand through which it passes, and for want of breadth it is choked by the falling in of the sides. Finally, a sum of Rupees 1,21,141 has been expended on repairs generally; and, notwithstanding the activity and ability of the Civil Engineer, Captain A. Orr, a total expenditure of only Rupees 4,07,632 has been made upon the outlay sanctioned for the year of Rupees 6,80,183.

188. The Trunk Line No. 6, running throughout the entire length of this District, from

Nellore.

South to North, has been prosecuted with both energy and skill.

The total outlay of the year is Rupees 1,59,707. Seventy-seven miles are fully completed for rapid transit, and 20 more will, very shortly, be so. On that part of Trunk No. 7, which lies in the Nellore District, in length 27 miles, more than half the total grant has been expended, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the whole distance has been metalled and is already open for general traffic. With the reservation of the large stream, or river, Gundlacumma which intersects the road, all the bridges and tunnels will be completed during the current year; and as the superintendence and management are under the same Agency as in the Guntoor limits, the contrast between the progress in the two districts is very notable. Three great and admirably chosen lines traversing the country generally from East to West, were authorized by the Government during the late famine, on mileage grants, averaging 1,000 miles according to distance. Of these lines the northernmost has alone made any sensible progress towards final completion or even towards being made subservient to public convenience. This line runs from Ongole to Cumbum; and, of the 66 miles in Nellore, all but a few miles, East of the Vaimlapaud Pass, will shortly be open for traffic, much indeed is already freely traversed by carts, and the pass itself is quite open. The centre line takes its origin from Kistnapatam on the Coast, and passing through Nellore, traverses the heart of the District to the Dorenal Pass and Cuddapah, and it is upon this route that a bridge over the Beerpairoo has been built, of 5 arches, each of 30 feet span, near Sungum, at a cost of between 12 and 13,000 Rupees. The total length of the road in Nellore is 75 miles, 40 of which are not fit for use. The southern line has its eastern terminus at Goodoor, a place of much trade on the Trunk Road No. 6, and runs nearly due West to Raupoor and the Ghaut of the same name. There are 31 miles in the Nellore District, the western terminus being Venkebramrazpett

in Cuddapah. It is in a very unfinished state, and not of much practical utility at present. The only important work of irrigation, is the completion of the Anicut across the River Pennair, its crest being 9 feet above the bed of the stream. It was finished in August 1855, at a cost of Rupees 94,000, and has already been of essential utility to the previously existing channels. But a well-devised system of subsidiary irrigation channels continues to be a desideratum.

189. The aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges in Cuddapah during the year is Rupees 85,277, distributed over the various roads which Cuddapah. had been selected for their eventual usefulness, in order to afford employment to the starving population during the famine of 1853-54. In connection with the northern line, common to the two Districts of Nellore and Cuddapah already described, operations have been carried on between Kistnamachettyully and the Vaimlapaud Pass. On the central line from Cuddapah to the Dorenal Pass, Rupees 22,518 have been usefully laid out; and on the southern line to the Raupoor Ghaut, the remaining balance of the Estimate Rupees 3,692, with like good effect, as far as the funds admitted. A sum of Rupees 13,603 has been expended on the Nundi Cunama, the only pass now practicable for carts through the Nullah range of hills; and, although the western approach is still unfinished, the 15th Regiment Native Infantry recently marched through with all its baggage on carts. On a part of Trunk Road No 11 (from Cuddapah to Chittoor,) a sum of about 30,000 Rupees has been spent on the portion between Kulloor and Cuddapah. The bridge across the Boogga, in the town of Cuddapah, has been completed and opened to the public, and the bridge across the Rallee will also be finished shortly, the total outlay on both during the year amounting to Rupees 11,075. There are no works of irrigation, or of a miscellaneous character, to require or deserve particular enumeration.

190. The road-work done in this District has been chiefly the maintenance in repair of the 289 miles of road formed and metalled by the Bellary. famine laborers in the year 1854, out of the allowance of Rupees 100 per mile granted for that purpose. Nearly 70,000 Rupees have also been expended in the construction of minor masonry works on the above lines, and a commencement has been made in opening cross district roads out of the sum of 10,000 Rupees set apart for that purpose this year.

191. Only one bridge of 15 arches, of 45 feet span, has been undertaken, viz. that across the Pennair at Ooderpee Droog on Trunk Road No. 12, but the scarcity of workmen and the prevalence of fever have permitted very little work to be done beyond the collection of materials. Other bridges on the Bellary and Dharwar Line have been finished up to various stages of completion.

192. There is nothing to record of new irrigation projects under execution, but a change of system has taken place in regard to managing the valuable channels from the River Toombuddra, the repairs having now been placed under a Superintendent of Channels, a Native Agent of great ability and zeal; and a sum of Rupees 16,000 placed at his disposal annually in order to make the repairs at the most suitable times. Under the head of Miscellaneous, there is only to be mentioned the construction of four new Moonsiffs' Court Houses, two Travellers' Bungalows, and outer Verandahs to the spacious European Barracks at Bellary.

193. The expenditure, in Kurnool, under the head of Roads was about Rupees 76,000, the works comprised therein being the improvement of the roads from the chief town to Nundy Cunama, Codamoor, and Gooty, and the construction of bridges across the Rivers Hindrec at Kurnool and Koondaur on the road from that town to Cumbum.

194. No road-work of any great importance has been executed in this District in the past year, except the Palar Causoway near Chingleput, constituting the foundations of a large bridge, of 55 arches, hereafter to be executed. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rupees 37,746. A useful direct cross-line of much local convenience has been opened from the Cantonment at St. Thomas's Mount to Poonamallee, at a cost of rupees 14,684, with a bridge over the Adyar, on which the expenditure, during the year, amounts to Rupees 7,723-1-1. The chief works of irrigation have been a new Anicut across the River Cooum, to supply more effectually the large Chumbrumbaukum Tank, and which has been completed at a cost of Rupees 16,257, and a similar work, still in progress, for the like purpose at Caseveram, across the Conayair, the outlay on which amounts to Rupees 5,637 up to the 30th April, 1856.

195. The most important works under the head of Roads executed in this District during 1855-56, are the formation of the line from Poothulpet to Kulloor, on Trunk Road No. 11, at a cost of Rupees 25,309, and that of a branch road to it from the town of Vellore, at an expense of Rupees 8,490. Second class roads from Wallajahnugger to Sholinger,—from Poothulpet to Kurcumbaddy,—from Vellore to Arnee,—from Palmanair to Vencatagherry;—and from the Palar Anicut to Wallajahnugger, have also been formed, and much attention paid generally to the repair and maintenance of the roads already in existence, the expenditure on repairs alone during the year having been about Rupees 58,300.

196. Among the bridges undertaken in last year may be mentioned that across the Palar River at Vellore, on which Rupees 20,864 have been expended, and another at the 100th mile on Trunk Road No. 1, at a cost of Rupees 5,000. The chief works of irrigation are the Anicuts across the Palar and Poiney Rivers, which have been under progress together with some of their subsidiary channels, the expenditure on the first alone having been about 2½ lakhs of Rupees within the official year.

197. The following important works were in progress in last year in this District, viz. the roads from Trinomally to Tindevanum through Gingee,—from Yailoor to the bank of the Vuddavaur,—and from Cuddalore to the Vellaur; in addition to which four bridges have been under construction on the first-mentioned roads, and another larger one, of 21 elliptic arches, across the Ponyeaur, estimated at Rupees 50,000, immediately to the North of Cuddalore. The aggregate expenditure on the above works was about Rupees 70,000. A navigable canal has been in progress during the year to connect the Ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo, (estimate of 40,000 Rupees), but the works have not yet been successful owing to the sandy nature of the soil through which the line connecting the Paravenaur and the Vellaur, (both tidal rivers,) passes. There is also a prolongation in order to effect a junction with the Coleroon to the southward; the expenditure on the former section was Rupees 9,302, and on the latter Rupees 6,954;—undertakings of the greater interest that they are intended to form parts of the great line of Eastern Coast inland navigation.

The only important works have been, re-building the Vellaur Anicut at a cost of Rupees 42,657, still incomplete ; and completing a "Calingulah" (or Escape) to the large Paromall Tank (cost about 7,000 Rupees.) The project for the restoration or improvement of the Harbour and Port of Cuddalore may be mentioned under the Miscellaneous head. The principle adopted has been that of collecting the waters of the several streams or rivers having separate mouths in the neighbourhood, in order to arrange their discharge through an artificial *debouchure* common to them all. Hitherto the expected result has not been obtained, and a special investigation was made into the whole project by order of Government in April last, which resulted in fresh sanction being obtained for a grant of Rupees 10,000 for the prosecution of the original plan.

198. The most considerable road improvements in this District were the commencement of two bridges across the Coleroon of 60 and 40 arches, respectively, on Trunk Road No. 9, and on the road from Madras to Negapatam, and the formation of lines from Tritrapoondy to Trivaloor and from Ammalpettah to Vapanassam, as also second class roads from Cottoor to Shengooddy and from Cullimode to Tritrapoondy. In Tanjore, though no new works have been projected, extensive improvements have been made to the present means of irrigation, with the view of augmenting the supply of water. The lower Coleroon Anicut has been lengthened 150 yards, and raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at an expense of about Rupees 50,000, and the Oopenaur, the Weyacoondum Meenachy, and other Channels have been extended. The Munnear, which had an excessive fall, has been rendered navigable by means of locks and a new (also navigable) channel, seven miles in length, has been formed to the southward of Negapatam, by cuts judiciously laid out between river-courses flowing in suitable directions.

199. The only road in execution in this District, during the past official year, was that from Trichinopoly towards Dindigul, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been completed with the exception of the metalling, but a great deal has been done towards the repair and maintenance of existing communications. On the Trunk Road No. 8 a bridge, of 11 arches, over the Oopaur Causeway, is approaching completion. The entire expenditure on roads and bridges was Rupees 51,187. In irrigation the extension of the Weyacoondum Channel from 40 to 47 miles in length, that of the irrigation from the Lalgoody Channels to lands in the Woodiarpolliem Talook and the Ponairy new Channel from the Coleroon, which has been cut to the length of 15 miles, have been the principal works in progress. The cost on them during the official year was Rupees 60,996. In addition to these, river embankments have been constructed, and various improvements made to existing works at a further expense of Rupees 1,19,000.

200. The only new works of importance executed in Madura are the high roads between Tondy and Connagoody,—between Madura and Tondy,—between Teroomungalum and Sholavendam,—and a bridge across the Ambravutty River, on the newly-established road from Coimbatore to Dindigul, besides repairs to the present communication. Further expenditure will have to be incurred on the above works in the current year in order to complete them. Neither under the Irrigation nor Miscellaneous head is there any notable expenditure except a project under execution for supplying the town of Madura with water.

201. In Tinnevely the high road from Palamcottah to the Arambady Lines which is a continuation to the southward of Trunk Road No. 8, (which ends at Trichinopoly, as regards the designation,) Tinnevely. has been partially executed, as also the lines between Trichendoor and Wooten goody, and that between Palamcottah and Trichendoor, together with bridges across the Asooroday and Mumbeaur Rivers. The aggregate expenditure on these works has been about Rupees 14,000. The lines of traffic, termed "cotton roads," from Streewillapotor to Sheavacavady—from that town or mart to Yettiapooram—and thence to Tutacorin, the port of shipment for the Tinnevely cotton, have been brought very nearly to completion, and will shortly be opened, being bridged and metalled throughout the extensive plains of black soil traversed. These useful roads have been constructed from the surplus Pagoda Funds of the District. Under the Miscellaneous head may be mentioned a Sea Jetty at Tutacorin, but this work is still incomplete.

202. The road-works executed in this District have been chiefly those connecting Ootacamund with the low country and the Beypoor River. Coimbatore. Among these may be mentioned the new horse road between Ootacamund and Kotergherry, as having cost about Rupees 4,737, and the Elk Hill cutting, a deep open cut of nearly 100 feet in depth, to overcome the steepness of the approach to Ootacamund from the South-East through Coonoor. The expenditure on this was Rupees 17,750. A new road has also been completed between Ootacamund and the European Barracks at Jackatalla, thus connecting these fine buildings alike with Trichinopoly and Bangalore, the former being insured by a branch to Coonoor at a total cost of Rupees 31,478. But the new line to connect the Sanitarium with the intended branch rail, to the foot of the mountains, has only been traced by a route, 50 miles in length, opening on Denaikencottah, a town in the plains. In point of gradients there will be no heavier ascent than one in 30. The line will be inspected by the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways in communication with the Civil Engineer of the Division. A successful *reconnaissance* has also been made for a new approach from Malabar. The important line from Coimbatore to Dindigul, in connexion with the large new bridge over the Ambravutty, described in a previous paragraph as under construction has been prosecuted at an expense of Rupees 25,662. The large bridge across the River Bhowani, on the high road from Coimbatore to Mysore by the new Has-sanoor Ghaut, has had the five 56 feet arches turned, and will shortly be opened for general use, at a cost of Rupees 23,000. The only work of irrigation deserving notice is the improvement of the Aracencottah Channel, from the River Bhowani, at an expense of Rupees 10,000. The new European Infantry Barracks at Jackatalla on the Neilgherries, with subsidiary works which have cost altogether Rupees 4,20,000 including some miles of roads, water-courses, &c., have also been actively prosecuted, but their progress is unavoidably slow, and the work is likely to spread itself over several years.

203. No work of great magnitude or importance has been under execution during the past official year in this District except a bullock road Salem. from Adamancottah to the Mallapooram Railway Station which cost Rupees 10,000. As regards the present state of the communications, Lieutenant Gahagan, the Assistant Civil Engineer, in charge of the District, observes, "the present disgraceful state of such important thoroughfares as Trunk Road No. 5,—the Salem and Trichinopoly,—and Salem and Cuddalore Roads, calls for immediate

and thorough repair. Trunk Road No. 1 enjoys the advantage of an annual allowance (Rupees 6,655) and has, in spite of heavy and increasing traffic, been kept in fair order throughout." Under the heads of Irrigation and Miscellaneous there is nothing worthy of special observation.

204. The completion of the Munzerabad Ghaut, the construction of a road from Gairsuppa to Sircy, and the erection of bridges along the
 Canara. Arbyle Ghaut, and along the Sircy and Siddapoor Roads have been the most important works in progress in the Canara District during the year. An attempt, but unsuccessful, has been made to restore the Port of Mangalore to its former state by concentrating the tidal and fluvial discharges of the two rivers entering the Mangalore estuary, (so as to have one mouth common to the two), nearly opposite the Custom House, by the present southern or Beypoor Bar, instead of disemboguing, as at present, separately through the Goorpoor mouth to the northward. The treatment is to be resumed next year. Lieutenant Taylor, I. N., has also brought forward a proposal of great interest and importance regarding improving the Port of Sedashegur (now being connected with the rich inland Districts by the Tkyya and Sungawanee Ghauts) by the establishment of a Harbour of refuge in the natural cove formed by the neighbouring Bay of Beikkul. The requisite works are, comparatively with the object in view, likely to be moderate in expense, but a more detailed report has been called for.

205. The works deserving mention in this District are—the construction of a bridge
 Malabar. over the Iretty River, on Trunk Road No. 4,—the improvement of the Paulghaut and Trichoor Roads, including the putting up of two bridges,—and the road from Calicut by Beypoor Condotty, &c., to Paulghaut,—the aggregate expenditure on the whole of which was about 55,000 Rupees. Various minor works were also executed during the year.

206. There is only one important work under the Irrigation head, namely the construction of the Chetweye Dam to supersede the Yunnamakul Anicut which failed some years ago immediately after re-construction: The expenditure during the year has amounted to Rupees 25,000.

207. There still remain some "*Buildings*" of considerable magnitude not yet reported on, and the Presidency Town itself has not found any mention in the preceding remarks.

208. An expenditure of little less than 12 lakhs of Rupees has been authorized for
 New European Cantonment at the construction of ten new Barrack Ranges, with ten ranges
 Trimulgherry near Secunderabad. of quarters for married men, each having two good rooms and bath-room, a back-yard with out-houses, and a front enclosure with private garden. A new upper-storied Hospital, and all the other subsidiary buildings for the complete accommodation of an European Regiment, 1,000 strong, on a scale which, in regard to ventilation, space, elevation, and comfort generally, there has been no previous example of either in Madras or probably in any other part of India. The outlay to the 30th April 1856 amounted to Rupees 6,06,805.

209. The buildings for the European Artillery at **Jalnah** and those also for the two Native Infantry and for the Cavalry Regiment composing the **Jalnah Brigade**, have been thoroughly reformed and repaired during the year.

210. It should have been stated under the head of **Canara**, that at **Honore** a large new Jail has been under construction, on which the expenditure to the end of the year amounted to **Rupees 15,460**.

211. Mention must now be made of that great line of water communication which is intended ultimately to run along the entire Eastern Coast of this Presidency, occupying in length about 600 miles. To the North of Madras the progress made in the execution of this great work, in the past official year, consists in the widening and improving the portion between **Ameen Covil** and **Doorgoorauzpatam**, 24 miles in length, at a cost of **Rupees 10,869**, the formation of an embankment in connexion with the same to confine the tides within the line of canal at an expenditure of **Rupees 4,284**; the cutting off bends in the navigation, South of **Pulicat**, which cost **Rupees 8,039**, and the construction of a tidal lock at **Shadiencoopum**, 6 miles to the North of Madras. To the South the **Sadras Canal**, 40 miles in length, has been under excavation. Upwards of **12,06,041** cubic yards of earth have been removed, and preparations made for the erection of three bridges across the line. The entire expenditure on the works of the Eastern Coast Canal has been **Rupees 1,41,714** during the year 1855-56.

212. At the Presidency, several expensive works have been undertaken,—such as the improvements to the **Lying-in-Hospital**, which have cost **Rupees 13,200**,—the construction of a masonry Cistern for watering the Fort, **Rupees 12,965**,—alterations and improvements to the **Gunpowder Manufactory**, **Rupees 35,500**,—improvements to the *Government Gazette* and **Lithographic Presses**, **Rupees 18,000**,—additions to the **Triplicane Dispensary**, **Rupees 7,130**, &c.

213. The encroachment of the sea on many parts of this Coast had long been the subject of considerable anxiety, and large sums had been expended in remedial measures to arrest it, but it was not till the present groins were constructed that the prospect of success became certain. Seventy thousand **Rupees** have been spent in throwing out 13 groins, but the results that have attended this expenditure are far beyond the money valuation. Twenty-two acres of land have been reclaimed from the Sea, and made immediately subservient to the wants of the public in the most commercially important part of Madras; a road, 70 feet broad, with an ample breach sea-wards, has been formed from the town of **Royapooram** and the **Railway Terminus** to the **Custom House**, and **Master Attendant's Office**; a beach of 100 feet has been gained to the East of the Fort, by which means the percolation through the foundations of the counterscarp into the ditch has been entirely stopped, and one of the great causes of their decay arrested.

214. The strength of the Department of Public Works has fluctuated greatly during the year in regard to its composition, many of its Officers having been removed to the **Mysore**, **Nagpore**, and **Oude Commissions**, but the numerical average has been about 100 Commissioned Officers and 200 European and Indo-Briton subordinates of all classes.

215. The late expedition undertaken by Lieutenant Haig thoroughly to ascertain the capabilities of the Godavery River, and to explore the navigable affluents leading from the Berar Cotton Districts, deserves especial notice. The *reconnaissance* has been conducted by Lieutenant Haig with great energy and ability and its* results have been embodied in a Report which it is understood will shortly be submitted to Government through the Central Office, Department Public Works.

RAILWAY.

216. THE line upon which the Officers of the Madras Railway Company are working, stretches from Madras, with a general course bearing West, to Beypoor, a seaport within 5 miles of Calicut in the District of Malabar.

Officers employed on 1st May 1855.

217. On the 1st May 1855, the principal Officers actually employed in India by the Madras Railway Company

were the following :—

- 1 Agent and Manager.
- 1 Chief Engineer.
- 4 Engineers 1st Class.
- 1 Engineer 2nd „
- 11 Engineers 3rd „
- 1 Locomotive Superintendent.

Additions made to establishment during the year 1855-56.

218. During the year the following important additions have been made to the Establishment in this country :—

- 1 Traffic Manager.
- 1 Assistant Manager.
- 1 Chief Accountant.
- 1 Chief Clerk and Cashier.
- 5 Third Class Engineers.

219. On the 1st May 1855, the Engineers were engaged in actual work in seven Districts, (about 25 miles in length each), viz. Madras, Trivellore, Arcot, Vellore, Cullary, Darampoory, and Coimbatore. Works, connected with the Madras Terminal Station, were also in progress; on certain other portions of the line Engineers were engaged in the preliminary operations. surveying, &c.

Work in progress at close of year 1855-56.

220. At the close of the official year, on the 30th April 1856, work was in progress on the whole line, that is in seventeen Districts.

Amount of work executed to 1st May 1855.

221. Up to the former date,* the

amount of work executed had been,

Earth-work	...	...	...	C. Yds.	37,95,634
Masonry	...	...	...	C. Yds.	58,953
Permanent way	...	...	...	Lin. Yds.	73,598
Ballasting	...	...	...	C. Yds.	74,474
Fencing	Temporary	...	...	Lin. Yds.	22,166
	Permanent	...	...	Lin. Yds.	49,655

* May 1st 1855.

Amount of work executed to 30th April 1856.

222. The total work completed up to 30th April 1856, was—

Earth-work	...	...	...	C. Yds.	63,29,468
Masonry	...	...	...	C. Yds.	1,14,771
Permanent way	..	...	...	Lin. Yds.	1,23,438
Ballasting	...	...	.....	C. Yds.	2,84,684
Fencing	{ Temporary		...	...	47,370
	{ Permanent		...	.....	3,04,376

Amount of work executed during the year 1855-56.

223. The work actually performed during the official year, was therefore

as follows :—

Earth-work	...	...	...	C. Yds.	25,38,843
Masonry	...	...	.....	C. Yds.	55,818
Permanent way	...	...	...	Lin. Yds.	49,840
Ballasting	...	...	.....	C. Yds.	2,10,210
Fencing,	{ Temporary		...	Lin. Yds.	25,204
	{ Permanent		...	Lin. Yds.	2,54,721

Money advanced to Railway Company from Public Treasury during the year.

224. The monies advanced to the Railway Company from the Public Treasury during the Official year in question, were as follows :—

For expenses in construction	...	...	...	Rs.	11,14,000
For purchase of stores, payment of Import Duty, &c.,	..	..	..	..	5,20,000
For purchase of Sleepers	...	...	..	..	3,50,000
For expenditure in the construction of Stock	..	..	..	..	70,000
For salaries—Agent—Establishment	...	...	..	..	52,855
Locomotive	...	...	...	..	37,642
Engineer	...	..	...	..	2,26,238
For Contingencies	...	...	..	..	21,552

Total Expenditure sanctioned by Government from commencement of work to end of December 1855.

225. The expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works up to the end of December 1855, amounted to Rupees 31,85,159. The Accounts for the next six months are not yet fully adjusted.

226. With the exception of the stations, which are more or less in an unfinished state, and a few other not very important particulars, the line of Rail for the first 65 miles from Madras, i. e. to Arcot, was very nearly ready for public traffic at the close of the year referred to. That portion has since been opened on the 1st of July.

227. One of the finest works of the kind in Southern India, a stone bridge of 56 arches, across the Poiney River, near Arcot, has been completed during the official year

1855-56. The bridge is 2,000 feet in length, and being built for a double way, it is proposed, under the sanction of Government, and with the full concurrence of the Railway Authorities, to accommodate the public (to whom the passage over the sandy bed of the river has been hitherto a very tedious and sometimes difficult business) with a roadway over the bridge alongside of the Rail, to be used in the interval between the Trains.

MARINE.

228. The Lights displayed on the Coasts of the Madras Presidency, their respective position, period of the year for which they are kept up, distance to which they are visible, arc of illumination, &c., are shown in the list given in the Appendix.

229. The Reports of the local Officers upon these Lights for the year 1855-56, contain nothing remarkable.

230. The following observations on the Lights upon the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts were communicated to the Marine Board by Captain Young, of the Indian Navy, on his visit to Madras in Command of the H. C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*.

"Light Houses seen by the H. C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*,* belonging to the Madras Presidency, from Mangalore, on the Malabar Coast, to Calingapatam, on the Coromandel Coast—

Cannanore :	good Light seen about...	15 miles.
Tellicherry...	...	13 „
Calicut :	indifferent, only seen about ...	4 „
Cochin :	good, seen ...	12 „
Allipie :	good, seen about ...	10 „
Hope Island }	good, seen about ...	15 „
near Coringa :		
Santapilly :	very good, seen about ...	17 „

"The other Lights were not seen by me at night, but the Columns are all conspicuous by day and the Beacon at Calingapatam is very conspicuous and marks an anchorage well."

231. The project of illuminating the Bases on the South-East Coast of Ceylon has been warmly and ably brought, by Captain Biden, Master Attendant at Madras, under consideration since the year 1847 ; and, from the wrecks which have occurred on these rocks, and the several disasters thereon, and also from the manner in which Commanders of sailing ships and steamers have been embarrassed when navigating in the vicinity of those dangerous rocks, the project obtained the strenuous support of Officers of the Royal Navy, and of all Commanders of steamers in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, and of every Commander in the Merchant Service who knew, by experience, its urgent necessity.

232. The danger to be apprehended is owing to the uncertain set and velocity of currents,—which have been known to run at the rate of 4 miles an hour,—and the very

* The *Assaye* was placed, by the Bombay Government, at the disposal of the Government of Madras for the purpose of conveying, from Malabar to the Northern Ports of the Coromandel Coast, the Moplahs to be deported for complicity in the murder of the late Mr. Conolly. The prisoners, having been taken on board at Calicut, were landed in parties at Rakapilly, near Nellore, Masulipatam, Coringa, and Calingapatam. The *Assaye* afterwards took the 31st Regiment Light Infantry from Madras to Vizagapatam to reinforce the troops engaged against the insurgents in Purlah Kimeddy, and then returned to Bombay. Hence her Captain had good opportunity of seeing the Light Houses on both Coasts of the Peninsula.

hazy weather, which is prevalent on the South-East of Ceylon and around the Basses, which tend to baffle in all his calculations the most vigilant and experienced navigator.

233. Her Majesty's Government intimated their resolution to construct a Light House on the Great Basses Rocks, and requested to be furnished with an account of the number and tonnage of vessels which passed near enough to the South-East of Ceylon to derive benefit from the proposed Light. They also desired to be informed whether there would be any objection to the imposition of a toll on such vessels, or any difficulty in collecting or accounting for it.

234. The information sought was laid before the Government of India in a letter dated 15th February last. The Marine Board were of opinion that, if it was intended to erect only one first class Light, it should rather be placed on the little Basses, but that it was very desirable to have Lights on both the Basses. This latter opinion was strongly supported by the Government. There appeared no objection to the levy of a toll on vessels passing these Light Houses towards defraying the expense of their erection and maintenance.

235. *Table exhibiting the progressive increase of the tonnage passing through the Paumbem Channel.*

Calendar years.	Square-rigged Vessels. No.	Tonnage.	Dhonies. No.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels. No.	Total Tonnage.	Average size of	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1839	195	10728	1148	54107	1343	64835	55	47
1840	213	11633	1187	62948	1400	74581	54½	53
1841	301	18406	1408	74632	1709	93038	61	53
1842	289	17668	1369	70641	1658	88309	61	52
1843	454	28588	1407	68199	1861	96785	63	48½
1844	517	34904	1527	80994	2044	115898	67½	53
1845	687	48605	1223	63612	1910	112217	71	52
1846	760	56683	1120	57220	1880	113903	74½	51
1847	849	63541	1132	59120	1981	122661	75	52
1848	849	59101	1083	60002	1932	119103	70	55
1849	1003	79234	1114	58700	2117	137934	79	53
1850	1142	90656	1004	60807	2146	151467	79½	60½
1851	1092	82697	939	57084	2031	139781	75½	60½
1852	1178	94109	924	59565	2112	153674	80	64½
1853	1192	98189	920	54264	2122	152453	82½	59
1854	1035	78746	879	59140	1914	137886	76	67½
1855	1220	109326	947	60771	2167	170097	89½	64½

236. Being of opinion that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the free use of the Paumbem Channel, and considering the small amount of Port-dues, (below 600 Rupees a year), levied at that place during the preceding three years, Government, on the 31st July 1854, suspended the collection of Port-dues at that place until further orders, and desired that, at the end of a year, a Report should be made of the effect the measure might have upon the Revenue and Trade of the Port.

237. A report was submitted accordingly and it was shown that the Customs and Pilotage had increased during the period of probation. Under these circumstances, and on the recommendation of the Collector of Madura supported by the Marine Board, Government, (6th November 1855,) extended the exemption to three years experimentally, from November 1855, and directed that, at the end of each year, a Comparative Statement should be submitted of the collection of Sea Customs and Pilotage accompanied with the observations of the Marine Board.

238. The Marine Board, in a letter dated 1st May 1854, suggested to Government that the charge for Pilotage through Paumbem should be levied according to a vessel's draft of water and not according to its tonnage. The following scale was recommended for adoption, which would, as nearly as possible, assimilate the charges to what they now are—

				Feet.	Rs. A. P.
Upon all Vessels drawing	3 feet	water and under		1	0 7 0
Ditto ditto	4 "	and over		3	0 8 0
Ditto ditto	5 "			1	0 9 0
Ditto ditto	6 "	and over		5	0 10 0
Ditto ditto	7 "	"		6	0 12 0
Ditto ditto	8 "	"		7	1 0 0
Ditto ditto	9 "	"		8	1 4 0
Ditto ditto	10 "	"		9	1 8 0
Ditto ditto	11 "	"		10	2 0 0
Ditto ditto	12 "	"		11	2 8 0

—the draft to be calculated in even feet; a vessel drawing $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet being charged for 9 feet. The Government, 10th March 1855, assented to the change which, they observed, would establish the charge for Pilotage on a fairer basis than hitherto, and it has since been approved by the Court of Directors.

239. The following Statement of the Pilotage levied at Paumbem, in different years shows the amount received, that paid to Pilots, and the balance credited to Government :—

Years.	Pilotage levied.	Pilot share.	Credited to Government.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1849	7247 2 0	1811 12 6	5435 5 6
1850	4684 8 0	1171 2 0	3513 6 0
1851	10525 6 0	2628 8 6	7896 12 6
1852	11456 12 3	2861 14 0	8594 13 6
1853	11560 5 9	2890 1 0	8679 4 9
1854	11153 1 0	2786 7 5	8366 10 4
1855	12486 8 3	3120 9 3	9365 14 7
Total,	69122 11 1	17270 7 10	51852 3 2

240. The Port of Cochin is the most important place for trade and ship-building on the Western Coast of the Madras Presidency. Its progress may be best shown by the following information, furnished by the Collector of Malabar, that, from April 1850 to 31st March 1855, there were 49 vessels built, registered, and altered at that Port, having a tonnage of 8,765 tons, of which eight were above 300 tons; and on the 25th April 1855, there were thirteen vessels on the Stocks with a total tonnage of 5,126 tons.

1 of 1100	Tons.	1 of 600	Tons.
1 of 900	"	1 of 545	"
1 of 800	"	2 of 300	"

6 below 200 Tons.

241. The number of ship-wrights, caulkers, and other workmen, employed daily in the merchant's yards in British Cochin, were—

	Ship-wrights	Assistants.	Carpenters.	Caulkers.	Drillers.	Coolies and Sawyers.
Total	3	44	981	61	154	2000

242. The number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Cochin from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1854, was as follows:—

Under 20 Tons	None.	Under 200 Tons	213
" 50 "	116	" 300 "	87
" 100 "	302	" 500 "	128

Under 1,000 Tons, 152.

243. The extent of trade carried on will be seen from the following Statement of the Imports and Exports at this Port from 1849-50 to 1853-54:—

Years.	1 Imports value Rupees.	2 Export value Rupees.	3 Re-Export value Rupees.	4 Total of Columns 2 and 3.	5 Total of Columns 1 and 4.
1849-50	572585	753878	141028	894906	1467491
1850-51	655799	913342	68316	981658	1637457
1851-52	639543	1140813	94195	1235008	1874551
1852-53	888929	1229461	102134	1331595	2220524
1853-54	1674178	1357408	198439	1755941	3430019
Total ..	4431034	5594902	604108	6199008	10630042
Average ..	886207	1118980	120821	1239801	2128008

Both the Collector and Master Attendant agree as to the probable increase of trade, if greater facilities were afforded.

244. *Abstract Statement, showing the progressive increase of Ship-building at the Port of Cochin with their estimated Value and average rate per Ton from the year 1845 to 1855.*

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels, &c.	Estimated Value.	Average rate per Ton.
Square-rigged Vessels.				
1845	10	2229	266060 0 0	101 0 0
1846	7	1886	194055 0 0	120 0 0
1847	7	2715	424580 0 0	132 2 8
1848	4	1117	183740 0 0	146 4 0
1849	5	701	90334 0 0	112 9 7
1850	10	4282	666945 0 0	140 0 0
1851	4	1392	223538 0 0	161 8 0
1852	3	861	46920 0 0	123 5 4
1853	5	1201	212006 0 0	153 3 2
1854	6	2076	346470 0 0	167 8 0
1855	14	44 6	79434 0 0	157 11 5
Total ..	67	22426	3459982 0 0	0 0 0
Total average for 11 years from 1845 to 1855	6 $\frac{1}{11}$	2038 $\frac{1}{11}$	314543 13 1	0 0 0
Patimars and Dhonies.				
1845	3	137	4240 0 0	30 10 8
1846	1	40	1200 0 0	30 0 0
1847	1	47	1500 0 0	32 0 0
1848	2	190	6496 0 0	34 0 0
1849	2	99	3168 0 0	32 0 0
1850	2	74	2316 0 0	31 0 0
1851	2	120	3960 0 0	33 0 0
1852	1	26	780 0 0	30 0 0
1853	4	319	16830 0 0	35 0 0
1854	5	60	2040 0 0	34 0 0
1855	2	88	3080 0 0	35 0 0
Total ..	25	1200	43614 0 0	0 0 0
Total average for 11 years from 1845 to 1855	2 $\frac{1}{11}$	109 $\frac{1}{11}$	3964 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0

245. During the last year, the erection of a masonry Column for the Light at Cochin Light House Boats, &c., for has been sanctioned at an expense of Rupees 4,484-3 and is now in progress. It is to be built of the best kind of stone and placed in the South-West Bastion of the old Fort at Cochin, at an expense of Rupees 4,484-3, and is now in progress.* The site chosen is close to the Sea at a point where the Light House will not be hidden by trees and houses, as the old one was to all but vessels coming in from the northward.

The Government have also authorized the construction of a new and improved Lantern of the largest size, at the Grand Arsenal, and have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to an addition to the Light House Establishment, so as to place it on an efficient footing. The establishment under the control of the Master Attendant of the Port, has also been strengthened and improved.

246. This place is stated by Horsburgh to be in 11° 10' North, being South by 6° from Calicut, about 2 leagues distant. There is 8 or 10 feet of water on the Bar at high tides. The rise and fall is little
Beypore.

on the Malabar Coast. The Beypore River takes its rise in the Ghauts and runs through a country abounding with excellent teak timber for ship-building. The place is likely to increase in importance from being the Western Terminus of the Madras Railway; and vessels from England, with railway stores, already make use of the harbour. A proposal for the erection of an Obelisk to mark the locality is now before the Government.

The construction of a Columnar Light House, at the Port of Coompta on the Malabar Coast has also been determined upon.

247. During the past year, a very able and interesting Report was made by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, proposing a Harbour of refuge in the Beikul Cove adjoining the Port of Sedasheghur on the Western Coast. The natural advantages of the situation have been so clearly shown, that the Government has determined to take steps to realize the project, and Colonel F. C. Cotton, Deputy Chief Engineer, has been directed to visit the spot and report upon the nature and extent of the works which should be undertaken for that purpose.

248. As the employment of Government steam-vessels for the movement of the Steamers for transporting troops of this Presidency has been frequently the subject of correspondence between this Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors, it will be useful to show the strength of the Madras Army absent from the Peninsula of India and requiring to be conveyed by Sea to and from their stations to the eastward. The following extracts will place the information in a clear light. The subjoined Statement of the troops and others belonging to the Madras Army, permanently stationed beyond Sea, according to the latest Returns, shows a grand total, including all grades, of 10,877 persons.

		Commissioned Officers.	Warrant and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers and Clerks.	Troops.		Public Followers.	Private Followers.	Total.
				Euro-peans.	Na-tives.			
Burmah and Tenasserim Provinces.	Effectives	139	15	1901	5780	593	0	8428
	Commissariat Department ..	3	3	0	0	413	0	419
	Ordnance Department ..	1	4	0	0	159	0	164
	Medical Department ..	12	14	0	0	24	0	50
		155	36	1901	5780	1189	0	9061
Straits and Labuan.	Effectives	28	4	36	1616	106	0	1790
	Commissariat Department ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Ordnance Department ..	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
	Medical Department ..	3	7	0	0	6	0	16
		33	19	36	1616	112	0	1816
Grand Total ..		188	55	1937	7396	1301	0	10877

249. These troops have to be relieved after three years' service. Setting aside the numbers to be conveyed outward, to fill up vacancies, and those returning sick, if one third is taken for each year's relief, a close approximation will be gained of the annual expense of transport by sailing vessels. To arrive at this, an average of the cost of employing ships for this purpose, since 1845 to the present time, has been struck.

The annexed Table exhibits the result :—

Burmah, Moul- mein, and Straits.,	}	188 Officers each way, or	376 at	140	11	0	52,898	8	0
		55 Warrant Officers each way, or	110 at	71	9	5	7,874	11	10
		10,634 Men each way, or	21,268 at	33	0	1	7,01,954	12	4
Grand Total for 3 y.							7,62,728	0	2
Or annually Co.'s Rupees							2,54,242	10	8

250. The Government have lately been advised by the Honorable the Court of Directors that a steam-vessel which had been constructed under their orders, with special regard to the requirements of this Presidency, was nearly ready and would leave England by the end of June.

FINANCIAL.

251. The actual Accounts of the year 1855-56 will, the Accountant General states, certainly not be ready till November. Having been required to submit his Report by the 15th June, he has been obliged to notice the *estimated* results only of the past year as entered in the Statements recently prepared by him for the new financial review, and to compare them with the actuals of the preceding year 1854-5.

252. The Land Revenue of this Presidency was assumed at Rupees 3,44,32,000. This amount consisted of Rupees 3,29,87,000 in current Revenue, and Rupees 14,45,000 in arrears. The actual realization in 1854-55 was Rupees 3,37,96,000 and consisted of, Current Rupees 3,24,26,000, and Arrears, Rupees 13,70,000. Upwards of 5½ lakhs of Rupees are expected to be realized in 1855-56 in the current Revenues in excess of the collections in the previous years, and ½ lakh of Rupees in the item of arrears. The result would have been more favorable but for the adverse nature of the season.

253. The next principal item of receipt, *viz.* Salt Revenue, was estimated at Rupees 49,50,000. This shows a trifling increase of Rupees 75,000 over the actual of the previous year.

254. Under the head Tribute, a sum of Rupees 34,46,000 was estimated, which does not vary from year to year, being a fixed amount.

255. The next item of importance is Abkary which was expected to yield a Revenue of Rupees 22,45,000 in the past year, being about 1 lakh of Rupees in excess of the actual of the previous year.

256. From Customs, both land and sea, the expected Receipts amount to Rupees 11,00,000; the largest receipt is from Sea Customs. There is a slight falling off under Customs in 1855-56, compared with the past year, of about ½ lakh of Rupees.

257. The item of Moturpha follows next in importance. It was estimated to yield Rupees 10,77,000. There is a slight falling off, in this branch of the Revenue, of only a few thousand Rupees.

Miscellaneous.

258. The other items of Revenue in the department under notice may be joined together as Miscellaneous: they aggregate Rupees 5,03,000.

259. In the General Department, the total estimated Receipts amounted to Rupees 12,18,000. The items comprised in this Department

General Department.
Stamps, Post Office, Interest Account, and Miscellaneous Receipts.

are Stamps, Post Office, Interest Account, and other items of Miscellaneous Receipts. There is a diminution of 2½ lakhs of Rupees in 1855-56, compared with 1854-55, in the Receipts from these sources, owing to a smaller amount of interest having been received in 1855-56 from the Mysore Government, on its debt to the Honorable Company; with this interest, however, the transaction closed and now there is no balance due.

260. The other remaining sources of ordinary Revenue are in the Military and Judicial Departments. In the former Department they consist of Bazar Collections derived by the sale of spirituous liquors in Military Stations, and are estimated at Rupees 2,93,000; and, in the latter, they are composed of Judicial Fines and Fees, sale proceeds of prison labor, and of unclaimed property, all which, it was expected, would amount to Rupees 1,42,000. There are no material variations in these items compared with 1854-55.

Military and Judicial Departments.

Military Abkary.

Judicial Fines and Fees, prison labor, and unclaimed property.

261. The Marine Receipts were assumed at Rupees 79,000 and correspond with the actual of the previous year.

Marine Receipts.

262. The total Ordinary Receipts in the several Departments, above alluded to, were assumed at Rupees 4,94,85,000.

263. The Extraordinary Receipts consisting of sales of provisions, stores, horses,—

Extraordinary Receipts including Profit and Loss.

Extraordinary Receipts	11,80,000
Profit and Loss	5,64,000
Rupees	<u>17,44,000</u>

refunds of charges, &c., in the different Departments were estimated to amount to Rupees 11,80,000; while the Receipts from Profit and Loss, comprising the difference on the rates of Exchange on the transactions with London, the gain* on the coinage of copper, the Receipts from Estates in the Administrator General's Office unclaimed for fifteen years, which, under a recent enactment† of the Legislative Council of India, come to Government, and other Miscellaneous Receipts, were assumed at Rupees 5,64,000.

264. Thus the ‡ total Territorial Income under the three Divisions above alluded to, viz. Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, aggregates Rupees 5,12,29,000 upwards of 5 millions sterling, and exceeds the actual income of 1854-55 in the trifling sum of Rupees 72,000.

Total Territorial Income.

* The difference between the Stamp value of copper coins fabricated in the Mint and the value of copper sent out from England as metal.

† Section LI., Act. VIII. of 1855.

‡ Estimated.

265. The estimated disbursements for the year under report were as follows :—The

Charges for 1855-56, General Department.	expenditure, in the General Department, was assumed at Rupees 105,66,000. This consists partly of Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues, and partly of Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department. The Political Disbursements were estimated at Rupees 55,37,000 and include payment of one-fifth share of the Tanjore and Carnatic Revenues to the Rajah of Tanjore and Nawaub of the Carnatic,*—(both of whom have lately departed this life),—compensations for lands resumed by Government—Pensions and Charitable Allowances,—and Pagoda and Mosque Allowances. The remaining sum, viz. Rupees 50,29,000 was provided to meet the salaries of the Governor and Members of Council,—of the Secretaries to Government and their Offices,—of the Department of Accounts and Finance, Sub-Treasurer, Civil, Auditor, and their Establishments,—of the Mint, Assay, and Mint Committee Offices,—and also to meet Government contributions to the Service Funds, interest payable on the same Account,—Expenses of the Civil Hospitals,—Superannuation Pensions,—Post Office and other Miscellaneous Charges. The estimated Charges* of 1855-56 compared with the actual result of the previous year, exhibit an expected increase of expenditure of about 5½ lakhs; which occurs, principally, in the items of Public Instruction and charge for Copper to be received from England for coinage, in the former to the extent of about 2½ lakhs owing to the gradual increase in the spread of Education, and in the latter 2½ lakhs, owing to a comparatively limited quantity of copper having been received in the previous year.
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues	55,37,000
Salaries and Establishments, &c., of Officers employed in the General Department.	50,29,000
Rupees	<u>105,66,000</u>

Nawaub of the Carnatic died 7th October 1855.

Rajah of Tanjore died 29th October 1855.

266. The Charges of the Judicial Department, consist of salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge and Establishment, of the Supreme Court and Company's Law Officers. The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes and Establishment as well as the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Sheriff's, and Coroner's Offices, and Police, also Diet and Passage-money on account of convicts. All these were expected to cost Rupees 4,74,000.

267. The expenses of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Provinces, Police, &c., were assumed at Rupees 31,28,000 making an aggregate† of Rupees 36,02,000. This amount, compared with the actual results of the previous year, shows an increase in the year under report of about ¼ a lakh of Rupees, owing chiefly to the recent appointment of an Inspector of Prisons. The proportion which the Charges for the Administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the protection of life and property, bear to the total Territorial Income, viz. 512 lakhs of Rupees, noticed in paragraph 14, is 7 per cent.

268. The principal items of Charge in the Revenue Department consist of Charges for collecting Land Revenue which were expected to amount to Rupees 37,07,000. The Charges of the Board of Revenue are estimated to cost Rupees 2,98,000 and the other items, viz. Contingent Charges,

* These Charges, viz. Rupees 105,66,000 bear a proportion of 21 per cent. on the total Territorial Revenue.

† Judicial and Magisterial.

Tent Allowance, Surgeon's Allowance, Establishment for collecting the Revenues from Abkary, Small Farms, &c., &c., are expected to amount to Rupees 5,30,000. The Charge for collecting Sea and Land Customs is Rupees 1,94,000, and the Salt Charges are Rupees 9,68,000. The total estimated expenditure adverted to is therefore Rupees 56,97,000. There is a decrease of about 1½ lakh of Rupees in this Department, below the actual Expenditure of 1854-55 and is attributable chiefly to diminished manufacture of Salt which will reduce the Charges. The total receipts, in the *Revenue Department*, were estimated at 443 lakhs of Rupees, while the Charges of Collection were assumed at 57 lakhs of Rupees, thus it will be seen, that the Charges of Collection average nearly 13 per cent. on the Revenues, or 11 per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts.

269. The expenditure in the Marine Department, was assumed at Rupees 1,27,000 and comprises the Offices of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, and Registrar of Merchant Seamen, including the expenses of the steamer allowed for the use of this Presidency. There is a diminution in 1855-56, in this Department to the extent of upwards of ¼ lakh of Rupees, owing to the steamer, allowed for the use of this Presidency, having been returned as unserviceable.

270. The total Military Expenditure is estimated to cost Rupees 293,66,000. This sum would have been considerably less, if the Charges on account of the large body of the Madras Troops who are exclusively employed in the several Territories and Governments noted in the margin, (the Revenue of which are not embraced in the Accounts of the Madras Presidency), amounting to the large sum of Rupees 81,62,000 be excluded from the Local Charges. The Military Expenditure of this Presidency would, thereby, be reduced to only Rupees 2,12,04,000.

271. There is an increase in this Department to the extent of about 4½ lakhs of Rupees, arising mainly from a larger amount of Batta being expected to be paid in 1855-56 to the Madras Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements. The proportion which the Military Charges for the protection of the country bear to the total Territorial Revenue is 57 per cent., but deducting the expenses of the Madras Troops serving at the other Presidencies and Governments as above shown, the proportion is only 41 per cent.

272. The expenditure connected with *Repairs* of Public Works is estimated at Rupees 27,80,000. Of this sum 6 lakhs of Rupees are on account of Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies, of Engineers and others, and the residue for repairing Trunk Roads, Branch Roads, Bridges, Embankments, Canals, Anicuts, Buildings, &c. A lakh and-a-half of Rupees were spent in the previous year in excess of the expected expenditure in the year under review, mainly with the view of affording relief to the poorer classes who were suffering from the effects of drought. If, to the amount provided for repairs of Public Works be added the amount assumed for Construction, which latter head will be presently noticed, the total will be Rupees 71,61,000, thus, above one-seventh or 14 per cent. of the Territorial Income was assumed to be devoted to Public Works.

Military Department.	
Nagpore	12,90,330
Saugor Division.....	17,80,260
Cuttack	1,63,050
Rangoon	21,67,260
Moulmein, Tavoy, & Mergui	3,94,230
Penang, Singapore, & Malacca	4,52,050
Belgaum	2,08,160
Aden	2,62,160
	<hr/> 67,18,000
Commissariat Charges for the Eastern Set- tlements	14,44,000
Rupees	<hr/> 81,62,000

273. The total Ordinary Expenditure in the several Departments above-mentioned amount to Rupees 521,38,000.

274. The "Extraordinary Charges," including sums to be written off to Profit and Loss in the several Departments, have been assumed at Rupees 4,43,000. Every item of expenditure which arises from the re-payment of what has formerly been credited as Revenue, as well as every expense of a temporary nature, are classed as Extraordinary Charges, and, upon this principle, the estimated item, under this head, consists of contribution to Horticultural Society for purchase of land—expenditure on account of Paris and Madras Exhibitions,—Tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—Retrenchments repaid—and other Miscellaneous Charges. The items debited to "Profit and Loss" consist, principally, of the loss arising from the difference between the rates of Exchange at which the local coins of Hyderabad and Nagpore are received from the Civil Authorities at those places and credited to Bengal, and the prescribed rates at which the same currency is issued to subsidiary Forces, composed of Madras Troops, stationed at Secunderabad and Nagpore. There is a decrease in the Estimate, on account of these charges of about one lakh of Rupees, chiefly arising from larger Disbursements having been made in 1854-55 on account of Paris and Madras Exhibitions, and the expense incurred on account of the Museum at the East India House not expected in 1855-56.

275. The next and last head of Charge to be noticed is Public Works Extraordinary, under which is comprehended the *Construction* of the several works of utility, such as Roads,—Bridges,—Canals, both for irrigation and navigation purposes,—Anicuts—Embankments,—Buildings, including Barracks, &c., for all of which a large sum *viz.* Rupees 43,81,000 was provided under this head. There is an increased expenditure in 1854-55 of about 3½ lakhs of Rupees, owing, chiefly, to the cause assigned for the variation under the head Public Works Ordinary, (paragraph 22.) It may here be observed, that Road Works to the value of no less than upwards of 22½ lakhs were carried on in different Districts, but chiefly in Bellary to afford the relief alluded to in the same paragraph. Thus the Territorial Charges aggregate Rupees 569,62,000, upwards of 5½ millions sterling.

276. The total estimated Territorial Receipts were shown in paragraph 14, to be Rupees 512,29,000. The total Charges have been assumed at Rupees 569,62,000, as just observed, the total Expenditure, above receipts, is, therefore, Rupees 57,33,000. This deficiency has, however, been more than met by the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, and which amounted to 17,30,000½ lakhs of Rupees. The result would have been different:—the balance would have been augmented, instead of being swallowed up;—a surplus, instead of a deficit, of receipts would have been exhibited, to the extent of Rupees 24,29,000 or nearly a quarter of a million sterling,—if the Expenditure on account of the Madras Troops, which are not actually serving within this Presidency, adverted to in paragraph 22 had been deducted from the Territorial Charges of Madras, and debited to the Accounts of the Territories and Governments under which they are actually serving.

Total Territorial Receipts ...	512,29,000
Total Territorial Charges ..	569,62,000
Deduct Cost of the Troops exclusively employed under other Territories and Governments ... }	81,62,000
	488,00,000
Surplus	24,29,000

277. The total Charges of the different Departments are exhibited below in one view, and the proportion each of them bear to the total Territorial Receipts, *viz.* Rupees 512,29,000.

	<i>Total Amount.</i>	<i>Average Percentage.</i>
Territorial and Political Disbursements,—including one-fifth shares of the Carnatic and Tanjore Revenues, payable to the late Nawaub and the Rajah	55,37,000	11
General Charges,— <i>viz.</i> Salaries and Establishments of all Offices in the general branch of the Service, and Charges for general purposes ...	50,29,000	10
Judicial Charges for the Administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the protection of life and property	36,02,000	7
Revenue Charges for collection of Land and other sources of Revenue	56,97,000	11
Marine Charges	1,27,000	$\frac{1}{4}$
Military Charges for the maintenance of the Troops for the Military protection of the country...	293,66,000	57
Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, Repairs and Construction of works of public utility and irrigation,	71,61,000	14
<i>Extraordinary and Profit and Loss.</i>		
Charges of occasional or temporary description, and loss sustained in rates of Exchange and re-coinage of uncurrent coins, &c.	4,43,000	1
Total Territorial Charges ...	569,62,000	111 $\frac{1}{4}$

The excess above the 100, *viz.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., has been met from the balance of Cash and supplies from Foreign Account. If, however, the Expenditure on account of the Troops employed on the Services of other Territories and Government, adverted* to in paragraph 20 of this Report, be excluded from the above view, then the total of percentage of the charges of the several branches would be 95 per cent. on the total Territorial Receipts. A concise Financial Statement of Receipts and Disbursements also accompanies this Report.

- Concise Financial Statement added.
1. Annual Prospective Estimate and Report thereon.
 2. Annual Report on the regular Estimate and the Estimate.
 3. Annual Statement of actual Receipts and Charges of the year.
 4. Annual Report on the Comparative Statement for each official year.
 5. Annual Statement for the Financial Review, with explanation.
 6. The Estimate of the Provincial Resources and Expenditure, and also of the state of the General Treasury, from January to June, and Report thereon.
 7. Ditto ditto from July to December.

Control. They are specified in the margin.

* Rupees 81,62,000 or 16 per cent.

† Description and use of the Periodical Reports submitted to Government accompanied by Augured Statements and Accounts.

278. Independent of this present Report, the first of the kind called for, there are seven other periodical Reports† on the finance of this Presidency, which are submitted by the Accountant General to Government, half-yearly or yearly, for the use of the Government of India, the Honorable Court of Directors, and the Board of

279. To give an idea of what the coming Receipts and Charges of the year will be, the *Prospective Estimate* is sent in with a short Report. *Prospective Estimate—what it is.* That Estimate is not compared with any actual results. It is founded on a rough calculation of the probable resources and expenditure and is despatched two or three months after the commencement of the official year to which it refers, *viz.* June or July.

280. To give a view of what the Receipts and Charges of the year will, most probably, be, the *Regular Estimate* of Receipts and Disbursements of the year is submitted accompanied by a Report. *Regular Estimate—what it is.* It explains the causes of variations between that estimate and the actual results of the year immediately preceding it. It is generally forwarded in December or January, *i. e.* about nine months after the commencement of the official year of which it treats.

281. Then the *Annual Statement* shows the actual Receipts and Charges of the year. *Annual Statement—what it is.* This is the document in which full and particular information of this nature is conveyed to the Government, the Honorable Court, and the Board of Control. It shows the whole in a compact, clear, and balanced form. The balance at the commencement of the year is given, and also the balance in hand at the close of the year. The Annual Statement of 1855-56 will have to be despatched by the second steamer of November* next.

282. Besides the foregoing, there is the *Comparative Report* explanatory of the causes of variation between the estimated and actual Receipts and Disbursements during the official year, and also of the variation between the actual result of the one last year compared with the actual result of the year preceding it. *Comparative Statement—what it is.* This Report, accompanied by a figured Statement, is, generally, transmitted in June or July, *i. e.* about fifteen months after the close of the official year to which it appertains.

283. There are, moreover, the Statements, tantamount to a Report, which the Government of India have recently directed to be prepared and transmitted to them with the Regular Estimate of each year. They are marked A. B. C. D. E. and F., and enable them to take a formal review of the finances at stated periods. *Financial Review Statements—what they are.* These Statements were prepared, for the first time, for 1855-56, and forwarded in

A exhibits the Territorial Income.

B exhibits the Territorial Charge.

C exhibits the Territorial Receipts under debt.

D exhibits the Territorial Charges under debt.

E exhibits the Territorial Receipts under Foreign Account.

F exhibits the Territorial Charges under Foreign Account.

March 1856. They contain three principal columns with minor columns to each. The first principal column exhibited the actual results of 1854-55, the second the Regular Estimate for 1855-56, and the third the anticipation Sketch Estimate for 1856-57. The minor columns are confined to Statements A. and B., and exhibited the scale of income and scale of charge, the arrears of former years, and the income and charges of the current year unrealized and unpaid, and the total realization and payment. The object of showing these sums, in separate columns, is to ascertain how much of the total ordinary income and charge can be considered as actual income or charge of the year, and how much is to be looked upon as nominal. These Statements also contained, in columns of Remarks, explanations of the chief causes of variation in the several items between the principal columns, and also between the minor columns.

* That is about seven months after the close of the year to which it appertains.

284. Reports and Half-yearly Cash Estimates,* are submitted to show the Cash Balances on hand in the several Provincial Treasuries at the beginning of the calendar half-year, and the expected Revenue and other Receipts, during the year, which consist chiefly of Land Tax, Salt Revenue, Abkary Excise, Tribute, &c. These being added to the balance of Cash in hand form the total of resources available. The Report next exhibits the funds set apart from these resources to meet the Civil, the Military, the Public Works, and the other Local Charges. It then shows the surplus funds in the Provincial Treasuries available for the supply of the General Treasury at the Presidency. This supply is derived from bills drawn on those Treasuries for cash paid at Madras, and from remittances in specie.

285. The drawing of money from the Provinces by means of bills not only saves Government the expense of remittances, but obviates the necessity of moving troops to escort them. It also affords to the Mercantile Community the opportunity of making their remittances into the interior for commercial purposes. There is this further advantage, the agricultural classes have thus opened to them a ready market on the spot for the produce of their labor, and Government are indirectly benefitted, because the ryots are thereby enabled to discharge their kists with greater punctuality and facility than they could otherwise.

286. The Report lastly exhibits the balance of Cash expected to remain at the end of the half-year, which must necessarily be retained in the different Provincial Treasuries to meet the probable demands thereon subsequent to that period. Notice is periodically given, in the official *Gazette* of the sums which may be available in each Treasury for bills from time to time with reference to the anticipated demand for the same. Such portion of the amount, allotted for bills, as may not have been taken up by merchants, is brought down to the Presidency in specie.

287. At the end of the first half-year viz. 30th June, larger balances are reserved in the Provincial Treasuries than at the end of the second half-year. This is done expressly in order to meet the local demands in the second half-year which are considerably above the collections generally, by reason of the bulk of the revenue being obtained in the first half of the year. It also often happens that considerable sums remain in the Provincial Treasuries in uncurrent coins and in small coins. These uncurrent coins, though receivable in payment of Revenue, cannot be re-issued. They must be brought to the Presidency for re-coinage. This transfer hither can only be effected as opportunities of remittances offer. The small coins are supplied to Collectors from Madras for issue in their Districts, and especially on account of Public Works. Some experience and foresight are necessary in allotting funds in the Provinces to meet the various public requirements; and in making the general financial arrangements of Government according to times and seasons, and also in contriving, in times of need, to make the surplus resources of some Treasuries available for the deficiencies in the others.

288. The Reports on the half-yearly Estimates, above alluded to, treat likewise of the state of the General Treasury at the Presidency as regards its probable Receipts and Disbursements. It is, as already observed, replenished chiefly by bills and by remittances from the Provincial Treasuries, Mint Remittances, i. e. the out-turn of the bullion bought by Government from the merchants who import it, form another source of supply to the General Treasury.

* In a balanced form.

289. A portion of the Surplus Balances in the Treasuries on the Western

Years.	Remittances sent to				Received from	
	Bengal.	Bombay.	England.	Total.	Bengal.	
1845-46	..	2315000	..	2315000	..	
1846-47	..	3939774	..	3939774	..	
1847-48	3500000	5025000	..	8525000	..	
1848-49	..	3600000	5500000	9100000	..	
1849-50	2500000	3240000	..	5740000	..	None received from
1850-51	2000000	1106000	..	3106000	..	Bombay and
1851-52	3500000	3292000	..	6792000	..	London during
1852-53	2000000	1320500	..	3320500	..	these ten years.
1853-54	9130000	..	..	9130000	..	
1854-55	2117000	966327	909915	3993242	2007000	
Total	24747000	24804661	6109915	55961576		

Coast was formerly held available for remittance to Bombay, both by bills and in specie, but, just at present, this resource is needed here. In the margin is exhibited the amount of remittances in specie sent to Bengal, Bombay, and England, during the ten years from 1845-46 to 1854-55, as also the remittances in

specie received from them during the same period.

290. It will next be proper to notice briefly the beneficial changes and improvements

Annual Financial Reports condensed and improved.

which have been made in the principal Financial Reports, and in the date of despatch of the principal Financial Statements of this Presidency. The Reports on the Regular Estimate and Comparative Statement contain explanations of variations, only, in the *principal heads* of Account or sources of Revenue and Charge, in order not to distract the reader with needless details, but, in view to afford the information, which may be required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and other Authorities, in respect to variations in Revenue and Charge of each District, or in minor items under the general heads treated of in the Reports, appendices have been subjoined, containing detailed explanations, with figures, hitherto afforded in the Report itself.

291. These Reports, Appendices, and the figured Statements to which they refer, as also the General Territorial books of this Presidency, have been all printed in a Press lately founded in the Accountant General's Office, without any additional expense whatever to Government, and will be so printed in future. The advantages derived from printing the Accounts are so obvious that they need not be explained in detail here. It may merely be observed that these documents now appear on a smaller sized paper than that which was used when they were prepared in manuscript. They are now less liable to injury; they are more handy; they are less expensive, in respect of the paper used, and in conveyance by sea or land; they are rendered in better arranged and more systematic forms. All the copies required to be despatched to different authorities in India and in England are sent off at once, and the long intervals, which formerly were the subject of remark, between the transmission of the different copies, no longer disturb the course of business*. The Accounts can be more readily examined, and present a less unattractive form to the enquirer.

292. In order to ensure the immediate adjustment in the Accounts of the proper Officer, in charge of each Treasury, and to the appropriate

Measure adopted for the prompt adjustment of payments made by one Collector on account of another.

heads of Charge of all payments made to parties absent from their Districts, whether on leave, or on temporary duty, the Collectors and others in charge of treasuries, have been instructed to grant them Bills of Exchange on the Collectors in whose Districts they

* Additional copies are now forwarded to Government for the use of the several Members of Government and the Secretaries, &c., and are also available for the use of the Assistants in this Office.

may be residing or doing duty, or, if at the Presidency, on the Sub-Treasurer, for the amount which may be due to them; and to adjust the amount immediately in their Accounts. This has done away with the dilatory system, which hitherto prevailed, of making similar adjustments on the receipt of the vouchers for actual payments

from the paying Officer, which system, besides causing delay, unnecessarily swelled the head of "Arrears" and encumbered the Accounts.

293. The actual Account of Receipts and Disbursements, of this Presidency, for 1854-55,

The early completion of the Accounts of actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1854-55.

was completed, with improvements, two months earlier, than in the previous year; a copy of it, in manuscript, was despatched to the Government of India by the second steamer

of December 1855. It was printed expeditiously, and copies forwarded to the Home and Indian Governments by the first steamer of the following month.* Measures have been also adopted to ensure, for future years, the transmission of this important return by the second steamer of November, agreeably to instructions from the Honorable Court and Government of India.

Measures taken to complete it annually in November.

294. With the actual Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for 1855-56, will be

Supplemental Statements exhibiting the cost of public works directly remunerative.

forwarded separate Supplemental Statements, as directed by the Government of India, showing the various works of public utility which are directly remunerative, and which

may have cost Rupees 10,000 and upwards. This Supplemental Statement will exhibit, on one side, the cost of the work with interest on the outlay, and on the other, the receipts therefrom. A general Statement is likewise in course of preparation, showing the total actual expenditure for 1855-56, on account of public works, including salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers connected therewith, distinguishing the Construction Charges from Repairs, and the Ordinary Repairs from the Extraordinary.

TREASURY.

295. The amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, at the Madras General Treasury, for the year 1855-56, and for the three previous years, will be seen in the Statements in the Appendix.

296. In October 1854, the Government, on the application of the Chamber of Commerce, sanctioned an arrangement, proposed by that body, for the opening, by Government, of a Cash Account with the Bank of Madras, and for the payment and receipt of money by Government through the Bank, with the proviso that the operations were to be restricted within the limits before prescribed for the receipt of Bank-notes into the Treasury; that is, that the balance retained in Cash at the Bank, and the amount of Bank-notes in the Treasury were not, jointly, to exceed 4 lakhs of Rupees. The Sub-Treasurer reports that during the eighteen months the Account has been opened, including the entire year 1855-56, the transactions upon it have amounted to Rupees 133,80,816, and that it has been a great public convenience. The measure has been approved by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and an application from the Chamber of Commerce for its extension is now before Government.

* It was noticed in England that Madras was, on this occasion, in advance of all the Presidencies in rendering
 ** to the Home Authorities.

The Government Savings Bank was established in the year 1834. Its progress has been marked by a steady increase in its business. The Government Savings Bank. total number of depositors, during the 21 years of its existence, has been 21,673, representing a sum of Rupees 68,33,619. The Accounts closed, during the same period, have been 15,881 or Rupees 21,96,629; the partial withdrawals have been Rupees 39,75,462, consisting of Cash Transactions ... 21,57,547
 Invested in the Loans 16,67,915
 Treasury Certificates 1,50,000
 leaving open, on 30th April 1855, Accounts 5,792, exhibiting a balance at credit of Rupees 6,61,558.

The management of the Bank is vested in a Committee. It is under the immediate control of the Government Agents, the Sub-Treasurer, as one of these Officers, being "Ex-Officio" Secretary, and upon him devolves the duty of carrying on the business. The Bank is held in the same building as the General Treasury.

Every Resident Collector and Pay-master, within the limits of the Presidency, or wherever there are troops belonging to Madras, has charge of a branch Bank, and the business of depositors, resident in their range, is conducted through them. Within the last year, the necessity, which before existed, of an application for withdrawal being submitted to the Head Office, and an order for payment issued by it, has been done away with, and payment, in most cases, is, at once, made by the branch Banks. Instructions have also been issued by the Acting Accountant General, within the last month, to discontinue the transmission of Deposit and Withdrawal Statements through his Office, and to forward them direct to the Savings Bank; the former practice was found to be productive of much delay and inconvenience, and, it is hoped, the new arrangement, by bringing the Head Office and the branches into immediate communication with each other, will tend to facilitate the transaction of business.

CIVIL AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

297. A radical change in the system of auditing Civil Charges in this Presidency has been determined upon during the year. Under the arrangements in force, since the establishment of this Office, as a distinct department under the Government, in January 1811, the whole of the Civil Expenditure incurred in the Provinces has come under review at the close of each Fusly or Revenue year ending 11th July, or, since Fusly 1264, with the 30th June. Under this system Civil disbursing Officers were under the necessity of furnishing this Office with voluminous and intricate Statements of Charge, which, as their preparation involved a large amount of labor, and could be commenced with only on the expiration of the year, invariably occasioned a delay, ranging from five to twelve months, thus deferring the audit of a year's Charges to a corresponding period after its termination. Irrespective of the disadvantages attending a late audit, such as—the insecurity under which the Officers of Government lay, in consequence of their liability to retrenchment for over-drawing their salaries,—the difficulty of recovering retrenchments, whether from their removal to other and distant stations or from the inability of the Officers retrenched to refund, at a remote period, what they had drawn under the belief that it was their rightful due,—the late adjustment of the Accounts, &c.—the accident of the Fusly year having been selected for the annual audit, rendered the returns, furnished for the purposes of audit, useless, so far as the preparation of the Returns required of this Office was concerned;

and, hence, rendered it necessary that Special Returns, for this latter purpose, should be submitted, thus adding to the labors of the already over-taxed provincial establishments. In addition to this labor and delay, the contingent expenditure was made subject to departmental audit, and then submitted to Government for sanction, and finally admitted or retrenched by the Audit Office.

298. These serious inconveniences, have, it is hoped, been, at once, removed, by the simple introduction of the system of pre-audit, already in operation at the other Presidencies.

299. The change of system commences with the present official year 1856-57. Its practical working and effects will form the subject of the Report for next year.

MINT.

300. The principal fact connected with the Madras Mint, worthy of being recorded in the history of the year, is the large receipt of bullion from merchants, which has amounted, in standard value, to Rupees 72,61,688-4-6, being far in excess of any previous year since the re-establishment of the Mint. The importations at Calcutta and Bombay have been much greater, in proportion to their greater commerce.

301. The coinage of the year has been as follows :—

SILVER.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Single Rupees	44,08,283	54,52,049 11 0
Half Rupees	8,53,130	
Quarter Rupees	19,22,910	
Double Annas	10,92,737	
COPPER.		
Half Annas	14,30,553	1,20,676 13 1
Quarter Annas... ..	46,17,041	
Single Pies	7,35,508	
Total Rupees ...		55,72,726 8 1

302. It was intended that the smaller coins, particularly double annas, should be fabricated this year in great numbers; but the demands on the Treasury, caused by the unusual importation of bullion, rendered it necessary to discontinue the small coinage, when but little progress had been made with it, and to press on that of rupees so as to obtain the greatest possible delivery in actual weight. By great exertion, the daily delivery of Rupees was raised to nearly 36,000 for about a month; but the extra work so distressed the cattle which turn the Laminating Mills, that it was, soon after, relinquished.

303. The expenditure of the Mint, including Mint-Master's salary—Establishment—Contingent Charges,—Stores,—purchase and hire of cattle,—manufacture of acids, &c., has amounted to Rupees 1,00,001 11 4
 The Charges for the Assay Department, are „ 26,790 1 7
 For the Mint Committee's Establishment, „ 3,612 10 9

Total Rupees ... 1,30,404 7 8

The Receipt by Seignorage and refining Charges, is ..	Ra.	1,36,121	1	10
By Profit on Copper Coinage,		62,701	3	10
By excess of Silver through unreported assay fractions, &c. ...		9,124	1	9
By unserviceable articles, acids, &c. sold,		1,127	12	9
Total Rupees ...		2,09,074	4	2

showing a net gain of Rupees 78,669-12-6 without including the value of the drosses, which are not yet reported by the Assay Master. .

304. Besides the coinage, the Mint has been engaged in the manufacture of a pair of high-pressure Steam-engines, with gearing and boilers, to be substituted for animal power at the Laminating Mills. The work has made considerable progress during the year.

305. A Balance for weighing Salt has also been constructed after many experiments, and has been approved by the Revenue Authorities for general use.

ECCLIASTICAL.

306. During the year under review two Chaplains and four Assistant Chaplains have been added to the Establishment of the Church of England, making the number of the former 13 and of the latter 22.

Hon'ble Court's Despatch, 4th April 1855, received 28th May.

307. In consequence of this augmentation, Chaplains have been appointed, for the first time, to the Stations of Palamcottah, Berhampore, and Chutterpore, and a second Chaplain has been assigned to the Vepery District of Madras. A Chaplain has also, for the first time, been appointed to Rajahmundry, but this was in March 1855, before the augmentation.

Mr. Pratt, appointed in May 1856.

Mr. Otley in April 1856.

Mr. Little in May 1856.

308. Churches have been erected at

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| 1. Combaconum | | |
| 2. Nellore | ... .. | } By private subscriptions with the aid of Government. |
| 3. Mercara | ... .. |  |
| 4. Palamcottah | ... .. | By Government. |
| 5. Cuddapah | ... .. | } By private means. |
| 6. Secunderabad | ... .. |  |

POLITICAL.

309. The most noticeable incidents, in a political point of view, that have occurred during the year 1855-56, are the deaths in the same month of the Nawaub of the Carnatic and the Rajah of Tanjore.

Death of His Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic.

310. His Highness Mahomed Ghouse, Nawaub of the Carnatic, died, at Madras, suddenly, on the 7th of October 1855, leaving no legitimate issue.

311. His Highness Streemunt Rajastree Seenajee Maharajah Chutturputty Sahib, the Rajah of Tanjore, died, in his palace, at Tanjore, after a few hours' illness, on the 29th of the same month, leaving two daughters but no male children.

312. The demise of both these princes has been reported to the Honorable the Court of Directors with the views thereon of the Local and of the Supreme Governments. The Honorable Court have decided that the office and dignity of Nawaub of the Carnatic and of the Rajah of Tanjore respectively have determined with the deaths of the last incumbents, but have desired that, in both cases, liberal provision be made for the members of the family and chief servants and retainers. The necessary arrangements for this end are under the consideration of Government.

313. In a letter dated 13th August 1855, the Madras Government forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor General, then on the Neilgherry Hills, for his consideration and orders, sundry petitions from parties residing in Travancore, complaining of gross mal-administration of the affairs of that State. His Lordship the Marquis of Dalhousie directed that a forcible representation of the abuses stated to prevail in Travancore should be addressed to the Rajah of Travancore by the Government of Madras. A letter was accordingly written to the Rajah, by the Right Honorable the Governor, pointing out the grave acts of corruption and oppression which characterized the rule of the Travancore State, and exhorting the Rajah to take measures, in concert with the Resident, for correcting these evils. This letter was transmitted to the Resident for delivery to the Rajah.*

314. In February 1856, the Dundasena of Gybah, a petty hill chief of the Purlah Kimedy Zemindary in the Ganjam District, having been arrested for turbulent conduct, endangering the peace of the country, and ordered to be confined as a State prisoner in the Jail of Chittoor, contrived, before commencing his journey thither, to effect his escape,—betook himself to the hills and jungle of Purlah Kimedy—and, having incited some tribes of the Sourahs, or half-savage race of that part of the country, committed various outrages. The history of the operations against him belongs rather to the present year 1856-7. It may suffice here to state that prompt measures were taken by the Government for re-inforcing the troops in the Northern Division and for vigorous action. The movement had, in a great degree, abated before the setting in of the rains put a stop to operations in the field; and it was hoped that on the season re-opening, the emeute would speedily be suppressed altogether.

The Census in this Presidency is taken quinquennially, and one is now in progress. The result of this, however, will not be known until after the close of the Revenue year, (30th June.) The result of that last taken, (in 1850), is given in the Appendix.

* The Government have received from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin Reports upon the system of administration in their States and on their condition for the past year. These Reports cannot conveniently be introduced in this place, but as they contain much interesting and useful information, they have been inserted in the Appendix.

315. The Protector of Emigrants reports that emigration has been satisfactorily carried on throughout the year. The emigrants themselves
 Emigration. * have embarked with cheerfulness and good will; their wants and comforts have been so well attended to that no complaints have been made, and they have reached their destination without any serious accident, and without grievance of any kind. On the other hand, those parties, who have returned to their native country, have declared themselves well satisfied with the treatment they experienced abroad, contented with their industrial residence, and with the earnings they realised.

316. It is very evident that the Natives of this Presidency give a decided preference to an industrial residence at the Mauritius. They like the climate and have such frequent opportunities of communicating with their friends and relations, that their exile is neither considered hard nor irksome, and, after a certain period of relaxation on their return to their native country, many of them voluntarily renew their engagement with planters at the Mauritius.

317. The number of emigrants who have embarked from Madras to the Mauritius, since May 1855, are

Per 23 Ships.	{	Adult, Males... ..	4,320 *
		Adult, Females... ..	1,543
		Boys 585, equal to	292½
		Girls 376, equal to	188
			<hr/> 6,343½

318. The foregoing remarks relate to the emigration to the Mauritius. But as regards the resumption of emigration to the West Indies, that line, (resumed in February last, when

Adult, Males	... ..	212
Adult, Females	... ..	91
Boys 34, equal to	... ..	17
Girls 20, equal to	... ..	10
		<hr/> 330

were shipped off in the *Devonshire*,) is, on account of the season, held in abeyance until September. It remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of coolies can be obtained :—difficulty may intervene, in consequence of the vastly increased demand for labor throughout the Presidency. It is, however, satisfactory to know that many improvements have been introduced into the system of dieting and clothing the natives who engage for such distant colonies, and that every care and precaution are practised to ensure their comforts and the preservation of their health.

319. Agricultural operations and implements in this Presidency are extremely simple and rude in appearance, but adapted to the
 Agriculture. peculiarities of the country and the means of the people. Cotton Gins, of improved construction, have been introduced by Government; and the Board of Revenue are now furnishing to each Collector specimens of various English implements for exhibition to the people. The Government, for several years, maintained

experimental Cotton Farms in some Districts, but these have all now been given up. The Botanical Gardens at Madras and Ootacamund,—the former partially, and the latter wholly, supported by Government,—are the only Institutions of the kind in the Madras Presidency.

320. The results of the experiments made during past years in certain Districts to improve the breed of sheep, by the introduction of Merino Stock from the Mysore Farm, have come under review in the past year. The result, though not absolutely conclusive, has still been so unfavorable, in almost every instance, as to preclude further endeavours, for the present, on the part of Government, though the means of carrying on the experiment will still be afforded to private individuals. Attempts are also now being made to improve the breed of cattle in Tanjore by the introduction of superior stock from Nellore. The result hitherto has been very unsatisfactory, but the experiment has only been tried for part of one year.

321. Exhibitions of agricultural produce, &c., have been organized for every Province except Vizagapatam, where, from the greater portion of the lands being in the hands of Zemindars, the Collector considered the prospect of success to be very small. In last year exhibitions were held only in Rajahmundry and Guntur, but, in the present year, one will be held in every district, with the single exception above-mentioned. The sum sanctioned for Prizes was, (for the whole Presidency), Rupees 60,000. Samples of superior produce and specimens of improved implements are exhibited on behalf of Government, and every effort employed to awaken the interest of the people. The exhibitions already held in the current year,—9 in number,—have, in every case, exceeded the expectations of the local Officers, and though much has yet to be done, the promise of ultimate success is very encouraging.

322. Ores, of different kinds, are found, to a greater or less extent, in almost every district, but smelting operations, on an extended scale, and on European principles, are carried on only by the Porto Novo Iron Company. This Association have furnaces at Beypore, in Malabar, and Porto Novo, in South Arcot, and draw their ore also from the Salem District. They have lately opened another furnace at Tironamally, in South Arcot.

323. There are no forests in Tanjore and none of any extent or importance in Bellary, Trichinopoly, or Chingleput; the Streeharicottah jungle, in the last-mentioned, furnishing only firewood for the Town of Madras. The most valuable forests are on the Western Coast in Canara and Malabar, and in Coimbatore: others, less extensive and valuable, are found in Tinnevely, Madura, Salem, North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Kurnool; while the forest tracts, in Nellore and South Arcot are, chiefly, on their western boundaries, adjoining the Districts respectively contiguous to them, viz. Cuddapah and Salem. In the Northern Circars the forests in Rajahmundry are the most valuable.

324. The preservation of the forests and the supply of valuable timber, has of late years attracted considerable attention, and a separate Conservancy Department is now about to be organized.

325. Hitherto, a special establishment for the preservation of forests has been maintained only in three Districts, Canara, Malabar, and Coimbatore.

326. In the first an Uncovenanted Assistant has been appointed, specially for this duty, under the Collector, and the operations, in this department, will be carried on with greater success and efficiency than has hitherto been practicable. In Fusly 1264 the cost of establishment was a little below Rupees 6,000. The other Charges, viz. for conveying the timber to the Coast, &c., amounted to Rupees 37,310, while the gross receipts were Rupees 78,973, including the value of timber supplied to the Dock-yard at Bombay, but exclusive of Rupees 9,987 the value of timber supplied for Government purposes, but not paid for within the year. Including the latter sum, the net proceeds of the Conservancy may be stated at about Rupees 45,000, besides timber in store to the value of Rupees 1,04,500.

327. In Malabar, the forests are private property, with the exception of a few of teak, owned by Government, in the Talooks of Palghaut and Wynaad, and teak plantations in the Ernaad Talook. These plantations are under the care of a Native Conservator with a small establishment. The extent of land unoccupied is about 2,000 acres; and upwards of 10 lakhs of trees have been planted since 1843, and are in a flourishing condition.

328. The private forests have been greatly injured by the indiscriminate felling of trees, of all ages, within easy reach of water-carriage.

329. In the Coimbatore Districts an establishment is also maintained under a Commissioned Officer, the scene of whose operations is the Annamalay Forests in the South-West Frontier of the District. No Return of the financial results of this Agency has been received for a later period than the official year 1854-55. In that year, the permanent establishment cost Rupees 22,509, and the other Charges,—for felling, carriage of timber, &c.,—amounted to Rupees 73,663; making a total of Rupees 96,272. The value of timber supplied was Rupees 1,60,194, so that the net profits amounted to Rupees 63,921. But part of the timber, the value of which is credited in this Account, was furnished to the Bombay Dock-yard in the years 1852 and 1853. On the other hand, the rates charged were much below the market value, and the Superintendent, Lieutenant Michael, states, that, if the latter had been followed, the net profit would have been about Rupees 1,20,000.

330. The expediency of employing establishments for the preservation, &c., of forest, has been lately suggested by the Collectors of several Districts, but as the organization of a special Department for this purpose is now in contemplation, it is unnecessary to notice them on this occasion.

331. The only scientific survey now in progress is that under the conduct of Captain Priestly in South Arcot and Trichinopoly. The survey is essentially a Revenue one; but it is effected after the European method, and, in faithfulness and utility, has given the fullest satisfaction.

332. A considerable portion of the South Arcot District has been surveyed and one Talook of Trichinopoly (Arrealore) has also been nearly completed by a party temporarily withdrawn from it under Captain Priestly himself.

333. In Madras, the St. Thome's Division has just been surveyed and mapped, and the Collector reports that the expense of the operation will be met by the amount of quit-rent recovered from parties, who, for want of such a survey, have, hitherto, evaded the just dues of Government.

334. In no other District has a scientific survey yet been organized. The Government have, however, laid before the Supreme Government a scheme for a regular re-survey of the entire Presidency on the European method. The subject is one of the utmost importance both to Government and the people. The security of tenures will be greatly enhanced by such a measure, and it is essential to an accurate and satisfactory re-adjustment of the land assessment.

335. In several Districts small Survey Schools, under the superintendence of the Revenue Authorities, have been established, mainly with a view to provide trained subordinates acquainted with the Districts, and less likely to excite the distrust of the people when a regular survey is commenced. The services of these persons are, meanwhile, of great utility in measuring lands, defining boundaries, &c.

336. The Commissioner, Northern Circars, states,—“I would wish to notice prominently the change produced in Rajahmundry by the Survey Class employed in that District. The Revenue servants there, generally, are becoming qualified to undertake surveys. During my late circuit, the Samutdar of Nagaram, with the aid of another young man, completed the survey and plans of two villages, which were required by me for special purposes. The Tehsildar of Mogultoor, in the same District, T. Dharmaroyen, informed me of arrangements he was making for the scientific survey of all the villages of his Talook, which he hoped to accomplish in the course of a year. In Masulipatam and in Guntoor, a similar beneficial change will, I trust, be soon apparent.”

337. Nothing has been done, during the year under report, in regard to the conservancy of towns and the introduction of municipal institutions. In Madras itself, an assessment for such purposes is levied and administered by the Justices in Sessions. Act XXVI. of 1850 was enacted to meet the same object in the Provinces, but the Act has proved wholly inoperative, and the attempt to apply it has been successfully resisted on every occasion on which it was made. It has been proposed to vest Government with the power of bringing the Act into operation into any town irrespective of the wishes of the people whose concurrence is essential as the Law now stands.

338. The opposition of the people to such measures was ascribed to their inability to appreciate the benefits which would follow the introduction of the Act;—their unwillingness to submit to any fresh taxation even for their own exclusive advantage,—and, to some extent, to a feeling of mutual distrust.

339. It has been suggested that, on the abolition of the Moturpha as a source of Government Revenue, some of its least objectionable items might, with propriety, be collected by the people themselves for municipal purposes.

OBSERVATORY.

340. During the earlier portion of the past official year, up to the end of 1855, the establishment of the Astronomical Observatory were engaged, under the Acting Astronomer,

Major W. K. Worster, in the ordinary routine observations of the sun, moon, and planets, rating of chronometers, &c.; and further in a revision of the Madras General Catalogue of Stars, (constructed by the late T. G. Taylor, Esq.,) by re-observing those stars, whose position was, in any way, doubtful, or which appeared to have a sensible proper motion.

341. Since the return from Europe of the Honorable Company's Astronomer, on 29th December 1855, the same work has been continued, and operations have also been resumed with the Equatorial Instrument, consisting of observations on certain of the double stars, and on the physical structure of the planets, especially Saturn and Mars. The worn condition of the Meridional Instruments has already been represented, and it is understood that orders have been issued by the Court of Directors for the construction of a new instrument intended to replace them.

In the Magnetic Department, the usual hourly observations, both of the Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments, have been kept up, excepting that, since 1851, two hours during the night have been omitted; the term-day observations have also been continued, excepting during the months of March and April, when the building being under repair, rendered it necessary to omit them.

342. Assistance has also been rendered to the Messrs. Schlagentweit, employed on a Magnetic Survey of India, in the way of corresponding observations, as well as in the occasional comparison or rectification of instruments, or in the supply of such as could be spared; and instruments have also been received, from time to time, for examination, rectification, or adjustment, both from private individuals and from Public Departments.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM MADRAS.

343. Instituted 14th August 1851, by Notification of Government; contains 32,000 specimens, *viz.* (I.) A Museum of Natural History, with 12,000 specimens, illustrative of Mineralogy, Geology, Palæontology, and Zoology; (II.) A Museum of Economic Geology, with 9,000 specimens, illustrative of *raw materials* in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, Machinery, Manufactures, Sculptures, Models, and the Plastic Art; (III.) A Museum of Geographical Geology, with 7,000 specimens; (IV.) A Public Library of 1,500 books. (V.) Coins, Antiquities, &c., and (VI.) A Zoological Collection of Animals.

344. Publishes, from time to time, Catalogues and Reports on matters of interest *viz.* 1853, (1) A History of the Origin and Objects of the Madras Museum; (2) 1854, On the Marbles of Southern India; (3) 1855, On the Iron Ores, the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, and the Coals of Southern India; (4) 1856, Appendix to do. do. do.; (5) 1856, on the Gum of the *Isonandra Polyandra* of Southern India, resembling the Gum Gutta Percha from the *Isonandra Gutta* of Malacca; (6) On the Progress of the Central Museum and the Institution of the Museum in the Provinces; (7) Catalogue of the Geological Specimens of the Fossils; (8) Catalogue of the British Shells; (9) Catalogue of the Fossils, Catalogue of the Minerals; (10) Madras Woods; (11) in MSS. on the Grinding, Sharpening, and Polishing Materials of Southern India. Visitors number about 40,000 a month. Has, in connection with it, a Museum ordered at each of the following places; Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Rajahmundry.

345. During the year 1855-56, enquiries have been conducted at the Museum into the possibility of obtaining in this country stones suitable for Lithography; also, into the woods of Southern India and the Fossils of the country;—Oxide of Molybdena discovered on the Neilgherries and fossils in the ceded Districts.—Officer in charge, Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.

VACCINATION.

346. Compared with the results of last year, there has been a falling off in the number of vaccinations performed in many of the Collectorates, and, in some, to a very serious extent. In the seven marginally noted, the decrease, in the number vaccinated, has been not less than 23,103. In others, however, the work has progressed well, and the grand total of operations, by the regular establishment, has been 4,10,372, being an increase of 3,483 above the vaccinations in 1854. The average number of operations by each vaccinator has been 1,407; in 1854 it was 1,430; thus showing a decrease of 23 per man. During the past year, the establishment has been increased, but the amount of work has not increased in proportion, while at the same time, as above stated, in several Districts, much less work was performed.

	<i>Decrease.</i>
Guntoor	... 3,621
Nellore	.. 2,511
Vizagapatam	.. 3,758
Masulipatam	.. 2,238
Calicut	.. 2,835
Bellary	.. 5,361
Cuddapah	.. 2,779
Total ...	<u>23,103</u>

347. In three Collectorates, the performance by each vaccinator has exceeded the average estimated by the Medical Board, *viz.* 2,100; in the Tanjore District, this amount of work has been more than doubled; at Dindigul and Honore, the Vaccinators have been, apparently, very assiduous and attentive to their duty, for each individual, in the former, gives an increase of 790 vaccinations, and, at Honore, of 614, above those of the preceding year.

Tanjore	.. 4,964
Nellore	.. 2,391
Madura	.. 2,127

348. Want of due supervision of the Native Vaccinators has been, for some time, considered and felt to be detrimental to the cause of Vaccination; and the services of the itinerating Superintendents, about to be entertained, will, it is hoped, be found efficacious in extending the operations of the Native Vaccinators and securing more reliable Returns.

349. The vaccine lymph in use, at this date, is considered pure and efficient. The ratio of failure in 1854, was 68.6, and in 1855, 77.9 per 1,000. The total expense incurred by the establishment of vaccinators in 1855, has been Rupees 28,308, or 8.2 per 100; in 1854, the total expense was 28,015, and per 100 Rupees 7.14-11.

The health of the prisoners throughout the Presidency has been, on the whole, more favorable than during the preceding year, for though the actual number of admissions into hospital has been slightly increased as 105 to 100 per cent., yet the mortality has been less by half a unit, or as 5.6 to 6.1 per cent. In only two of the Jails has epidemic disease prevailed to any serious extent; cholera broke out in the Salem Jail, and small-pox at Calicut: in the former 38 casualties, from 57 seizures, took place, and in the latter 32, from 89 attacks.

Improvements in the way of ventilation and in the extent of accommodation for the prisoners are going on satisfactorily, and it is to be hoped, that, when they are fully completed, the sickness and mortality will be greatly lessened.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

The Civil Dispensaries, 35 in number, progress in usefulness most satisfactorily ; the native community, generally,—the female as well as the male portion of the population,—apply more readily, and in greater numbers, than formerly to these institutions for aid. Twelve years ago, the number of applicants, at any one of the Mofussil Dispensaries, did not exceed 500 ; while last year the number, in some of these, reached upwards of 9,000, and the average number treated at each dispensary was 5,259. The total number treated during the year has been 1,84,069, an increase of 22,855 above the number treated in 1854. The cost attendant upon the working of the dispensaries has been 62,990 Rupees, an increase of 10,341 above that of last year. The average cost for each patient has been annas 5 and pies 6.

One of the Native Surgeons has lately been posted to the Presidency : he is to be located in Black Town, and it is proposed that he should open a dispensary. Much benefit will result from this institution.

The following Table shows, in a concise view, the working of each dispensary for the two past years :—

Table showing the Increase or Decrease of Sick treated in the under-mentioned Dispensaries in 1854 and 1855

Dispensaries at	Treated in 1854.	Treated in 1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
Vellore	1300	6852	5552	.. ..
Secunderabad	5669	8964	3295	.....
Cuddalore	6563	9394	2831	.....
Nellore	3937	6211	2274	.....
Chintadrepettah	11323	13032	1709	.....
Calicut	3235	4885	1650	.....
Honore	2245	3606	1321	.....
Masulipatam	6472	7694	1222	.....
Rancepett ... ..	.....	1204	1204	.....
Kurnool	8633	9692	1059	.....
Vepery	8404	9418	1014	.....
Combaconum	3345	4282	937	.....
Vizagapatam	4891	5764	837	.....
Coimbatore	3769	4472	703	.....
Lying-in-hospital	3654	4227	573	.....
Trichinopoly	4058	4622	564	.....
Cochin	3172	3598	426	.....
Chicacole	3332	3698	366	.....
Salem	2485	2772	287	.....
Guntoor	3908	4163	255	.....
Tinnevelly	4461	4704	243	.....
Mangalore	4960	5140	180	.....
Cuddapah	2295	2397	102	.....
Chingleput	8714	8796	82	.....
Malliapooram	633	674	41	.....
Madura	5549	5582	33	.....
Bellary	1974	1982	8	.....
Rajahmundry	1277	1284	7	.....
Triplicane	13751	12207	.....	1544
Black Town	11502	9970	.....	1532
Tellicherry	2270	916	.....	1354
Chittoor	7401	6437	.....	964
Kamptee	2511	2252	.....	259
Palamcottah—Friend-in-need Society at	906	663	.....	243
Ootacamund	2575	2515	.....	60
Total	161214	184069	22855	.....

Table showing the In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries for four months from January to April 1856.

	In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.
	4088	286	5.7	60053	161	0.2

With regard to the Army Returns; up to the 16th June, those from Burmah, the Straits, Labuan, and Moulmein had not reached the Medical Board. With regard to the rest of the Army, the sanitary state, of both European and Native, has been most favorable during the past official year, for, compared with the year 1854 and 1855, the ratio of mortality amongst European troops has been fully 1 per cent. less, and, amongst the Native troops, it has been nearly half a unit less as shown in the appended Tabular view of Sickness and Mortality amongst both class of troops by Divisions.

Excluding the Tenasserim, Singapore, Aden, Labuan, and Pegue Returns from the year 1854 and 1855, the ratio of mortality remains unaltered, viz. 3.2 per cent. for European, and 1.5 for the native troops, while in 1855 and 1856, the ratio of deaths is only 2.1 per cent. amongst the European, and 1.1 amongst the native soldiery. This favorable and low rate of mortality would appear to be owing to the less prevalence of epidemic disease (cholera) during the last year; for in 1854 and 1855, cholera prevailed in the Southern Division and especially in the ceded Districts.

*Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality among the European and Native Troops.
Queen's and Company's, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George.*

DIVISIONS.	EUROPEANS.							NATIVES.						
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily No. of sick for the year.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily No. of sick for the year.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
For 1854-55.														
Presidency Division	718	1425	31	53	198.4	4.3	2.1	1636	1365	18	42	83.4	1.1	1.3
Centre Division	822	1407	36	52	171.1	4.3	2.5	1698	2126	47	154	125.2	2.7	2.2
Southern Division	844	1115	34	43	132.1	4.0	3.0	4115	3991	92	174	96.9	2.2	2.3
Mysore Division	1029	1613	25	93	156.9	2.4	1.5	4205	4336	90	167	103.1	2.1	2.07
Malabar and Canara	951	1155	14	54	121.4	1.4	1.2	3513	2167	31	97	61.6	0.3	1.4
Ceded Districts	769	1970	44	56	256.5	5.7	2.2	3720	2801	33	92	75.2	0.8	1.1
Hyderabad Sub-Force ...	1099	2200	16	75	200.1	1.4	0.7	5667	5106	60	187	99.1	1.05	1.1
Nagpore Force	333	772	3	20	231.6	0.9	0.3	3063	3127	39	100	102.08	1.2	1.2
Northern Division			None					3220	5544	125	292	106.2	2.3	2.2
Saugor Division ..	194	441	5	13	227.3	2.5	1.1	5807	5634	60	225	97.02	1.03	1.06
Southern Mehal Division			None					364	429	2	15	117.8	0.5	0.4
Tenasserim Provinces ...	97	151	2	5	155.6	2.0	1.3	1648	2612	29	125	158.4	1.7	1.1
Straits	57	57	2	2	100.0	3.5	3.5	1805	1641	37	55	91.08	2.04	2.2
Aden	104	175	5	6	168.2	4.8	2.8	172	212	2	8	123.2	1.1	0.9
Labuan	9	30	2	1	333.3	22.2	6.6	133	439	0	9	330.07	0	0
Pegue Division	1779	2655	59	127	149.2	3.3	2.2	4181	6494	65	240	155.3	1.5	1.000
General Hospital Madras	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8803	15166	290	603	172.2	3.2	1.9	46947	45027	747	1985	102.3	1.5	1.5
For 1855-56.														
Presidency Division	860	1768	21	84	205.5	2.4	1.1	1714	1962	43	72	114.4	2.5	2.1
Centre Division	212	265	12	14	125.0	5.6	4.5	2326	1903	38	83	81.8	1.6	1.9
Southern Division	694	746	18	31	107.4	2.5	2.4	4247	3401	35	133	80.0	0.8	1.0
Mysore Division	1424	1929	26	104	135.4	1.8	1.3	4548	3289	49	129	72.6	1.0	1.4
Malabar and Canara ..	476	756	9	30	158.8	1.8	1.1	2563	1772	37	88	69.1	1.4	2.0
Ceded Districts	91	145	0	6	159.3	0	0	3001	1679	21	56	55.9	0.6	1.2
Hyderabad Sub-Force ...	1143	2646	25	105	231.4	2.1	0.9	6584	6335	63	205	96.2	0.9	0.9
Nagpore Force	258	733	4	20	284.1	1.5	0.5	2978	2443	29	82	82.0	0.9	1.1
Northern Division			None					4462	3655	63	203	81.9	1.4	1.7
Saugor Division	179	485	2	17	270.9	1.1	0.4	5618	5147	54	200	91.6	0.9	1.0
Southern Mehal Division			None					362	361	1	15	99.7	0.2	0.2
Total	5337	9473	117	413	177.4	2.1	1.2	38403	31947	433	1269	83.1	1.1	1.3

A P P E N D I X.

SUDDER AND FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

- No. 1.—Statement showing the number of Civil Suits filed in the several Zillahs of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1855-56, and the purpose for which they were instituted.
- No. 2.—Statement of Punishments awarded to persons convicted of criminal offences for the year 1855-56.

REVENUE.

- No. 1.—Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Districts under the supervision of the Revenue Board.
- No. 2.—Comparative Statement of Collections of Rent in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue.
- No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Salt Transactions in each District for the Official year 1854-55 and 1855-56, for the Coast Districts under the supervision of the Board of Revenue.

MARINE.

List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras.

FINANCE

- No. 1.—Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency.
- No. 2.—Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by transfer in the General Treasury from May 1852 to April 1856.

POLITICAL.

- No. 1.—Report of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin on Travancore.
- No. 2.—Report of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin on Cochin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Census of 1850-51.

No. 1.
Civil Actions.

	Bellary.	Calicut.	Chittoor.	Chingleput.	Cumbhator.	Combaconum.	Cuddalore.	Cuddapah.	Guntoor.	Honore.	Madurai.	Mangalore.	Masulipatnam.	Nellore.	Rajahmundry.	Salem.	Tellicherry.	Tinnevely.	Tritchinopoly.	Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Vizagapatnam.	Total.	
For recovery of land and other real property	127	188	144	174	269	373	1162	381	204	126	274	478	717	128	45	199	568	817	452	236	39	10	130	7241
For arrears of rent.. ..	45	26	30	36	54	22	89	26	23	6	67	58	186	14	10	79	259	85	16	38	49	1	60	1229
Boundary disputes	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	27
Inheritance of family property	3	1	2	10	6	8	19	21	9	2	7	35	75	11	6	33	24	19	16	6	48	0	40	391
Division of family property	7	5	21	24	18	19	122	66	9	13	49	32	185	10	31	25	46	10	35	19	14	1	20	781
Maintenance	17	3	37	70	26	23	162	27	28	19	38	30	29	46	25	107	57	11	51	34	17	4	57	918
Hereditary offices	0	0	0	5	2	3	9	1	1	0	4	3	2	2	0	3	6	0	5	7	3	0	0	56
Meerassy privileges	0	0	0	3	42	7	46	9	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	1	0	3	7	1	0	2	149
Caste privileges	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	0	6	6	0	2	0	1	0	5	41
Religious privileges	6	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	30
Religious or Charitable Edifices	1	1	0	0	4	0	4	1	13	0	1	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	41
On Bonds	3610	420	2459	541	1291	2491	7007	2828	5728	1947	3475	2873	4391	1427	2385	2426	3595	2254	1455	2207	587	519	1896	59,83
For simple debts	412	50	83	158	224	737	735	216	233	101	153	741	556	322	231	313	1207	283	636	454	62	25	138	8078
On settlement of Accounts	120	20	639	123	349	273	1138	706	25	380	328	349	114	613	299	427	557	33	82	260	155	14	138	7368
Against public Officers for official acts	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	41
Damages for breach of contract	16	4	1	11	17	14	15	14	24	0	2	16	2	2	18	78	15	2	2	0	58	0	31	507
Damages for defamation	15	0	13	8	35	4	26	10	4	1	8	6	1	0	4	3	6	3	19	13	3	0	3	185
Damages for trespass	13	1	2	28	5	6	27	4	9	0	1	35	1	4	12	6	59	2	4	2	5	0	19	245
Damages for losses sustained.. ..	23	2	26	16	32	7	15	17	39	37	5	32	11	3	8	17	6	4	16	9	7	2	31	368
Damages for breach of promise of marriage	8	0	3	9	4	2	4	2	4	0	1	8	1	1	2	3	12	2	0	0	9	0	0	73
To recover possession of children	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other actions.. ..	0	0	19	325	12	0	761	27	16	164	29	0	69	0	56	110	0	2	23	0	5	0	64	1684
Total	1426	721	3483	2560	2394	3392	13146	4307	6600	2798	1443	4718	6319	2505	3600	3830	4613	3502	2823	2295	1060	576	2643	38339

SUDDER ADAWLUT;
Register's Office,
11th July 1866.

C. N. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

No. 2.
Punishments.

	Bellary.	Calicut.	Chittoor.	Chicacole.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Combacanum.	Cuddalore.	Cuddapah.	Guntoor.	Honore.	Madura.	Mangalore.	Masulipatam.	Nellore.	Rajahmundry.	Salem.	Tellicherry.	Tinnevely.	Trichinopoly.	Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
Confined in Choultries	178	381	37	447	186	594	380	339	316	342	106	1660	57	77	364	301	328	269	256	1082	162	150	92	8128
Confined in Stocks	23	60	31	81	65	170	106	96	7	100	48	213	71	4	28	111	46	68	126	35	14	0	12	1515
Fined	843	1078	2369	1483	1992	3090	3615	2814	684	1128	1868	3308	808	1691	2198	1159	2728	482	1865	1111	857	640	1385	38721
Imprisoned with fine	4	22	6	3	5	1	18	0	7	0	4	9	7	8	8	4	12	1	22	0	16	1	0	158
Flogged	21	170	41	67	36	120	101	100	26	10	2	100	21	13	42	23	48	6	7	21	31	8	24	1058
Imprisoned for various periods up to } 14 years	681	187	429	111	260	657	724	698	163	85	72	128	97	103	223	53	176	59	129	46	70	164	59	5374
Imprisoned for life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transported for life	3	2	0	2	5	3	2	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	11	3	4	2	4	3	0	0	54
Hanged	1	10	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	1	2	4	0	2	49
Total	1754	1910	2933	2194	2549	4640	4947	4047	1211	1666	1621	5420	1094	1905	2865	662	3343	893	2412	2301	1157	963	157	45506

SUDDER ADARWUT ;
Register's Office,
11th July 1856.

C. N. CHAMIER,
Deputy Register.

Comparative Statement of Cultivation in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56.

G. O. FORBES,
Secretary.

No accounts of Cultivation are kept in these three Districts.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Fort St. George,
27th June 1858.

No.

Comparative Statement of Collections of Rent

1.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry				Sundry small Licen-	
	2. 1854-55.	3. 1855-56.	4. Increase.	5. Decrease.	6. 1854-55.	7. 1855-56.	8. Increase.	9. Decrease.	10. 1854-55.	11. 1855-56.
1 Nellore	1501213	1561437	60224	...	29450	30793	1343	...	591	494
2 Cuddapah	2058207	2118463	60258	...	124011	124645	634	...	13413	13005
3 Bellary	1913600	1957526	43926	...	258769	237489	...	21280	12801	15982
4 Kurnool	697325	683653	....	13667	52653	54158	1500	...	295	332
5 Chingleput	1010087	809551	....	200536	72485	65246	...	7239	15476	15617
6 Northern Division of Arcot	1198779	1152278	....	46501	63921	60136	2215	...	3580	935
7 Southern Division of Arcot	1777562	2460048	682483	...	85013	107202	22189	...	7276	9574
8 Tanjore	3925292	4468865	543573	...	118630	126564	7934	...	23887	25320
9 Trichinopoly	1201051	1255443	54392	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
10 Madura	1922730	1893659	....	29071	61443	64390	2947	...	.....	.....
11 Tinnevelly	2094571	2322351	227780	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
12 Coimbatore	2213566	2163830	....	49736	92141	96542	4401	...	2650	1795
13 Salem	1797533	1754095	....	43438	98682	97874	...	808	10338	12267
14 Canara	1886514	2010106	123592	...	79537	86664	7127	...	41668	53520
15 Malabar	1629293	1828266	198973	...	72566	72758	192	...	64647	62056
16 Madras	61020	66628	5608	...	574102	586115	12013	...	4149	4531
17 Madras Sea Customs ...	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Total of Districts under Board's control ... }	26883343	28506203	2000809	882949	1783403	1816571	62495	29327	200771	215428
Net Increase ...			1617560		Net Increase ...		33168		Net Increase ...	

2.

in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56.

Farms and res.		Salt.				Sea Customs.				Moturpha.			
Increase. 12.	Decrease. 13.	1854-55. 14.	1855-56. 15.	Increase. 16.	Decrease. 17.	1854-55. 18.	1855-56. 19.	Increase. 20.	Decrease. 21.	1854-55. 22.	1855-56. 23.	Increase. 24.	Decrease. 25.
...	97	429898	533282	103384	...	137	....	....	137	15159	13912	....	1247
...	408	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	142560	146624	4064	..
3181	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	244611	231857	....	12754
37	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	41789	40792	.....	997
141	...	286555	277618	....	8937	....	....	....	...	32724	25418	....	7386
...	2045	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	21062	18158	....	2904
2298	...	219106	262910	43804	...	17344	25175	7831	...	37622	46838	9216	..
1433	...	500450	535019	35469	...	165361	198075	32714	...	41973	42543	570	...
...
...	...	387591	396264	8673	...	27786	19917	....	7869	....	....	....	..
..	...	351112	340013	....	11699	22051	17117	....	4934	84625	85777	1152	..
..	855	.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	76960	54039	....	22941
1929	...	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	...	73569	74148	579	..
11852	...	380781	393209	12428	...	99274	77501	....	21773	17622	19100	1478	..
...	2591	340932	450264	109332	...	70408	79183	8775	...	111407	122225	10818	..
282	...	525710	610906	85196	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...
...	...	....	....	....	...	580718	709777	129059	...	....	....	....	...
21253	6596	3422135	3800885	398286	20036	983079	1126745	178379	34718	941703	921431	27677	48149
14657	Net Increase ...			378250	Net Increase ...			143666	Net Decrease ..			20272	

Comparative Statement of Collection of Rent

1.	Stamps.				Frontier Duty.				Total Extra branches of Revenue.			
	1854-55. 26.	1855-56. 27.	Increase. 28.	Decrease. 29.	1854-55. 30.	1855-56. 31.	Increase. 32.	Decrease. 33.	1854-55. 34.	1855-56. 35.	Increase. 36.	Decrease. 37.
1 Nellore	19631	19306	...	325	...	...	...	...	494866	597787	102921	...
2 Cuddapah	28276	29038	762	...	...	...	...	...	308260	313312	5052	...
3 Bellary	21778	25566	3788	..	1243	...	...	1243	539202	510894	...	28308
4 Kurnool	2704	2957	253	...	338	...	...	338	97779	98234	455	...
5 Chingleput	15351	16142	791	...	..	...	...	...	422591	400041	...	22550
6 Northern Division of Arcot	26284	23415	...	2869	...	..	...	..	114847	108644	...	6203
7 Southern Division of Arcot	21156	26382	5226	..	46299	65883	19584	...	433816	544464	110648	...
8 Tanjore	74293	75767	1474	..	27193	40918	13725	...	951787	1045106	93319	...
9 Trichinopoly . . .	25344	28459	3115	..	...	..	...	...	58162	64814	6652	...
10 Madura	38477	49097	10620	..	576	573	...	3	515873	530241	14368	...
11 Tinnevely	25159	32934	7775	..	39336	38271	...	1062	522282	514115	...	8167
12 Coimbatore	19610	22740	3130	..	...	..	...	..	191382	175117	...	16265
13 Salem	25156	28010	2854	..	..	...	...	...	207745	212290	4554	...
14 Canara	72202	80797	8595	..	50894	45092	...	5802	741978	755883	13905	...
15 Malabar	93803	108032	14229	..	36	16	...	20	753799	894534	140735	...
16 Madras	10756	9433	...	1323	..	...	...	...	1114717	1210985	99268	...
17 Madras Sea Customs...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	589718	709777	120059	...
Total of Districts under Board's control	519980	578575	68112	4517	165315	190756	33300	8408	8040804	8686247	717936	81493
Net Increase	...	58595	Net Increase	...	24841	Net Increase	...	...	Net Increase	...	636143	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE ;

Fort St. George,

27th June 1856.

2.

in the Official Years 1854-55 and 1855-56.—(Concluded.) •

Grand Total of Land and Extra branches of Revenue.				Sevoy Jumina or Extra Revenue.						Grand Total.			
1854-55. 38.	1855-56. 39.	Increase. 40.	Decrease. 41.	1854-55.			1855-56.			1854-55. 48.	1855-56. 49.	Increase. 50.	Decrease. 51.
				Land Reve- nue. 42.	Extra Reve- nue. 43.	Total. 44.	Land Reve- nue. 45.	Extra Reve- nue. 46.	Total. 47.				
...	3501	....	...	3492	1999580	2162716	163136	....
...	16094	....	...	21855	2382591	2453632	71071	....
...	2452862	2468420	15618	...
...	795104	781892	.....	13212
...	1726	796	2522	1668	1317	2983	1435260	1212575	.....	222925
...	3561	...	...	7726	1317187	1268648	.....	48539
...	8453	....	...	15559	2219831	2020078	800247	....
...	4877079	5513972	636893	....
...	3053	....	...	5090	1262266	1325947	63681	....
...	20434	....	...	23259	2459087	2447159	.....	11878
...	23967	....	...	17890	2646821	2854356	213535	....
...	21467	....	...	21062	2426415	2390009	.....	66406
...	6034	925	6959	6145	2252	8397	2912237	1974794	.....	37448
...	2628492	2765989	137497	....
...	19690	3921	23611	26768	5605	32373	2406703	2755173	348479	....
...	4559	584	5143	3536	784	4320	1180880	1281939	191053	....
...	580718	769777	129059	....
...	32009	6226	138765	38115	9958	164616	35076913	37357067	2680260	400196

Net Increase ... 2280154

G. O. FORBES,

Secretary.

LIST OF LIGHTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Note.—The positions are taken from the Indian Atlas with a correction of 4' 15" of longitude.

Bombay Light House corrected to 1850 .. 72° 48' 4" E
Madras do. do. .. 80 15 29 "
Galle do. do. .. 89 14 50 "

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Period of the year for which the light is displayed, and Height of light above sea level.	Fr. Mo.	Are of Illumination.	Where displayed.	When first exhibited.	Remarks.	Date of publication of Notice.	Date of report to the Hon'ble Court.
Santapally	N. 3° 30' 43" 35' 23"	E. 35° 33' 23"	All the year round	130	11' 100' facing S. E.	From the roof of a house	1st November 1810	On a hill called Santapally Metta, 150 feet high, and 1 mile inland. The light is exhibited as a guide to mariners when near the Santapally Rocks, from which it bears N. by West. The rocks are 24 miles from the Coast.	22d Oct. 1849	5th June 1850.
Coringa	16° 40' 5" 42' 18' 22"		Ditto	73 15	155' 50' from North to S. S. E. facing East-ly	From a tower	About 1817	The tower is erected on Hope Island off the mouth of the Gish-very, and the light is intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Trinity Point	"	"
Point Diu	15° 28' 22" 41' 9' 30"		Ditto	96 15	125' or from N. E. to South, facing East-ly	From a column	1st May 1851	The column is erected about 2 miles N. W. of Point Diu, whose position it is intended to point out. At present it is not visible from the mouth of Masulipatnam, and as the light at that port is now discontinued, an additional beacon is about to be added for the purpose of extending the range of illumination as required.	15th Feb. 1851	7th August 1851.
Armeson	13° 23' 50' 57' 12' 60"		Ditto	90 15	180' or the whole sea horizon	From a column	1st January 1852	In the village of Montepetnam, due West, of the shoalest part of the Armeson Shoal, having only 14 fathoms on it, 6 miles from the shore.	3rd Augt. 1852	"
Madras	13° 5' 16' 50' 16' 23"		Ditto	182 to 203	310' facing East	From a Column	1st January 1844	From a granite column on the North Esplanade. It is a reciprocal flashing light, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.	30th Oct. 1843	"
Pondicherry	11° 55' 49' 79' 43' 75"		Ditto	90 to 114	From all points of the sea horizon	From a column	1st July 1836	A port light near the beach	18th May 1836	"
Nagapattam	10° 44' 50' 79' 50' 10"		Jan. to May, 1851 June to Dec.	100 to 110	235' or from N. to S. E. to S. S. E. facing East-ly	From a flag staff	1st August 1846	A port light near the beach	20th July 1846	"
Panduan	9° 17' 39' 73' 12' 31"		All the year round	110 to 117	All round the compass	From a column	1st April 1846	Port Light on a sand hill, about a mile East of the Northern Chan- nel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manar	29th April 1846	"

Finance Statement of the Madras Presidency.

	ACTUAL OF 1854-55.				ESTIMATE OF 1855-56.			
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
RECEIPTS.								
General Department	1493000	135000	37300	2661000	1210000	300000	564000	2122000
Judicial	144000	40000	.....	184000	142000	15000	.....	157000
Revenueal	4254000	48000	.....	4259200	43207000	12000	.....	43219000
Customs	1172000	.....	.....	1172000	1100000	.....	.....	1100000
Marine	70000	11000	.....	81000	70000	10000	.....	80000
Military	500000	1610000	.....	2110000	220000	571000	.....	791000
Tribute	3440000	.....	.....	3440000	3440000	.....	.....	3440000
Public Works	.....	332000	.....	332000	.....	184000	.....	184000
Total	49178000	1600000	37300	5115700	49487000	1180000	564000	51229000
CHARGES.								
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues	5442000	.....	.....	5442000	5537000	.....	.....	5537000
General Department	44610000	170000	70000	4538000	5020000	5000	50	5025000
Judicial	3550000	14000	.....	3570000	3000000	12000	.....	3014000
Revenueal	4510000	16000	.....	4530000	4530000	2000	.....	4532000
Customs	200000	.....	.....	200000	194000	.....	.....	194000
Salt	1094000	.....	.....	1094000	908000	.....	.....	908000
Marine	103000	1000	.....	104000	127000	.....	.....	127000
Military	28945000	38000	245000	29228000	2200000	45000	240000	2245000
Public Works	2030000	4730000	.....	6760000	275000	488000	.....	763000
Total	5188000	4981000	315000	5667000	5218000	412000	240000	5670000
<p>The red ink† shows excess of expenditure over the actual Receipts of the year. But it is not an actual excess of Expenditure* beyond income, because it has been, and will be, met by the balance in hand.</p>								
	†2205000	†3075000	58000	†5322000	†202000	†304000	24000	†5370000

* If from the Ordinary Military Charges be excluded Rupees 81,62,000, being the expenses of the Troops serving under other Territories and Governments, the result will be Rupees 21,22,000, and instead of a deficiency, in the Ordinary Receipts of 1855-56 of Rupees 26,53,000, there will, in the estimate, be a surplus of Rupees 55,09,000; and instead of a total excess of Expenditure above the Receipts of the year of Rupees 57,30,000, there will be a total surplus of Receipts of Rupees 21,22,000. The same remark is applicable to the actual Charges of 1854-55.

(a) 29,30,000

81,62,000

212,94,000

G. L. PRENDERGAST,

Acting Accountant General.

FORT SAINT GEORGE;
Accountant General's Office,
The 14th June 1856.

† Marked thus †

B.

Statement showing the Amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer in the General Treasury from May 1852 to April 1856.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries ...	13463592 9 11	14156268 8 6	12605212 6 5	11068223 9 1
Mofussil Remittances ...	11264990 9 7	10477562 7 7	6698104 12 0	8092546 13 0
Sundry Remittances ...	13611031 1 11	90471789 12 11	32030207 3 2	19532093 10 7
	38339614 5 5	115105620 13 0	51333524 5 7	8692864 0 8
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions ...	2593853 12 8	2637231 12 8	2561536 11 2	2957116 5 9
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	5231071 0 10	3918562 7 9	6042957 4 7	2118583 13 0
Bullion Certificates ...	4449320 9 0	4710653 8 4	1151694 5 5	6252447 8 7
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters ...	3780337 15 9	3021478 5 2	2400809 10 1	2711306 7 4
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies ...	278730 2 7	532112 1 1	961928 2 0	1248305 11 11
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General ...	6275865 13 4	6891429 15 3	6345950 0 0	6160349 0 11
Expenses on account of the Railway of this Presidency ...	22091 13 7	515768 15 3	1529827 5 1	2420007 13 1
Electric Telegraph ...	0 0 0	24095 11 7	53518 14 4	54096 7 11
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes ...	3302837 5 10	3497506 11 3	2383512 10 8	2721597 7 8
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes ...	18635 3 6	207613 0 5	203097 3 10	215050 12 4
Remittances despatched ...	2897262 0 8	8943714 3 9	4872980 3 9	969144 7 2
The late Nawaub of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries ...	1473662 0 2	1462699 1 9	1454265 0 10	1170419 9 7
Sundry Bills ...	2406719 4 1	67171772 0 7	20125772 9 9	2876195 3 8
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military Persons, deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	244213 8 0	1619403 6 10	185626 1 7	305510 13 8
Government Agency Deposits ...	1446249 5 11	9163945 4 2	1858035 1 6	1664941 12 10
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds ...	1707838 11 4	3995765 14 6	2846231 3 11	2957790 1 10
Total	36290691 11 3	118314052 8 4	54977742 8 6	36802863 9 3

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.										DISBURSEMENTS.														
Official Year.	Bank-notes.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.	Bank-notes.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.				
1852-53	14598540	0	0	19560044	6	4	4271029	15	1	38339614	5	5	14472290	0	0	17547371	12	2	4271029	15	1	36290691	11	3
1853-54	14771560	0	0	20764974	10	9	79568786	2	3	115105620	13	0	14342160	0	0	23503106	6	1	79568786	2	3	118314052	8	4
	Notes and Receipts.												Notes and Cheques.											
1854-55	12347041	11	2	15185757	9	10	22800725	0	7	51333524	5	7	13466443	13	5	18710573	10	6	22800725	0	7	54977742	8	6
1855-56	14041760	14	2	18299920	7	5	6351282	11	1	38692864	0	8	13931030	0	0	16520550	14	2	6351282	11	1	36802863	9	3

E. E. per

S. D. BIRCH,
Sub-Treasurer.

PORT ST. GEORGE;
General Treasury,
The 14th June 1866.

FROM

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. CULLEN,
Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

TO

THOMAS PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
*Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.*

RESIDENT'S OFFICE ON CIRCUIT,
Courtalum, 23rd July 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, with reference to the extract from Minutes of Consultation No. 1497, of the 24th November 1855, to transmit a report on the Cochin Sirkar. It has been prepared from documents previously in my Office and not on any special report from the Dewan.

Judicial—Civil Justice.

2. In Cochin the Appeal Court is composed of

One 1st Judge, a Hindoo, on	..	..	Rupees 200
One 2nd Judge, an East Indian, on	..	..	„ 130
One Shastry, on	...	..	„ 70

3. There are two Zillah Courts, one at Cochin, the other at Trichoor : each Court, composed of

One 1st Judge, on	..	..	..	Rupees 100
One 2nd Judge, on	..	..	..	„ 70
One Shastry, on	..	..	..	„ 50

4. One of the Judges and the Shastry are Hindoos, the other Judge an East Indian. The East Indian always comes in as a 2nd Judge, but he is eligible to 1st Judge on a vacancy when he is replaced as 2nd Judge by a Hindoo.

5. There are no Moonsiff Courts ; but at Chittoor, a remote talook beyond Palghat, the Tasildar also performs the duties of Moonsiff.

The Rules and Regulations are similar to those of Travancore.

6. The subjoined is a Statement of the aggregate number of cases filed and decided in all the Courts :—

Year.	Filed.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees.
				Rupees.
1029	1429	1156	456	10272
1030	1045	1040	441	11360

7. The Appeal Court, as in Travancore, is entrusted with the disposal of Criminal cases, and one of the 2nd Judges alternately proceeds on Circuit every six months. Their powers, and those of the Judges of the subordinate Criminal Courts, are precisely the same as in Travancore ; and references on cases calling for extreme sentences are required to be made to the Rajah and Resident.

8. Subjoined is an Abstract of the cases filed and disposed of :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed.	Remaining.
1029	255	181	87
1030	224	221	57

9. The Dewan, as in Travancore, is the Chief Magistrate, and the Tasildars of Talooks are also Police Officers.

Subjoined is an abstract of Police Cases :—

Year.	Filed.	Disposed.	Remaining.
1029	776	553	73
1030	855	715	28

10. Each Criminal Court has its Jail for prisoners under trial. The convicts are distributed one-half at the Capital one half at Trichoor.

11. Actual Collection.

Revenue—Land and Garden.	In 1029	..	..	..	Rupees 411870
	„ 1030	..	..	..	„ 410996

It is collected in money only and chiefly according to the Survey in 1803.

Customs—Export and Import.	12. In 1029	..	..	Rupees 27180
	„ 1030	..	..	„ 35675

These Duties are exclusively by Sea, the land Frontier Duties, towards Malabar and Coimbatore, amounting to 12,000 Rupees per annum, having been abolished in 1847, as were also those of the adjoining Company's Districts, although of not one-half the amount.

Excise. 13. No such Establishment. Only some small preventive Guards of Seapoys.

Stamps. 14. Included under the head of Extra Revenue.

Salt. 15. Is all imported from Bombay. Very little is manufactured on the spot.

The Revenue is as follows :—

In 1029	..	..	..	Rupees 135636
„ 1030	..	..	..	„ 109163

16. Used to be purchased from Coimbatore and Jaffna, but since the abolition of the Monopoly in the Company's country, the Revenue, from this source, has rapidly diminished and has now almost ceased.

Tobacco.

It was

In	1027	..	..	..	Rupees	226758
„	1029	..	..	..	„	83327
„	1030	..	..	..	„	55875

17. But little cultivated in Cochin, and with other good only yielded

Pepper.

In	1029	..	..	..	Rupees	15473
„	1030	..	..	..	„	21844

18.		1029	1030
	Cranganore Tribute	Rs. 6857	Rs. 6857
	Renewal of Deeds	„ 3366	„ 1446
Miscellaneous.	Extra Revenue	„ 17006	„ 16126
	Sundries	„ 1191	„ 880
	Total Rs. ..	28420	25309

None.

Mint.

The Revenue was

Abkaree.

In	1029	...	...	...	Rupees	5929
„	1030	...	...	...	„	5961

19. A small English School at Ervacolum for 40 boys, a School at Trichoor for 20, and an English School for the Jews in the Town of Muttoncherry. Education—English. The total expense about 2,000 Rupees per annum.

Vernacular.

20. There are six Schools maintained by the Sirkar in the different Talooks; besides which the number of private

Schools was

		Schools.		Scholars.
In 1855	..	296	..	5881

21. The chief line of communication and traffic is by Trichoor towards Palghat and Coimbatore, and for a great part of the year the passago may be made by water to Trichoor, 52 miles; but there is also a land route commencing at Kurroopuddanay, about 25 miles, by back-water from Cochin.

Thence there is an excellent road to Trichoor, 20 miles, and from Trichoor to the Frontier 15 miles, with bungalows for travellers at every 8 or 10 miles.

22. There are also excellent roads on all the other principal lines of communication through the Cochin country.

23. There is an excellent wooden bridge, on stone piers, over the Kurravanoor River, mid-way between Kurroopuddanay and Trichoor, and a stone bridge, of 7 arches, has just been completed at an expense of Rupees 17,500 over the Animallee River, at Tattamungalum, in the Chittoor District.

24. There are also two other bridges of recent construction, one of wood, on stone piers cost 2,500 Rupees, and another bridge of stone, and of 4 arches, of 40 feet span, each cost 8,000 Rupees, both on the road from Trichoor westerly to Koorunkolunkurray.

25. Excellent roads have also been recently opened through every part of this Talook of Chittoor, with large Choultries, for the accommodation of Native travellers and their merchandise.

26. There is also a substantial wooden bridge over a river, 200 feet broad, near Tripoon-toray the Capital.

27. In the Cochin country is almost exclusively from tanks, which, with the large quantity of rain that falls in that latitude, is generally sufficient.

28. An anicut has, however, been lately constructed across the Animallee River immediately on the eastern boundary of the Chittoor District, and from which it is expected that a supply of water may be conveyed by channels, taken off on both sides of the river, across the whole District from East to West.

The ground on one side of the river has proved to be very rocky, which had added considerably to the expense. Nearly 50,000 Rupees have been laid out on the work, but it is now nearly completed.

29. Only a Sircar Post. The Company's Post does not pass through the Province.

30 None.

31. Mallipooram, a small village on the Sea Coast, about 4 miles North of Cochin, was established in 1839, as a Sirkar Depôt, for the storing of Salt and Tobacco and for the shipment of articles of Sirkar produce. There is an European Master Attendant. It is a mere open roadstead.

32. There are two Members of the Church Mission Society, one stationed at Trichoor, another at a place called Koorunkolunkurray near Chowghat.

33. A party, of about 300 men, (Nairs), are kept up chiefly for Police purposes; and small guards at the Rajah's place of residence, Huzzoor Cutcherry, &c.

Their charge in	1029.....	Rupees	16185
"	" 1030.....	"	16504

One Company from the Regiment at Palghat, under an European Officer, is stationed at Trichoor.

34. Of Cochin, taken in the year 1849, was as follows :—

Brahmins of different castes ..	9764	Mahomedans ..	15539
Konkanies	5763	Jews	1277
Soodras of the country	70010	Moondoocars ..	28057
Soodras of the country, Foreign	2635	Inferior castes ..	73722
Other castes	28305	Fishermen ..	7019
Rowo Syrians	73722	Soil slaves	45022
Syrians	7360		
		Total ..	331693

Act V. of 1843 was also made applicable to Cochin in 1855.

- Emigration. 35. None it is believed.
Forests. 36. Are under an European gentleman as Conservator.

The resources of the Teak Forests are materially diminishing. No systematic attempts have been made either here or in Travancore, although repeatedly recommended to replace the expenditure by planting. The Revenue from Teak was

In 1029	Rupees	21323	} Including about 6,500 in each year from dried up trees.
„ 1030	„	37656	

- Mining. 37. None.

The magnetic iron sand and Iron lateritic clays abound in the eastern portion of the Province ; and iron for agricultural purposes, is manufactured. No other ores have been discovered.

38. As in Travancore the high mountains and partial table lands of Cochin as well as all the lower detached ranges towards the Sea Coast, appear to consist exclusively of granite, gneiss, and hornblend rocks. Geology. Laterite occupies much of the low country as usual, but with granitic or gneiss rocks constantly appearing at the surface, even to within 5 or 6 miles of the Sea Coast. Towards the East of the Chittoor District commence those widely distributed deposits of kunker and travertine which cover so great a portion of the District of Coimbatore to the North, as well as to the East, towards Oodamalacottah, &c.

39. The Sirkar maintain 8 Vaccinators who are under the orders of the Civil Surgeon of Cochin, that Officer being also Medical Attendant for the Palace and Huzzoor Cutcherry, Jail, &c. Vaccination.

40. The Vaccination in 1854 was 9,688 with about $\frac{1}{4}$ th failure.

41. There is a Charity Hospital at Ernacolum for 30 to 40 patients. Hospital.

42. The subjoined Statement exhibits the Total Receipts and Disbursements of the Sirkar :— Financial.

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1029	771378	831779
1030	740522	726973

43. The principal items of Disbursements in 1030, are as follows :—

Subsidy	..	..	..	Rupees	200000
Palace	..	..	..	„	128026
Dewasoms	..	..	..	„	44486
Ootperahs	..	..	..	„	26644
Huzzoor Cutcherry	}	}	..	„	104725
and					
Establishment under Dewan	}	}	..	„	17994
Judicial Establishment					
Charges, Extraordinary, chiefly					
Maramut	}		..	„	34986

44. The large profits on the Tobacco Monopoly, for several years past, enabled the Dewan to invest, at different periods, to the amount of 8 lakhs of Rupees in Government Securities, and from which the Sirkar now receive an annual interest of 32,500 Rupees.

45. The powers exercised by the Dewan of this small State, and the allowances for the Palace having been strictly fixed and declared unalterable by the Government of India in 1834, have given him peculiar advantages in the management of the country as contrasted with that of Travancore where nothing is fixed.

46. Cochin has two small Talooks in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Port of that name called Cunnianoor and Cochin Tripoontoray, the Capital, and Ernacolum, the locality of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, being in the former, but the greater portion of this Province commences about 15 miles North from the Port of Cochin, and extends about 35 miles up the Coast, with a mean breadth of from 20 to 30 miles.

47. A greatly improving District called "Chittoor," including Nemari, in the midst of the Palghat opening, also belongs to Cochin.

48. The country rises gradually from the Sea Coast to Chittoor which has an altitude of about 400 feet, and from thence to Mungalum, in Coimbatore, about 30 miles easterly, which is the summit level, and has an altitude of about 1,200 feet above the Sea. The country then falls gradually to Caroor which has an altitude of only 500 feet.

49. A large mass of mountainous country, forming the southern boundary, and extending to the East as far as Animallee, in Coimbatore, is the great source from which all the supplies of Teak and other timbers are drawn, although there are also forests in the low country at the base of the mountains. Some of the summits are 4 to 5,000 feet above the Sea, supporting small tracts of tolerably table land of from 2 to 3,000 feet in altitude.

50. Neither pepper nor cardamums are grown in the Cochin country, but the nutmeg and clove have been introduced partially, and coffee, though not extensively, has long been cultivated.

51. The fall of rain on the Coast is about 100 inches, while at Chittoor, in the middle of the Palghat opening, there are only about 60 inches.

52. The mean temperature of the Cochin country is probably about 80 or 81° but the heat and dryness inland, in February and March, from the strong North-Easterly winds are intense. The mean temperature at Chittoor, in the month of March 1854, at 4 P. M., was 98° Wet Bulb 74°

	Dry.	Wet.
While at Cochin they were	87	80
And at Trevandrum . . .	92°	& 81°

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. CULLEN, *Lt.-Genl.*,

Resident.

No. 37.

FROM

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. CULLEN,
Resident, Travancore and Cochin,

TO

THOMAS PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

*Resident's Office on Circuit,
Courtalum, 21st July 1856.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2nd December, of **Extract** from Minutes of Consultation, No. 1497, of the 24th November 1855.

2. The official year of these two Sirkars, of Travancore and Cochin, expires on the 14th of August. It would have been difficult, therefore, to prepare them with accuracy, to correspond with the English official year, which closes on the 30th April; and as the Malayalim year had already, some months, ended before the Minutes of Consultation was received, I merely forwarded the Orders of Government for the guidance of the two Sirkars, with a view to the preparation of the required Report to accompany their Accounts for the current year 1031.

3. The Dewan of Travancore having, however, recently forwarded to me a Report on most of the points required by Government, I beg to submit the substance of it.

4. In Travancore, there are, *first*, an Appeal Court, composed of four Judges, the senior Judge and two others being Hindoos, and one Judge an European. The salaries 600, 350, 200, 200 respectively, with a Shas-
try on 105.

Judicial.

Civil Justice.

There are five Zillah Courts, each composed as follows :—

- 1st Judge a Hindoo, on 100.
- 2nd do. an East Indian on 80.
- 1 Shastry on 70.

Hitherto, the 1st Judge has, invariably, been a Hindoo, but the Rajah has recently been prevailed upon to permit 2, out of the 5, East Indian Judges to succeed to the Office of 1st Judge.

There are also 15 Moonsiff Courts established in convenient localities; their pay from 30 to 40 Rupees each.

The Rules and Regulations, for the guidance of the Courts, are very similar to those in force in the Company's country, but the principles of the Hindoo Law form the guide in the administration of Civil Justice modified in particular cases.

5. The subjoined is a Statement of the number of cases filed and decided in 1029 and 1030, as also of the actual collection of Fees :—

Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1029	1281	6061	7342	6019	1323	17600
1030	1323	5622	6945	5626	1319	18947

Criminal.

6. The Judges of the Appeal Court are also entrusted with Criminal authority.

One of the Judges of the Appeal Court proceeds on circuit to the subordinate Courts half-yearly. The limits of punishment awardable by the Criminal Circuit and Appeal Courts are as follows :—

	Fine.	Imprisonment with hard labor.	Lashes.	Security for Good Conduct.
Criminal Court.....	100 Rs.	1 year.	20	500 Rupees.
Circ „	200 „	3 „	36	1,000 „
Appeal „	Discretionary.	14 „	36	Discretionary.

When a sentence is required severer than the Appeal Court can award, it is submitted for the consideration of His Highness the Rajah, and ultimately to the British Resident.

7. The subjoined Statement exhibits the number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of, and remaining, as well as the number of prisoners for 1029 and 1030, including both those under trial and convicted :—

Cases.						Prisoners.			
Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations paid.
1029	186	494	680	516	164	1722	1404	318	7202
1030	164	628	792	604	188	1803	1474	329	6781

8. To effect greater expedition in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases, and in the execution of decrees, it is contemplated to appoint Civil and Session Judges, as in the Company's country, and to make a proportionate reduction in the establishment of the Appeal Court.

Police.

9. The Dewan is the Chief Magistrate and the Tasildars are Police Officers of their several Districts.

Subjoined is a Return of Police cases and of the number of prisoners :—

Year.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Prisoners remained and admitted.	Released.	Remaining.	Fine.
1029	251	5665	5916	5726	190	689	6708	191	Rupees 5928
1030	190	5510	5700	5576	124	6298	6117	181	„ 6315

10. Hitherto it had been usual to retain the higher Officers, such as Dewan Peishkars, permanently, at the capital, but recently the two Dewan Peishkars have, for the present, at the recommendation of the Resident, been permanently located, one to the North and one to the South of Travancore, the great length of the Province requiring such an arrangement to facilitate and expedite public business.

11. Each Criminal Court possesses a Jail for prisoners under trial, but convicted prisoners are chiefly confined at Trevandrum, with a proportion at Quilon.

The convicts are employed to labor on the public roads. The number and rations to convicts and prisoners are as follows:—

Year.	Remained last year.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of rations to convicts.
1029	498	413	911	399	512	Rupees 8366
1030	512	319	831	450	381	„ 7628

12. Is collected, both in money and grain, according to the Survey of 1803, but a new Survey is under contemplation. The last Garden Survey took place in 1839.

Land and Garden Revenue Actual Collection.

1029.....	Rupees 15,40,730
1030	„ 15,26,427

Failure in the crops, both in 1029 and 1030, necessitated remission of tax to the large amount of nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees.

13. The Duty on Export is 5 per cent. on Import 8 per cent., on the Tariff valuation.

	Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1029	92005	67600
1030	100764	74380

14. Owing to the great length of Frontier, both land and sea, and the large proportion of the revenue derived from the Monopolies of Tobacco, Pepper, &c., the Sirkar are obliged to maintain a number of Excise Stations, viz. 120 along the sea-coast, and 29 along the land or Eastern Frontier, at an annual expense of about 16,600 Rupees.

15. Stamped paper is not in use, only stamped cadjans, for document of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property. The tax is very low, and the collection not above 1,300 Rupees.

Salt. 16. Is manufactured, both in the South and North of Travancore. The actual collection therefrom was :—

Year.	Manufactured.	Sale Quantity.	Amount Sale.
		<i>Parahs.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1029	680183	507896	113139
1030	413234	556648	116936

Annual supplies are also procured from Bombay on contract.

Year.	Quantity of Bombay Salt purchased.	Quantity consumed.	Amount Sale.
	<i>Parahs.</i>	<i>Parahs.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1029	592665	638636	151913
1030	485225	645569	153706

The Alleppy Parah is equal to 1,475 cubic inches, or $\frac{1}{3}$ an Indian maund.

Tobacco. 17. This article of Monopoly is procured from Jaffna, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore, as below :—

Year.	Tinnevely Tobacco consumed.		Jaffna Tobacco consumed.		Coimbatore Tobacco consumed.	
	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1029	1322	308634	1917	842320	606	72294
1030	1439	332926	1640	720446	568	67074

Three or four years ago a net revenue of about 12 lakhs of Rupees was realized, but since the abolition of the Company's Monopoly, this article is collected in large quantities at the Port of Cochin and from thence is smuggled by the back-water into Travancore and Sirkar Cochin, as well as landed at other places on the coast; and the revenue from that source is now, therefore, rapidly deteriorating. Under Cochin it has nearly become extinct.

18. The cultivation of this Monopoly article has been asserted to be diminishing, but incorrectly so, as has lately been shown in a Report to Government.*
 Pepper. Very large quantities are smuggled, by back-water, from Travancore to the Town of Cochin, in exchange for Tobacco, which has affected the Sirkar sale of that article at Alleppy; but an increased rate has recently been ordered to be paid to the ryots for their Pepper, and which, it is hoped, may diminish the incentive to smuggling. The revenue from pepper was—

			<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
In 1029	..	..	.. 4782	285932
„ 1030	..	..	.. 2185½	175744

Miscellaneous—and is derived from a variety of sources, surplus revenue of Trevandrum Pagoda, Farms of Tangacherry and Cottadilly, all contracts, fees, exchange fr. the Comm. Department, &c.

19. The Revenue under this head was—

In 1029	Rupees 180407
1030	„ 152211

20. The currency of Travancore is composed of the Company's Rupee and the local silver coin, the Chuckrum, of which 29½ are considered equivalent to the Rupee. The revenue from coinage is only about 2,500 Rupees.

Mint.

21. This source of revenue is conducted under Aumancee, and the actual collection is as follows :—

In 1029	Rupees 56755
„ 1030	„ 56899

22. An excellent English Free School at Trevandrum established in 1836, consisting of about 120 boys, of all castes, Bramins, Soodras, Christians, &c., and where the bible is an ordinary class-book. There is also a small Branch School at Quilon. Annual cost of the School Establishment is about 6,400 Rupees.

Education—English.

The course of instruction is Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Mathematics, including Algebra and Geometry, &c. There are also several private English Schools in different parts of Travancore, besides those conducted by the Members of the Church and London Mission Societies.

23. Previous to the year 1834, there was a Sirkar School Master in every talook, but they were all abolished in that year, and only two are now supported by the Sirkar ; but the private Schools are very numerous.

Vernacular.

24. The Church Mission in the North of Travancore, and the London Mission in the South, maintain a large number of Schools, almost all Vernacular, though at the Stations where the Missionaries reside, there is also generally a School in which English is taught.

The annexed Statement is taken from a Report made to Government, No. 54, of 3rd August 1855 :—

Schools unconnected with Missions.

	English.	Vernacular.	* Total.
1836...	8	224	Scholars.
1846...	0	630	15000
1854...	16	972	19700

Mission Schools.

	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Church Mission	75	1666	422	2088
London Mission	218	5523	1469	6992

25. The Great Trunk Road in Travancore is from the South East Frontier, at Arambooly, to Trevandrum, a distance of 52 miles. It is, in general, maintained in excellent order, for there is a very great traffic on it from and to the Company's Districts of Tinnevely and Madura, &c. There is an inland road also from Trevandrum to Quilon, 45 miles, for troops and wheel carriage; but ordinary travellers and traffic proceed by canal and back-water, which extend along the coast the whole distance, except for about 6 miles across a range of tabular hills a little North of Anjengo.

26. From Quilon to Cochin, the communication is exclusively by canal and back-water, except for troops, who move along the Coast.

27. The road from Trevandrum to Arambooly will soon be bridged throughout. An excellent bridge was lately completed over the Caramany River, at Trevandrum, at an expense of 70,000 Rupees; and a Subscription Bridge is now under construction, at a cost of 14,000 Rupees, over the Neyatuncary River, 12 miles to the South. There is a good bridge over the river at Nagercoil, widened and lengthened a few years ago, and another Subscription Bridge, which is in contemplation over the river at Cooletoray, will then perfect the whole line of road to the Frontier.

28. There is a very extended system of Irrigation in the four Districts of Thovalay, Agasteeswerom, Erneel, and Culcolum, forming the South of Travancore, and which four Talooks, out of the thirty-two, into which the Province is divided, afford one-fourth of the whole Land Revenue of the country; but it has not been so much attended to, as it ought to have been, the money necessary having been applied to less urgent objects. During the last few months, however, more care has been bestowed on the subject, and considerable funds remitted for improvement and repair.

In the Central and Northern portions of Travancore, the rains are much heavier than to the South, and are generally sufficient, with the aid of tanks, for the ordinary cultivation.

29. There is a Company's Post Establishment in Travancore, with Offices at Nagercoil Trevandrum, Quilon and Alleppy, but it is confined to a line along the sea-coast. All Postal arrangements for the interior are conducted at the Sirkar expense, no charge being made, but it is imperfect and under revision.

30. *Sea-going Vessels.*—There are no large vessels built in, or belonging to, individuals in Travancore. There are no Ports or Harbour adapted for the purpose.

At Quilon, small Pattimars are built on the back-water.

						Tons.
	In 1029	were built	12	..	.. total tonnage	1,118
	„ 1030	„	10	..	„	1,035
varying from	to		tons.			

31. Alleppy is the principal Commercial Establishment of Travancore; all its Monopoly articles are there collected and disposed of, under the control of a European gentleman, as Sirkar Commercial Agent and Master Attendant.

It is an open roadstead, but the mud bank that lies off the shore renders the anchorage within it perfectly safe, and enables cargo to be shipped even in the Monsoon, and in which it possesses a great advantage over the Port of Cochin. A light is hoisted at night on the Flag staff at Alleppy and is visible at a distance of 15 miles from the shore.

32. Quilon has a tolerable anchorage, and used to be visited by a good many vessels, so long as the Subsidiary Force continued there, but after the withdrawal of the troops in 1830, and the removal, by the Rajah, of the Huzzoor Cutcherry, contrary to the advice of the Resident, to Trevandrum, its importance, as a Port and Station, has greatly diminished.

There are a few subordinate Ports, but adapted only for Country Craft.

33. There is a Military Chaplain of the Madras Establishment at Quilon, and two Mission Establishments, the Church and London Missions.

34. The Head Quarters of the Church Mission are at Cottyam, with Branch Missions at Alleppy, Pullum, Tirroovelah, and Movellcoray.

35. The London Mission occupy the South of Travancore, from Quilon to Cape Comorin; their Head Mission may be considered to be Nagercoil, with branch Missions at Trevandrum, Vellavencode, Neyoor, Santapooram, and Vullioor.

36. The subjoined Statement exhibits the number of Protestant Missionaries in Travancore at different periods :—

	Church Mission.	London Mission.
1830	4	3
1842	7	6
1855	7	7

37. The Travancore Government maintain a body of Infantry, called the Nair Brigade, consisting of 2 Battalions, of 750 bayonets each. It is, at present, commanded by a Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) of the Madras Infantry, with the allowances of a Major Commanding, and who can retain his Command till a Lieutenant-Colonel Regimentally. He has under him one Company's Officer, a Subaltern with the local rank of Captain, and two local Officers, both with the rank of Captain and the allowances of the rank, and a local Medical Officer.

The Brigade have attached to them a small party of Golundauze, with two 6-pounders and two 3-pounders for salutes.

The charges are :

	<i>Rupces.</i>
European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, &c... ..	37721
Native	108848
	<hr/>
	146569
The total charge in 1834 was	128081
	<hr/>
Excess	18488
	<hr/>

The excess has been caused chiefly by the full batta to the European Officers, in conformity to G. O. G. and by the addition of a Band, &c.

Population.
No. 54 of 1855.

38. The population of Travancore, according to the last census, taken in 1854, was :—

ADULT.			CHILDREN.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
423624	417052	840676	220570	201401	421971
Grand Total..			.. .. 1262647		

Of the above, the Christian population are—

Syrians,	..	..	..	..	..	109123
Romo-Syrians,	..	..	..	..	..	81886

No correct account of the Protestant Christians, but supposed to be about ———

The above also includes about 140,862 soil slaves. Act No. V. of 1843, of the Governor General of India, on the subject of slavery, was rendered applicable to Travancore in June 1855.

39. There is great emigration, especially from the South of Travancore, to Ceylon and the Mauritius. Many of those to Ceylon return periodically, but a large proportion of them are beginning to settle there.

40. The forests of Travancore are very extensive, and afford every variety of timber, although, now, perhaps, becoming more remote and difficult of access, especially for Teak, which is a Monopoly, and is conducted by an European gentleman as Conservator.

41. A portion of the Conservator's Establishment is permanent, but is increased temporarily according to the Forest work ordered.

The sales of Teak, with a small quantity of Blackwood, were :—

		Teak.	Blackwood.	
		<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Candies.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
In	1029 ..	9624	102	91423
„	1030 ..	1835	750	41450

42. The Conservator of Forests has also the superintendence of the cardamum collection on the table lands. The revenue from cardamums, like that of pepper, varies very much with the seasons. It was :—

	Candies.	Rupees.
In,..... 1029...	400	166673
1030 ..	373	117962

43. There is no mining, under the strict acceptation of the term. No ores have been discovered or worked in Travancore, but the magnetic iron sand, which however abounds in the South at the surface, and from which small quantities of iron are manufactured for agricultural purposes. Considerable quantities of iron are also manufactured from a similar ore in the Travancore Talook of Shencottah, on the East or Tinnevely side of the Ghâts.

44. A compact ore is also found in the laterite, in different localities, but only at a depth of from 25 to 30 feet. The ore has been declared, by a competent judge, to be very rich, and appears to have been formerly extensively worked near Thonicul, a few miles inland from Anjengo, the hills there being covered with hundreds of deep narrow pits. English iron, however, is every where in general use near the Coast.

45. Graphite, of a granular and fibrous texture, brought to notice by General Cullen, is found in several places, in deposits of some extent, but it is not worked, although some specimens, forwarded to the London Exhibition, have been favorably reported on by Dr. Royle. A lamellar variety of graphite also pervades the laterite and even the crystalline gneiss, and in the former rocks, occasionally, in plates of 3 or 4 inches surface. No other metals have yet been discovered, but the great mass of Ghâts have never been examined with care.

46. Granite and gneiss appear to prevail over the whole of the country on the table lands, apparently to the exclusion of every other rock, constituting also the whole of the massive and elevated spurs from the main chain of Ghâts, as well as the whole of the lower and parallel ranges of hills down to the Sea Coast.

47. Laterite is also a prevailing rock in the low country. Indeed, the low country may be said to be composed entirely of flat paddy fields and laterite undulations, with gneiss or granite, however, everywhere appearing at the surface. Neither argillaceous schists, lime-stones, or sandstones are found in the interior, but varieties of the two latter exhibit themselves on the sea-coast, at Quilon, Trevandrum, and more or less as far South as Cape Comorin. It had been supposed that calcareous rocks did not exist in Malabar, but a Magnesian limestone with shells has lately been discovered by General Cullen, below the laterite at Quilon, and a similar limestone without shells in the back-water of Cochin.

48. At Vurkalay, about 14 miles South of Quilon, are extensive beds of lignite and shales, also lying below the laterite. A fossil dammer and Sulphate of iron abound in the shales.

These shales and lignites are found at various points on the Coast from 30 miles South of Trevandrum, as far North as Bey-poor and Cannanore.

49. A coarse argillaceous and ferruginous sandstone, forming low ranges of hills, is common on many parts of the Coast, at a distance of from 1 or 2 to 6 or 8 miles inland from Quilon to about 40 miles South of Trevandrum, but on approaching Cape Comorin, it is succeeded by a rather fine-grained calcareous sandstone, resting on granite. There are no other rocks of interest.

50. Considerable exertions have been made under this head. Formerly, there were five Vaccinators of the Company's Service, and fifteen belonging to the Sirkar, but in 1846, on the recommendation of Dr. Paterson,

Physician to the Rajah, the number of Vaccinators was increased to twenty-two, and the Company's Vaccinators have been withdrawn. The following Table exhibits the annual results :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Failures.
In 1029	14507	9336	23923	} 11 per cent.
„ 1030	16817	10237	27054	

Hospital Nair Brigade.

51. At Trevandrum, there is an excellent roomy and substantial Hospital, for the sick of the Nair Brigade. There is also a Charity Hospital, capable of accommodating about 60 patients.

Charity Nair Brigade.

It is supported by the Sirkar, and attended to by the Physician to the Rajah, Assistant Surgeon Waring. The number of patients is about sixty, but a considerable number of out-patients are also treated. There are also Charity Hospitals supported by the Sirkar at Quilon and Alleppy.

There is an Establishment of Medical Subordinates, for the Service of the above Hospitals, &c., as follows :—

Assistant Apothecaries,	2
1st Dressers	5
2nd Dressers	3
Pupils	3

52. The Observatory, established in 1837-38, is filled up with some first-rate Astronomical Instruments, and with some valuable Instruments, for Observations on Magnetism and Meteorology, and is at present under the management of J. A. Brown, Esq., F. R. S., Director.

53. A small Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory has also recently been established by Mr. Brown, the Director, on a peak in the Ghâts, at an altitude of 6,200 feet, from which some interesting results are anticipated. The expenses of the Observatory Establishment are about 13 to 14,000 Rupees per annum.

Museum.

54. A Museum has recently been established at Trevandrum, for similar objects, and in connection with the central Museum at Madras.

55. There has been, for the last eighteen years, a Sirkar Printing Press, at Trevandrum, where a great deal of public and private work is executed in English and Malayalim. There is also a private Malayalim Press. The Malayalim translation of Bayne's Code of Regulations was recently printed at this latter Press.

56. There are English and Vernacular Presses at each of the Head Quarter Mission Establishments, and a Vernacular Press, under the Catholic Bishop of Virapoly.

57. Most of the different sources of revenue have already been detailed in the preceding notes, but a few general observations on the Revenue and Charges, and other branches of the Government, have been reserved for this place.

Financial.

The Total Receipts were in	1029	Rupees 39,99,606	1853-54
The Total Receipts „	1030	.. ..	1854-55
Total Disbursements „	1029	Rupees 38,79,612	
Total Disbursements „	1030		

For the eight years, since the accession of the present Rajah, or from 1022 to 1029, *i. e.* 1843-44 to 1853-54 :—

The average Annual Receipts have been about	40	Lakhs.
Although one year, owing to drought, the Receipts were only	36½	„
The average Annual Disbursements for the same interval	39½	„
or below the Receipts	½	„

The average of the last eight years, under the late Rajah, was—

Receipts... .. .	39½	„
Disbursements	41½	„
Annual Excess.. .. .	1½	„

58. The balance in the Treasury, which was 31 lakhs of Rupees in 1837, had been reduced to 7 lakhs in 1847, but the late Rajah was most profuse of expenditure on religious and other ceremonies, although repeatedly cautioned by the Madras Government and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

59. Until the late Rajah became of age in 1029, the Charges had always been kept within the Receipts by about 1 or 1½ lakhs of Rupees.

The average Annual Receipts, from 1822-23 to 1829-30, when the late Rajah ascended the Musnud, had been about	Rupees 3906476
The average Disbursements	„ 3744444
Difference less	Rupees 162032

But the palace and other expenses were then entirely regulated by the Resident, and were comparatively small. The Rajah's family, consisting only of himself and brother, the Elliah Rajah, one sister and an aunt, who was regent from 1815 to 1829. The Rajah's sister died in 1837, leaving four sons and one daughter, all of whom have long since become of age, and necessarily requiring additional expense for their Establishments.

60. The subjoined is a Statement of the chief heads under which increase of Expenditure has occurred :—

	Dewasoms.	Ootperahs.	Palace.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
In 1826	530524	246536	387902
„ 1836	513792	258407	429046
„ 1846	565986	354628	952252
„ 1854	532574	315289	488163

And with reference to the unusual Expenditure in 1846, it is to be observed that the Accounts are not sent in to the Resident for above one year after, but great exertions are making to effect retrenchment.

61. The Charges for the Huzoor Cutcherry and Revenue Establishments in the Districts, the Judicial, and almost all other Departments of the State, differ but little from what they were thirty years ago--

	1826.	1851.
Huzoor Cutcherry, including) Talook Establishments ..)	426972	426169
Judicial	86837	74908
Police	32055	59753*
Pensions	86571	90920
	632138	652050

62. The Nair Brigade was formed in the year 1819. It was intended partly to furnish guards about the Palace and Pagodas at Trevandrum, and also to relieve some of the out-post guards of the Company's Troop from the Subsidiary Force at Quilon. The Charges

In 1834 were	Rupees	128081
And in 1855.....	„	146569
	Excess Rupees	18488

But the withdrawal of the Subsidiary Force, in 1830, has thrown much additional duty on the Brigade, and has materially interfered with their employment, as was originally intended, as a *Police Corps*.

63. The large proportion of the revenue, nearly one-half, derived from the Monopolies of tobacco, pepper, salt, cardamums, and timber, has already been noticed.

64. The tobacco, however, is the only Monopoly yet seriously endangered. It is feared that it will not afford this year more than 10½ or 11 lakhs of Rupees, and must hereafter gradually diminish, owing to the large quantities smuggled in from Cochin and along the Coast.

65. It was to obviate some of these difficulties, in which the Sirkar are likely to be involved, and to afford time to introduce ameliorations in the Monopolies and to suggest other sources of revenue, that a temporary suspension of the payment of a portion of the Subsidy was suggested, but it has been declared to be impracticable at present.

So long as the Subsidiary Force continued at Quilon, not only was the whole sum spent in the country, but a considerable extra revenue was obtained.

66. There are few Provinces that offer so agreeable a climate as Travancore, in regard to temperature and moisture, or one generally more favorable to health, both for Europeans and Natives. In the low country, from the vicinity of Cochin to Cape Comorin, the temperature varies but little, probably about 80° may be taken as the mean temperature. The greatest heat in the house is in the month of April about 89°, the greatest cold in the month of January 72°.

67. The rain at Cochin is from 100 to 110 inches, at Trevandrum 60 at Nagercoil about 40, and at Cape Comorin 25.

* This increase was ordered by the Resident, Mr. Cassamajor, in 1010.

68. The low country of Travancore, from Cochin to Quilon, has a mean breadth of from 40 to 50 miles, the beds of the rivers at the base of the Ghâts no where exceeding 2 or 300 feet above the sea, nor does the general level of the country, though much undulated and intersected by numerous ranges of rocky hills, rise materially above that level.

69. A table-land, some 60 miles from North to South, separates the low country, from the Districts of Madura and Tinnevely, its Northern half being from 20 to 25 miles broad, the Southern half about 8 miles only.

On its Western edge, this high land is about 2,500 feet above the sea, but it rises gradually to the Eastward, where it attains an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and where the temperature in the month of January is about 60° and in the month of April 70°.

70. The country in many parts is very beautiful, something similar to the Neilgherries, with its round bare grassy hills and luxuriant sholays of Forest. As in the low country on the Coast from North to South, so on the table-lands from West to East, the fall of rain diminishes from about 130 inches on the West to 80 inches in the middle, and to 40 inches on the Eastern crest; Pluviometers having been kept at all the Stations for several years past.

71. It is, on the Northern portion of the table-land, and near its Eastern edge, that the Cardamums. cardamum cultivation is chiefly carried on, though they are found growing wild over the whole of these upper regions.

72. The table-lands are only permanently inhabited by a few parties of hill people. There are several roads across it, and considerable traffic on bullocks, carried on with the Madura District, in cloths, in exchange for Aracca-nuts, &c.

73. Many parts of this upper country would appear admirably suited to the cultivation of coffee, and for European Horticulture, &c., but it has been rarely visited by Europeans.

74. Wheat and potatoes, however, have already been successfully tried, and pears, apples, peaches, plums, strawberry, cyprus, all promise well.

75. In the low country of Travancore, the only exotic cultivation of interest is that of the nutmeg, clove, cocoa, and coffee, of which a Madras Firm Nutmeg, clove, cocoa, coffee, &c. have large Plantations, commencing about 28 miles from Quilon, and extending for about 22 miles up the narrow vallies on the road to the Ariengoul Pass. Coffee was probably introduced by the Portuguese and Dutch, but the nutmeg, clove, and cocoa, were for the first time introduced in 1825, by a Planter from Ceylon, Mr. Huxham.

Coffee is grown in many other parts of the low country, and the nutmeg, clove, and cocoa-trees are also becoming common in the gardens of the natives, though no extensive plantations have yet been formed.

76. The Report has, as already intimated, been drawn up in rather a hurried manner, and there may be a few slight inaccuracies. The Dewan's notes of the amount of the different items of revenue have been merely in the form of a Memo., the annual accounts not having yet been received.

I fear that some of the remarks may have been more extended than may be wished, but as the first of the kind, I trust that the Report may be received with indulgence.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. CULLEN, *Lieut.-General,*

Resident.

Statement showing the Population of the Provinces in the Madras Presidency, according to the Census taken in 1850-51.

DISTRICTS.		Hindoo.	Mussal- mans, &c.	TOTAL.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Ganjam	921832	5098	475445	451485	926930
2	Vizagapatam	1238590	15682	645323	608949	1254272
3	Rajahmundry	991210	20826	514703	497333	1012036
4	Masulipatam	497796	23070	282178	238688	520866
5	Guntoor	534725	35358	290526	279557	570083
6	Chingleput	564575	18887	303705	279757	583462
7	Salem	1164076	31301	609872	585505	1195377
8	Madura	1593931	162860	883123	873668	1756791
9	Nellore	894034	41656	485418	450272	935690
10	North Arcot	1413838	72035	762715	723158	1485873
11	South Arcot	966998	39007	532087	473918	1006005
12	Tanjore	1538191	137895	841120	834966	1676086
13	Trichinopoly	538054	171142	360325	348871	709196
14	Tinnevelly	1133648	135568	636723	632493	1269216
15	Bellary	1139216	90383	643371	586228	1229599
16	Cuddapah	1355804	96117	759121	692800	1451921
17	Coimbatore	1127914	25948	577128	576734	1153862
18	Canara	947082	109251	542769	513564	1056333
19	Malabar	1112212	402697	763932	750977	1514909
20	Kurnool	229082	45108	140529	132661	273190
21	Madras ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	720000
Total ...		19901808	1679829	11050113	10531584	23301697

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR•1855-56.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56,

DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1856.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE Presidency of Bombay is divided for Judicial purposes into eight Zillahs :—

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Surat.
3. The Konkan (Thannah.)
4. Khandeish (Dhoolia.)
5. Ahmednugger.
6. Poonah.
7. Sholapoor.
8. Dharwar.

In each of these there is a Judge, and in six Zillahs, the exceptions being Khandeish and Sholapoor, there are Assistant Judges. In three Zillahs there are Senior Assistant Judges at detached Stations. The Senior Assistant for Ahmedabad holds his Court at Kaira, the one for Surat at Broach, and the one for the Konkan at Rutnagherry.

2. There are also three grades of Native Judges :—

1. Principal Sudder Ameens.
2. Sudder Ameens.
3. Moonsiffs.

3. The supervision of the Civil Courts is exercised by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which is also a Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Zillah Courts.

4. The total number of Judicial Officers may be thus stated :—

Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	...	...	...	...	...	3
Zillah Judges	...	...	...	...	...	8
Senior Assistant Judges at detached Stations...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assistant Judges	...	...	...	...	...	6
Principal Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	...	...	13
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	...	...	73

5. The Zillah Judges have power to decide original suits and appeals involving sums of any amount.

6. The Senior Assistant Judge, at a detached Station, has power to decide appeals in which the sum in dispute amounts to Rupees 5,000. He may also try certain original suits referred to him by the Judge, which the Native Judges are not competent to try such for instance as suits against Public Officers for acts done in their official capacity. He is also usually invested with powers to perform, at his detached Station, the routine duties which devolve on the Judge at the principal Station.

7. An Assistant Judge is, in the first instance, strictly an Assistant to the Judge, performing such duties in the Judge's Office as may be entrusted to him. But he may be, by the Regulations, and usually is, after he has obtained some experience in Judicial Procedure, invested with powers to decide appeals, in which the value in dispute does not exceed Rupees 5,000, and also such reserved original suits as the Native Judges are not competent to try, and which may, therefore, be referred to him by the Judge.

8. A Principal Sudder Ameen may try original suits, in which any amount is involved, but in practice, his jurisdiction is limited to suits of Rupees 10,000. He may also try appeals, in which no greater sum than Rupees 100 is involved.

9. A Sudder Ameen has power to try original suits not involving larger sums than Rupees 10,000.

10. A Moonsiff has power to try original suits not involving larger sums than Rupees 5,000.

11. The Acts of the Legislative Council of India, during the past year, which have affected the Judicial system of the Presidency of Bombay, have been very few. Act XXVIII. of 1855, by which the Usury Laws were repealed, was not required in this Presidency, in which no Usury Laws have existed since 1827, and only affected the Bombay Courts, by allowing the Judges, if no rate of interest had been agreed on, to award such as might seem to them reasonable, instead of limiting it to 9 per cent. per annum. Act XXXIV. of 1855, explaining Act XXXIII. of 1852, was passed, on the representation of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in Bombay had, in declining to enforce a Judgment of a Zillah Court, of the validity of which they entertained doubts, misinterpreted the Law.

12. During the year under review, some measures of practical improvement have been brought into full and active operation, and should, therefore, be briefly noticed. Of these the principal has been the reform of the Official Establishments of the Native Judges throughout the Presidency. The subordinates of the Native Courts were formerly mere dependants of the Native Judges, paid by them and liable to dismissal at their pleasure. They have now been transformed into servants of the State, paid by the State, and looking to the State for employment and promotion. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut have submitted a most favorable Report of the results of the change.

13. The Judges of the Sudder Adawlut have also noticed the success which has attended, during the year 1855, the efforts of the several Zillah Judges to reduce the

large deposits which their Nazirs had in their hands, and the measures which, under the orders of Government, have been enforced to render such accumulations impossible in future.

14. During the year 1855, complete effect was given to an order issued by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut in the preceding year, that in all suits instituted on documents, the plaint, when filed, should be accompanied by the bond, deed, or copy of the account sued upon. This procedure was rendered imperative by Act X. of 1855, but it had, before the passing of that Act, been in operation in this Presidency, having been held, by the Judges of the Sudder, to be clearly contemplated by the Elphinstone Code.

15. The Civil Returns, for 1855, are given in the Appendix. The arrears are far greater than they ought to be, but the attention of the Zillah Judges has been strenuously directed to the urgent duty of reducing them, and as they have principally arisen from frequent vacancies, through sickness, especially among the Assistant Judges, and not from any absence of zeal on the part of those holding the Judicial Office, the Government entertains no doubt whatever, that the Returns of the current year will permit a far more favorable Report to be presented on the next occasion.

16. In the Zillah of Ahmedabad, it has recently been determined, after full consideration, to create a Senior Assistant Judgeship at the detached Station of Kaira. The permanent aid afforded to the Judge by this new Officer will operate both for the disposal of arrears and for the prevention of new accumulations, and thus render any future appointment of a Joint Judge, a measure which had occasionally been adopted, unnecessary.

17. In Bombay itself, it is only necessary to observe, that the Court of Small Causes has continued, during the year 1855-56, to secure the confidence of the general public, having decided a greater number of suits, and the property under adjudication having been of greater value, than in any year since the establishment of the Court.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. For the administration of Criminal Justice, there are the same number of Zillah Courts, as for the administration of Civil Justice. They are presided over by the same Officers, under the titles of

I. Session Judges.

II. Senior Assistant Session Judges, at detached Stations.

III. Assistant Session Judges.

All are under the supervision and control of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

19. The penal powers of a Session Judge extend to seven years' imprisonment with hard labor. All graver sentences require the confirmation of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

20. The powers of a Senior Assistant Session Judge, at a detached Station, extend to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years, but they can, at the discretion of the Governor in Council, be increased to the limit of the powers of a Session Judge.

21. The powers of an Assistant Session Judge extend to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years. This limit may be enlarged to a period of seven years.

22. The Magistrate and his Assistants can adjudge sentences of imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding one year: cases, in which a more severe sentence may be deemed appropriate, are committed to the Sessions Courts for trial. All sentences of more than three months' imprisonment, adjudged by an Assistant Magistrate, require the confirmation of the Magistrate.

23. The Annual Criminal Returns, for the year 1855, are appended. They show that some improvement has occurred in the disposal of Criminal business, and the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut state that they have grounds for hoping a further improvement will be apparent at the end of the present year.

24. The attention of the Government was directed, during the year under review, to the subject of Torture. It has never been imputed to the Revenue administration of this Presidency, that the fiscal demands of Government have been exacted by actual or threatened cruelty; but it has long been believed, and occasionally facts have shown the belief to be well founded, that the Police sometimes resorted to menace and coercion for the purpose of obtaining confessions. In 1855, some painful instances of torture were brought to the notice of Government, as having occurred at Nassick, Poona, and Surat. At Nassick, the charges were clearly proved, and the delinquents were tried and convicted, but the punishment awarded, although severe, was not considered by Government to be adequate, the cruelty practised having been of a most revolting character. The Foujdar, who, in this case, conducted the examination, was dismissed from the Service of Government, it being considered that, although he never contemplated the infliction of actual violence, and still less the horrible torture which was practised, he intended the prisoner should be induced by threats to confess. At Poona and Surat, Commissioners were appointed to investigate the charges preferred. In the former inquiry, the allegations of aggravated torture were disproved, but grave irregularities were shown to have occurred. It was proved that prisoners were taken from their cells at night to the Foujdar's quarters for examination, and that they were there threatened and fettered. It was also shown, that men were detained in custody for bailable offences, and good bail refused. Other facts of a similar objectionable character having been proved, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council considered it his duty to dismiss the Foujdar from his appointment. Subsequently, the conduct of the Magistrate, in overlooking the detention of an acquitted prisoner, was punished by removal from Office. At Surat, the charges of torture were shown to be without foundation, but the Magistrate was severely censured for having neglected to take care that the prisoners were brought to trial within a reasonable time. In addition to the notice thus taken of particular cases, the Government and the Judges of the Sudder have strongly urged on the Magisterial and Police Departments the necessity of exacting a due compliance with the Law, that District Police Officers shall not delay the transmission of prisoners to higher authority for more than forty-eight hours. All attempts to obtain confessions have been discouraged, and the Government trust it has been thoroughly impressed upon the subordinates of the Police Force, that their duty is to follow up such clues as the circumstances of each case may afford, rather than to save themselves trouble by extorting admissions from accused parties.

25. In Sind, (a Non-Regulation Province), the Acting Commissioner has issued an order, forbidding the Police to receive confessions under any circumstances.

POLICE.

26. In October 1855, an Officer was appointed to the supervision of the whole Police of the Mofussil, under the title of Commissioner of Police. The year, therefore, under review, is one in which many reforms have been commenced, but have not been brought to such maturity as to demand notice at the present time ; in the Report for next year they will be fully detailed. In the Bombay Presidency, each Collectorate has its Superintendent of Police, a Military or Uncovenanted Officer, under whose command the Police Force of the District, both Village and Stipendiary, is placed, and to whom, as an Assistant of the Magistrate, is entrusted the duty of making all arrangements for the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. One of the most important duties devolving upon him, and one which, though contemplated in Sir George Clerk's reform, has been hitherto, from the pressure of other work, too much neglected, is the reorganization of the Village Police. This consists in carefully examining the assignments which have, in old times, been made in lands and cash for a Rural Police, in taking care that duties, for which emoluments have been given, are really performed, and in making such dispositions of the available force in each village as may secure its efficient protection. This reorganization has now, under the general superintendence of the Commissioner, been actively commenced in all the Collectorates, and when completed, it is trusted that a scheme of Police administration will be presented, founded on that village system, which has obtained the approbation of some of the ablest Indian statesmen, and which, best adapted as it is to the exigencies of the general population, will, under the minute superintendence of European Officers, attain and preserve the vigor originally contemplated under Native Rule. The Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, has also commenced the revision of the establishments of the Superintendents of Police, and has made arrangements, by which the Stipendiary Police are more effectively distributed over the various Districts.

27. During the year 1855, great reforms have been effected in the Police, within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court. Complaints were made by the Chamber of Commerce of the venality of the European Constables and of the inefficiency of the general force. These complaints, and other circumstances which induced suspicion, determined Government to place, in immediate command of the Police, Mr. Forjett, the most active and efficient of the Mofussil Superintendents, a gentleman who had once been a Foujdar, and who had risen to high and responsible appointments, solely through his own remarkable energy, acuteness, and ability. An enquiry by this gentleman soon showed the existence of corruption among the European Constables, a corruption which impaired the efficiency of the whole force. A considerable number were summarily dismissed, and a thorough reform in the Police arrangements, throughout the Island, was commenced by the new Superintendent. These are still in progress, but the Government has been assured that a feeling of entire security as to life and property is now entertained by all classes of the community.

GAOLS.

28. In 1855, Inspectors General of Prisons were appointed in each Presidency, and the gentleman selected for the post, in the Presidency of Bombay, was Mr. A.

Bettington, of the Civil Service, who had previously visited all the Gaols in the Presidency, and had submitted an elaborate Report upon the condition of each, with suggestions for their improvement. This Report has been printed and extensively distributed.

29. In the beginning of the present year, an Act was passed by the Legislative Council, (Act VIII. of 1856,) relieving the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut from the charge of Gaols. This Act is thought, by the Judges of the Sudder, to require amendment and alteration, and the subject is still under the consideration of the Court.

30. The Inspector General, during the year under review, has directed his attention to the following subjects, and, with the sanction of Government, some very considerable reforms have been introduced :—

- 1st.—Improvement of discipline.
- 2nd.—Alterations in the Gaols.
- 3rd.—Health of the prisoners.

31. The standard of labor has been raised, and stricter and better discipline has been generally introduced. It is confidently hoped, that the returns of average strength of prisoners in the various Gaols will show that the prisons have really become objects of dread, and that, while health has been improved, the value of prison labor has been enhanced. The average strength for the first six months, in 1856, already exhibits a considerable diminution, but Government is unwilling immediately to ascribe the fact to the improvement of discipline, as it may have been occasioned by purely fortuitous causes. The Government, however, is sanguine, that increased experience will attribute the diminished number of the prisoners to the wholesome dread of a real discipline.

32. Alterations for the sanitary improvement of some prisons have already been completed, and others have been planned and will soon be carried into execution. The re-construction of buildings, with a view to the efficient introduction of the silent and separate system, has also been commenced.

33. The health of prisoners, under the administration of Mr. Bettington, has exhibited an undoubted improvement. The Medical Board state the year was a healthy one, but they, at the same time, recognise, in very gratifying terms, the efficiency of the various remedial measures which have been carried out under the direction of the Inspector General.

34. These measures may be thus briefly detailed :—

I. A stricter observance of the sanitary regulations, which have, from time to time, been laid down by medical authority.

II. The removal of superfluous walls and other obstructions to a proper circulation of air in the main buildings, and extensive improvements in the ventilation of wards and cells.

III. The strict removal of all nuisances.

IV. Enforcement of personal cleanliness.

V. Alterations in diet, determined on after consultation with high medical authority.

VI. Discontinuance of prolonged confinement on conjee diet.

VII. Precautions that the whole available accommodation be employed so as to avoid the necessity of crowding.

35. The Government trust that, under the judicious supervision of Mr. Bettington, discipline may be so improved, that Session Judges will feel themselves justified, especially under the operation of the silent system, in awarding shorter terms of imprisonment than are at present considered necessary.

36. It only remains to remark that, during the past year, a most careful inspection of the various places of custody, for untried prisoners, has been instituted, and that all have been rendered clean and healthy, without their security being, in the slightest degree, impaired.

LAND REVENUE.

37. The Presidency of Bombay comprises, in all, about 1,40,407 square miles, of which 63,599 are included in the Province of Sind, and 75,808 represent the extent of the British possessions in the Provinces of Western India, known as Guzerat, the Deccan, Khandeish, the Southern Mahratta country, and the Konkan.

38. The Territories in Western India, under the Presidency of Bombay, are, for fiscal purposes, divided into thirteen Collectorates (exclusive of the Island of Bombay.) Each Collectorate is under the Revenue management of a Collector, who is also the Chief Magistrate of the District under his charge. He is, in all cases, a Covenanted Civil Servant, and is assisted by a Staff of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Assistants and Native Officials. He is bound to administer the duties of his charge, in strict conformity with the Rules prescribed by the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature, which constitute a pretty complete Code of Law on fiscal *subjects. With the trifling exception of some restricted Judicial powers, which he exercises in cases connected with the possession of lands, subject to appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, the Collector is subject to the ordinary Civil Tribunals of the country in all matters connected with his Revenue administration.

39. In Sind, the Revenue Authorities are on a different footing. There the Commissioner is the head of the local Executive Administration in all its branches. The Rules, under which the Revenues are collected, are not defined by Law, as in other parts of the Presidency, but are determined by the Commissioner, with the approval and sanction of the Bombay Government. In general points, affecting the relative rights of the occupier of land, subject to assessment to the Public Revenue, and those of Government,

* Sattara, which it is contemplated to bring under the operation of the Regulations at an early date, is at present an exception.

the Regulations of the Bombay Code are taken as a guide, though they have not the force of Law, as in other parts of the Presidency, The Province is divided into three Collectories, *viz.* Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpoor, and two smaller independent Revenue charges, *viz.* the North-Western Frontier, and the Nuggur Parkur Districts.

40. The Collectors in Sind are, like Collectors in other parts of the Presidency, at the same time Magistrates; but unlike Collectors in Regulation Districts, they also preside over the administration of Justice in the Civil and Criminal Courts. They are assisted by Deputy Collectors in charge of the sub-divisions of the several Collectories. The North-Western Frontier Districts are under a Political Superintendent, who is also Military Commandant, and subordinate to him is an Assistant Superintendent, who performs the duty of a Deputy Collector in the Districts under his charge. The Thur and Parkur District is managed at present by the Assistant Political Agent in Cutch, but a revision of this arrangement is now under the consideration of Government.

41. In the Appendix (marked C.) will be found Statements showing, in a tabular form, various statistical details connected with the Revenue, area, and population of the several Collectories under this Presidency, for the year 1854-55. It may suffice in this place to sketch, however slightly and imperfectly, the general features by which they are characterised.

42. Ahmedabad is the most Northern Collectory of the old Districts in this Presidency. It includes some fertile Districts on either bank of the Saburmattee River, but its principal Districts do not generally partake of the exuberant fertility which characterises other parts of Guzerat. They chiefly lie to the West of that river, stretching as far as the Runn of Cutch, and extending Southwards into the Province of Kattywar, including the District of Gogo on the West Coast of the Gulf of Cambay. It is 4,402 square miles in extent, and has a population of 6,53,730, or 148 souls to the square mile.

43. The chief city of this Collectory is Ahmedabad, the ancient Mogul capital of Guzerat; it includes also the flourishing towns of Dholka, Dhundhooka, and Gogo. The latter is a sea-port town, which promises to become of importance. The valuable sea-borne trade of this District, however, at present, chiefly frequents the insignificant village of Dholara, which is accessible only by a difficult and dangerous navigation. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the exports from this Port, consisting chiefly of cotton and wheat, of which a large proportion is the produce of Kattywar, amount to an annual average value of 42 lakhs of Rupees. Though formerly famed for its manufacture of brocades and cotton fabrics of various kinds, it has not now much repute as a manufacturing District.

44. The Collectory of Kaira comprehends the British possessions between the Rivers Mahes and Saburmattee to the South of the Ahmedabad Collectory. It contains an area of 1,375 square miles, and a population of 5,80,661, or 422 souls to the square mile.

45. There is, in this Collectory, no large city, but several flourishing towns, such as Neriad, Matur, Kaira, Kupurwunj, &c. It comprises some of the most fertile tracts of country in Guzerat, and presents, in many parts, specimens of the highest kind of cultivation practised in India. It is a singular fact, that very little of the produce of this

garden-like district is exported by sea, except tobacco, which has a high reputation, and finds its way to all parts of Western India. Abundant as is its other produce, it would seem to be hardly more than sufficient for the consumption of its own teeming population, which is more dense than in any of our other districts on this side of India.

46. The Broach Collectorate forms the East Coast of the Gulf of Cambay, from the Maheé River on the North to some distance South of the Nerbudda River, where it meets the Surat Collectorate. It touches on the North-east and East the Territory of the Gaikwar, whose possessions are in many places much intermixed with those of the British. The area of the Collectorate is about 1,351 square miles, and its population is 2,90,984, being 215 souls to the square mile.

47. The chief town is Broach, situated on the Nerbudda River. The other towns are Jumboosur, Uklesir, Ahmode, &c.

48. It is inhabited by an intelligent and industrious race of cultivators, who raise large quantities of cotton, chiefly for exportation. About 31 per cent. of the culturable area is annually planted with this staple.

49. The Collectorate of Surat occupies the Coast from some miles North of the Taptee River to the Portuguese District of Damaun, extending inland for an average distance of about 30 miles. It is 1,482 square miles in extent, and contains a population of 4,93,934 souls, being 333 to the square mile.

50. The principal town is Surat, situated on the South bank of the Taptee River. Bulsar, Oolpar, and Randeer are considerable towns.

51. This Collectorate yields a larger Revenue, in proportion to its area, than any other in the Bombay Presidency the amount realized being equal to Rupees 1,461 per square mile. The greater value of the land in this Collectorate, notwithstanding its general inferiority as regards quality to that of the Kaira Collectorate, may be owing to the advantages it enjoys for the exportation of its surplus produce.

52. The chief staple product of the District is cotton, of which large quantities are exported to Europe *via* Bombay. It also produces and exports large quantities of grain, tobacco, hemp, &c.

53. This Province was formerly inferior to few in India in density of population. It has been, since our acquisition of the country in 1817, slowly recovering from the wretched state to which it had been reduced by the anarchy of the previous century and the rapine of the predatory armies, by which it had been so repeatedly overrun. It comprises an area of 12,078 square miles, being, with the exception of the Sind Collectorates, by far the most extensive Collectorate in the presidency. Its population, which is very unequally distributed, but is no where dense, was estimated, by the last census, at 7,85,744, being only 65 souls to the square mile.

54. The Khaudesh Collectorate occupies the plateau above the Syhadree range of Ghauts to the East of Surat, and intervenes between the Deccan and the States of Central India. It is much superior, to most part of the Deccan, in fertility, and possesses, in the

large rivers by which it is traversed, facilities for irrigation to which it owed much of its former prosperity, and which will again, it is hoped, prove a source of agricultural wealth, and with the modern improvements in the communication of the district with the Coast, raise it to a higher degree of prosperity. There is hardly a single product of Indian husbandry that may not be advantageously cultivated in this interesting Province.

55. The Collectorate of Tanna comprises, with the exception of the Island of Bombay, the sea-board of this Presidency from the Portuguese Per-
Tanna. gunnah of Damann on the North to the Bankote River on the South. It contains 5,400 square miles, and has a population of 8,74,570 souls, being 161 souls to the square mile. Its staple produce is rice, with which the whole of the low lands are almost exclusively cultivated. A great portion of the area of the District is occupied by mountains and rocky plateaux, which present little capability for improved agriculture. Being, however, in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency town of Bombay, those spots that are capable of garden cultivation produce a large return, and it is expected that the recent opening of the Railway will greatly extend the influence of this never-failing market.

56. These are the Deccan Collectorates and closely resemble each other in their general characteristics, being inhabited by the same races, and producing similar crops under an almost identical system of agriculture.
Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, and Sattara.

57. The area under artificial irrigation is comparatively small, and though it may be expected that, with the judicious expenditure of capital, it will considerably increase, it has yet to be shown that irrigational works, on a large scale, can be made applicable to a country so irregular in its features.

58. Notwithstanding this general disadvantage, there are parts of the Deccan which are exceedingly fertile, and a considerable quantity of cereal produce is annually exported to supply chiefly the demands of the populous metropolis of Bombay, and the Customs returns of that Port show an increasing export of oil-seeds, a great proportion of which comes from the Deccan Provinces.

59. The population and area of these Districts are as follows:—

	Area.	Population.	No. of souls to the square mile.
Poona	5,250	6,98,587	133
Ahmednuggur ...	10,078	10,02,733	100
Sholapoor	8,565	6,85,587	80
Sattara	11,000	12,19,673	110

60. The Collectorate of Belgaum, in the Southern Mahratta country, lies to the South of Sattara, and is 6,515 miles in extent. Its population, according to the last census, was 10,35,728, being 158 souls to the square mile.
Belgaum.

61. It approaches, in its agriculture and in the character of its inhabitants, very near to the Deccan Collectorate, though, on the whole, it may be said to have an advantage over them in the superior industry and intelligence of its cultivators.

62. Dharwar is also in the Southern Mahratta country, and is the most Southern Collectorate of this Presidency. It contains an area of 3,790 square miles, and a population of 7,57,849, or, on an average 199 souls to the square mile.

63. The inhabitants are, like those of Belgaum, generally intelligent and industrious.

64. To the staple products, which formerly were much the same as those of the Deccan, has lately been added cotton, which is now produced in very considerable quantities and bears a high character in the Home market.

65. The New Orleans variety is steadily increasing and promises to be a valuable export. Linseed and other oil seeds are also produced for exportation.

66. The Rutnagherry Collectorate is a narrow strip of land, extending along the sea-coast immediately to the South of the Bankote River and extending as far as the Portuguese Territory of Goa. It is about 4,500 square miles in extent, and has a population of 6,65,238, or 147 souls per square mile.

67. The chief town is Rutnagherry; the other towns of importance are Malwan, Vengorla, Rajpooree, and Chiploon.

68. The population, which chiefly consists of the cultivating classes, is generally poor, and though few in number in proportion to the total extent of country, presses very heavily on the culturable area.

69. The staple products are rice, naglee, wurree, and other inferior grains : hemp and sugar-cane are grown to a small extent.

70. The Bombay Collectorate, consisting of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, comprises an area of about 20 square miles. The population, according to the last census of 1851, amounted to 5,20,800 souls, but it is believed that it has since considerably increased.

71. The greater part of the Land Revenue of Bombay consists of quit-rents on private property. A portion of the Northern part of the Island contains rice-fields ; the rest is occupied by dwellings and garden plantations. A considerable Revenue is derived from an Abkaree tax, levied from persons drawing toddy from cocoanut and other palms.

72. In the Appendix will be found tabular Statements (marked D.), showing various statistical details connected with the revenue, area, and population of the Collectorates of Sind, including the Frontier Districts, and the Thur and Parkur.

Sind.

Appendix D.

73. The staple produce of this Collectorate, which forms that portion of the Province designated as Lower Sind, is bajree and jowaree. It is 19,240 square miles in extent, and has a population of 3,44,414, or 17 souls to the square mile.

Kurrachee.

74. An attempt has been made to bring the scattered inhabitants of the Hill Tracts* to the Westward of this Collectorate into closer association with their more civilized neighbours. The Ameers appear to have exercised but a nominal sovereignty in these Hills, and there is no record of any Government, before that of the British, which had sufficient influence to secure to traders and unarmed travellers a safe passage through this rugged region.

75. In the Sehwan District, the flooded tracts adjacent to the Munchur Lake supply the finest wheat lands in Sind.

76. The Collectorate of Hyderabad comprises 26,760 square miles, and has a population of 6,35,406 souls, or 23 to the square mile. It forms the central portion of Sind ; its staple produce is bajree and jowaree.

Hyderabad.

77. The largest amount of Land Revenue, derived by Government, in Sind, is contributed by the Hyderabad Collectorate, which yields, at an average, ten lakhs of Rupees per annum. Hyderabad and its vicinity are generally sought after by the Natives, and it is proportionately easy to command labor. Nevertheless, the evils of the late system of forced labor, and the effects of a series of leases, made many years ago upon false data, are considered to have greatly retarded its prosperity.

78. Sahittie, which forms one of the sub-divisions of the Hyderabad Collectorate, includes the old Talooka of Morah and the Districts recently resumed from His Highness Meer Alli Moorad. It yields a greater Revenue, in proportion to surface of country, than any other portion of the Collectorate ; its average Land Revenue being Rupees 3,25,000. The rent-free alienations, in these resumed Territories, have all been settled.

79. The Shikarpoor Collectorate, forming that portion of the Province known as Upper Sind, is 11,532 square miles in extent, and comprises a population of 5,13,674, or 44 souls to the square mile. Its staple produce is wheat. In the low lands of Larkhana, a district of this Collectorate, rice is grown.

Shikarpoor.

80. Of all the Districts in Sind, the Deputy Collectorate of Larkhana, in Shikarpoor, has the wealthiest and most intelligent farmers. The yield of crop here is mainly dependent on artificial irrigation. The Gharr, a broad and natural branch of the Indus, flows through the District, and throws off several minor channels. This stream has been recently connected with the Western Narra, and it is indicative of the great returns derivable from a Public Work, well conceived and judiciously executed, that this new cut has in one season paid eight-fold its own cost. The Canals are in thorough order. Direct and bridge roads interlace the districts in all required directions, and

* These Hill Tracts are outlying branches of the great range, which runs unbroken, unless for the narrow mountain passes, from Peshawur to Cape Mouze. So much of this region, as falls within the boundary of Sind, is of a singularly bare and savage aspect.

it is probable that the revenues of Larkhana will steadily increase from about a lakh and a quarter to five lakhs.

81. In the North-Western Frontier Districts, a great part of what was a desert waste is now a thriving agricultural area, yielding an annually increasing return. The cultivation is mainly dependent upon a Canal enlarged and extended for a distance of some 80 miles into the heart of the desert. In the tract of country watered by this Canal, the plundering Tribes of the border have settled down, and now cultivate lands, which are granted to them upon liberal terms with a secure title. It is expected that, ere long, the Frontier Districts will yield a Land Revenue of two lakhs of Rupees. It amounted, in the year 1855-56, to about Rupees 70,000, being nearly double the average of the last three years.

82. The Revenue management, under the Bombay system, may be described, in general terms, as "Ryotwaree," implying that, as a general rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their Land Revenue, or rent, with the Government Officers direct, and not through a middle man. It should be understood, however, that, throughout the Presidency, instances not unfrequently occur, in which the Government Revenues of entire villages are settled for by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnery of superior holders; as instances of the former the Khotee Villages of the Konkan and the Talookdaree Estates of Guzerat may be adduced, while the latter are exemplified in the Bhagdaree and Neerwadaree tenure of the Broach and Kaira Collectorates.

83. In Sind, not many years ago, the Revenue throughout was collected in grain by actual division of the crop; the grain was then sold by reserved auction, at artificially high, and sometimes even at famine, prices by the Government, as the great grain-dealers of the country. The natural condition of the market, thus directly interfered with by the Government, was yet further forced by the circumstance of the Commissariat drawing the grain required for the Troops at *nominal* prices from the Government Grain Stores. Great progress has been made in superseding this objectionable system by cash assessments, which have been already introduced into several Districts of the Province. In the Shikarpoor Collectorate generally, but in Larkhana particularly, the advantages of a light and fairly distributed cash assessment have been most marked and beneficial. The tax-payers are contented, and the Government demand is readily responded to.

84. The principal measure to be recorded, connected with the Revenue administration of the Collectorates of this Presidency, is the progress of the Revenue Survey. This has been almost completed in all the Collectorates of the Southern Division, except Sattara and Rutnagherry, in the former of which it has been commenced with every prospect of success, but in the latter, although it commenced four years ago, very little progress has been made, owing to the opposition offered by the Khotes, or hereditary farmers of villages. Measures are in contemplation for determining the relation existing between these middlemen and the cultivating ryots, and for emancipating the latter, as much as circumstances admit, from the thralldom in which they are now held, without entrenching on the rights of the Khotes as superior holders.

85. The Survey has made good progress in the Ahmedabad, Khandeish, and Tanna Collectorates of the Northern Division. In order to accelerate the Survey operations in

Guzerat, the Government of India, at the recommendation of this Government, have lately sanctioned a considerable increase to the Survey establishments, and it is expected that the Survey of the whole of that Province will be completed in about eight years.

86. The following may be noted as among the minor points connected with operations of the Revenue Survey, to which the attention of Government has been given during the year under report :—

1st.—To ensure accuracy in the Survey operations, Rules have been sanctioned, laying down precisely what course should be adopted by the several Officers attached to the Survey in taking tests of measurements, &c.

2nd.—An alteration has been introduced in the mode of paying Carcoons and Reons employed in superintending the construction of field boundary-marks. These persons used to be paid on fixed monthly salaries, they are now remunerated by a rate of payment on each stone used in boundary-marks—an economical plan, which secures the interest of the Carcoon, or persons in the proper construction of the marks, at the same time that it yields a fair income.

3rd.—Lands watered from “Boorkees” (rude water-works, erected on the banks of rivers, by means of which water is raised by bullocks, as from wells) were exempt from payment of irrigation tax, but it was finally resolved, that no sufficient reason for such exemption existed. Where, however, the Survey rates and leases have already been introduced, this irrigation is not now to be taxed; but in future Surveys, land, irrigated from Boorkees, is to be subjected to the enhanced assessment.

4th.—Rules have been sanctioned, with the concurrence of His Highness the Guicowar, for the settlement of boundary disputes between His Highness’ villages and those of the Hon’ble Company, which may come under notice in the course of the progress of the Revenue Survey. The principal feature of these Rules is that Punchayets are to be appointed to decide disputes, under the superintendence of an Officer of the Revenue Survey.

5th.—A question having been raised as to the propriety of extending the Survey operations in Ahmednugger to alienated villages, in which Government possess umuls (shares), and of which, therefore, the Collector settles the Revenue, it has been determined that, to enable the Collector to calculate the umuls on just principles, the lands of these villages shall be surveyed either with, or without, the consent of the alienees.

87. The inquiry into the alienated Revenues of this Presidency, under the Inam Commission, commenced experimentally in 1843, and was confined to Inams, but it has been gradually extended to every description of alienated Revenue. It progresses steadily and satisfactorily, and its operations have lately been extended to the Province of Guzerat and to the Northern and Southern Konkan.

88. Appendix E. is a Table showing the number of Inam claims, received and recorded in the Northern and Southern Divisions, the number decided under Act XI. of 1852, the nature of the decisions passed, the number of claims remaining to be recorded, and the number remaining for decision on the 30th April 1856.

89. From that Table, it will be seen, that about 1,08,200 claims have been received and recorded. Of these, about 7,000 have been adjudicated, and, in round numbers, more than one hundred thousand remain for adjudication. Two-thirds of these latter claims, it is expected, will be summarily adjudicated as Service holdings, or as holdings, the titles of which have already been declared valid by competent authority. About 30,000 claims remain, regarding which a more detailed enquiry will be necessary.

90. The great majority of claims are to estates, or pieces of land, each of no great value. But it is, in these minor holdings, that frauds have been discovered to an extent not existing elsewhere, and they amount, in the aggregate, to a considerable sum, larger than that alienated under any other head.

91. The expenditure of the Department, during the past year, and the amount of Revenue, which either has been, or will be, recovered consequent on the decisions passed, and enquiries made, during the twelve months, is as below :—

Expenditure during 1855-56	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 1,18,464	0	11
Annual value of recoveries on the lapse								
of one or more lives ..	...	...	...	63,212	13	9		
Immediate	...	...	...	24,630	3	1		
							„	87,843 0 10

92. Of the sum (Rupees 87,843-0-10) shown above as recovered, Rupees 79,404-3-4 would, in the absence of enquiry, have been permanently, or hereditarily, alienated, or, in other words, as a set off against Rupees 5,920, the annual interest, at 5 per cent. on the expenditure, a permanent annual Revenue of thirteen times the amount, has been, or will be, recovered.

93. There has been no fundamental, nor any very important, modifications introduced into the general Revenue administration during the year under report. The following points have, among others, called for special instructions from Government :

1st.—In consequence of the extended operations of the Railway in this Presidency, the value of land, in favorable situations, has increased, and Rules have, therefore, been laid down for regulating the grant of ground for building and other purposes.

2nd.—An application has been made to the Government of India for a Legislative enactment, for taking possession of, and transferring, land required for public purposes, the want of such an enactment being much felt.

3rd.—Rules have been laid down for regulating the grant to cultivators of Tuccavee (cash) advances.

4th.—For sanitary purposes, measures have been taken in the Jungle Districts, to secure purer drinking water than has been hitherto obtainable.

5th.—In order that every Collector may acquire, and maintain, a perfect knowledge of his Collectorate, and of the Revenue work of his several Assistants, it has been determined, that each Collector shall, when there is a full complement of Assistants, assume annually special charge of a different portion, selecting each year a district previously managed by an Assistant.

6th.—The reorganization of the village expenses and establishments, in the several Collectorate of the Northern Division, consequent upon the introduction of the Revenue Survey, has been definitely settled.

7th.—The Abkaree Revenue has received much attention, and the orders of Government, having in view a decreased consumption of ardent spirits, have been repeatedly urged on the local authorities. But the only measures to reduce the evil of the excessive cheapness of liquor, which Government has been able to sanction, have been the fixing of an upset price for the liquor farms and the restriction of liquor shops to villages where there may be a resident Tullatee or Patell.

8th.—The emoluments of the officiating hereditary Village Officers have been regulated and settled under the provisions of Act XI. of 1843. This measure, by putting a stop to the former infinitesimal division of the emoluments of Office, among all the members of the family of hereditary Officers, and reserving a fair remuneration for duty performed, has rendered the Service of Government an object of eager ambition, and its retention an incentive to the careful fulfilment of its duties.

9th.—It has been ruled, that the right of Government to dismiss any of their Revenue servants, who may have been proved guilty of a grave offence in a Court of Justice, should not operate, in the case of an hereditary Officer, to the injury of unoffending heirs.

10th.—It has been decided, that the proceeds of the share of a Wuttundar, to whom the privilege of an heir may be denied, should lapse to the State, and be applied, to the necessary extent, in making good any deficiency in the emoluments of the officiating member of the Wuttun.

11th.—The question of compensation to various claimants, for loss on account of the abolition of transit duties, has, on several occasions, engaged the attention of Government. It was decided, that no such claims are to be admitted in the case of levies which were abolished previous to the promulgation of Act XIX. of 1844.

12th.—Bonds granted to Hukdars, in compensation of abolished items of Revenue, and bearing interest at 10 per cent., have been ordered to be redeemed. They amount to 6½ lakhs of Rupees, and will be paid in three years.

13th.—It has been ruled that, in all Military Stations, the Treasuries of Collectors should be examined monthly by Committees of Military Officers, and the Judges and Assistant Judges relieved from this duty.

14th.—Annual cattle shows have been permitted to be established in Khandeish for the encouragement of a superior breed of cattle.

REVENUE, CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM.

94. The collection of the whole Customs, Salt and Opium Revenues of the Presidency (excepting Sind) is entrusted to the management of a Commissioner.

95. These three separate branches of Revenue are administered by one general establishment, which conducts the whole of the duties connected with the Commissioner's Department.

CUSTOMS.

96. The Sea Customs duties are levied under Act I. of 1852, on goods imported from, or exported to, places beyond the Continent of India, and also on imports and exports to, and from, Foreign Ports, within the Continent of India.

97. There has been a falling off, during the year, of Rupees 87,294* in the Customs.

* 1854-55, Rs.	29,46,966
1855-56, „	28,59,672
	<u>87,294</u>

in imports by sea, at Bombay and the Continental Ports (exclusive of Sind), owing to a less importation of goods by British ships, probably caused, in part, by the great demand in Europe for transports, and in part, by a general rise of prices in Eng-

land, which caused considerable reserve on the part of shippers in making purchases for Colonial markets.

+1855-56, Rs.	4,71,566
1854-55, „	3,43,945
	<u>1,27,621</u>

98. There has been an increase of Rupees 1,27,621+ in the Customs on exports during the same year from the above Ports.

‡1855-56, Rs.	33,31,238
1854-55, „	32,00,911
	<u>40,327</u>

99. Taking the imports and exports together, there has been an increase of Revenue, realized by Government, to the extent of Rupees 40,327‡ over that of the preceding year.

100. The Custom House in Sind is not productive of Revenue proportionate to the extent and value of the trade, which, being chiefly with British Ports in India, passes free. Customs on sea-borne trade are realized on Foreign trade alone, which is principally to the Persian Gulf and Arabian Coast, and sometimes on consignments of merchandise imported by ships freighted with malt liquor direct from England.

101. The yearly receipts, on account of Customs, on imports, as well as exports (inclusive of Salt,) now amount to more than Rupees 70,000; but, if the whole of the Customs due upon the Sind trades were levied at Kurrachoe, instead of as at present, a large portion being paid at Bombay, the Customs Revenue of that place would greatly increase. The extension of the direct commerce between Sind and Europe will, in a great measure effect this.

102. In Frontier duties, as well as in Land Customs and Transit duties collected in Foreign States in the Bombay Presidency, excepting Sind,

\$ 1855-56, Rs.	65,276
1854-55, „	62,012
	<u>3,264</u>

there has been an increase of Rupees 3,264.\$ and in anchorage fees of Rupees 6,514.†

† 1855-56, Rs.	78,375
1854-55, „	71,861
	<u>6,514</u>

103. On the Inland Frontier of the Province of Sind, all duties have been abolished, and on the North-Western border also, the Khan of Khelat has ceased, under the new Treaty, to levy the numerous heavy and vexatious transit

duties formerly exacted, and a certain and moderate tax of 8 annas per maund of 80lb, without reference to value, is now levied on goods crossing the Khelat Frontier, an arrangement which has had the effect of reducing the old rates by nearly one half.

104. The trade from Khelat and Affghanistan is in excess of that from any other quarters. The chief staple production of these countries is wool. The Customs and Transit duties still levied at Candahar, and throughout Affghanistan, are very burdensome and vexatious, and press heavily, and most injuriously, on the trade. The late Treaty with the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan may, perhaps, be the means of some relief being obtained in this respect. It is expected that, under the present improved relations with the countries on the North-Western border, the exports in wool, now quoted at about 4,500 tons per annum, will rapidly increase.

SALT.

105. This Revenue is realised from an Excise duty levied, at the pans, on all Salt removed, at the rate generally of 12 annas per Indian maund of 82lbs. In the old Provinces of this Presidency, Salt is produced entirely by solar evaporation, and its average price, at the place of manufacture, exclusive of the Government duty, does not exceed 2 annas per maund.

106. The Salt works, on the sea-board of the Konkan and Guzerat, and in the Runn of Cutch, not only supply the entire Home consumption of the Presidency, but their produce is also exported, by land, into Central India and the Nizam's country, and by sea, in large quantities, to Calcutta and the Malabar Coast.

107. The whole of the Excise levied on Salt, removed from the works at Bombay and the Continental Ports, amounted, in 1855-56, to Rupees 27,49,677, being Rupees 3,42,588 more than that collected in the preceding year.

108. In Sind, Salt is found as a natural production in the delta of the Indus, between the Eastern branch and the Seir mouth of the river. The Salt beds cover an area of many square miles, and in places are 2 feet thick. The supply is considered as practically inexhaustible. It is reported that the chemical analysis has shown this Salt to be of the purest quality, and that it is less deliquescent and has greater specific gravity than manufactured Salt.

109. The supplies lie on either side the creek, and are approachable by craft of from 50 to 60 tons burthen. The cost of digging out and shipping the Salt has been about Rupees 3-10-4 per 100 maunds, and the freight to Kurrachee about Rupees 6-4-0 upon the same weight.

110. The Home consumption of Salt in Sind is mainly supplied from pits dug in localities, where the soil is especially impregnated with saline particles.

OPIUM.

111. The Opium Revenue of this Presidency is derived from two sources :—

1st.—The “ External Trade,” or the Revenue derived from Pass Fees levied on Opium exported to China.

2nd.—The “ Internal Trade,” or transactions connected with the retail sale of Opium within the Presidency.

112. The external trade in Opium is confined to such as is manufactured in Malwa and other places belonging to Native Chieftains; its manufacture within British Territory being, at present, effectually prevented by prohibitory duties.

113. Rupees 400 per chest is paid to Government for permission to bring Malwa Opium through the Hon'ble Company's Territories to Bombay, where it remains under the care and at the disposal of the owner, until it is shipped to China. The Pass system, in effect, secures to Government a valuable Customs duty on Opium exported, but, instead of levying the amount at the time the Opium is actually shipped from Bombay to China, it is levied before permission is given for its entering the Hon'ble Company's Territories *en route* to the Port of exportation.

114. The Revenue from Opium Passes, in round numbers, may be said to amount to one crore of Rupees, or one million sterling per annum.

115. The Statement, in the margin, shows the amount of actual realizations during a series of five years. The largest amount realized during any year was Rupees 1,13,02,800 for the twelve months ending the 30th April 1852, and the smallest was Rupees 69,77,725 14-0 for the twelve months ending the 30th April 1851. The amount of actual realizations, for twelve months ending the 30th April 1856, was Rupees 1,00,56,400 on 25,141 chests.

ACTUAL REALIZATIONS.

Years.	Chests.	& 10½ lbs.	Rupees.
1850-51 ...	17,444½		69,77,725 14 0
1851-52 ...	28,257		1,13,02,800 0 0
1852-53 ...	27,896		1,11,58,400 0 0
1853-54 ...	24,005		96,02,000 0 0
1854-55 ...	27,491		1,09,96,400 0 0

EDUCATION.

116. The proceedings of this Government, in the Educational Department, during the past year, have been necessarily provisional and experimental. A Director of Public Instruction was appointed towards the close of the year preceding, but entered on his general duties only with the year 1855-56. Subsequently, four Educational Inspectors were appointed to the charge of the four Educational Divisions into which the Presidency has been divided. Of these, the Inspector in Sind was not appointed until the close of 1855-56, and changes in the Offices of two of the remaining three have taken place during the year owing to unforeseen circumstances.

117. In sanctioning the institution of new Schools, the principle has been applied of aiding only those communities who were prepared to aid themselves by incurring the whole expense of a School-house and contingencies and half the charge of Masters. Upwards of sixty new Schools had been opened on these terms up to the end of April, and the Inspectors have reported that they anticipate, that this number will almost immediately be raised to about 200 in excess of the number existing at the beginning of the year.

118. Measures have been taken, so far as the authority of this Government extends, to provide efficient Normal Schools for supplying the great want of methodically trained School-masters, to obtain trained English Masters for the higher English Schools, and some additional Professors for the two existing Colleges, the professional staff of which is now over-burdened by the excess of duty falling upon them.

119. A searching examination, ably conducted by special examiners, into the proficiency of the classes in these Colleges, and their discipline generally, has tended to remove much misunderstanding as to the attainments of the College pupils, and drawn the attention of the Government to much that requires correction, especially in the Poona College.

120. The speedy establishment, in Bombay, of a School of Arts and Manufactures, which will owe its existence, principally, to the munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has been urged upon the Hon'ble Court.

121. Pending arrangements for the establishment of a comprehensive College of Civil Engineering, Engineering Classes have been opened at Bombay, Poona, and Kurra- chee. A class of Photography, which is turning out successfully, was established during the year, under the tuition of a special instructor.

122. The existence of an earnest desire, on the part of many rich and influential members of the Native Community, for extending the advantages of a liberal education to the rising generation of their countrymen, has been satisfactorily proved this year by the munificent donations offered in the Province of Kattiawar, and in Ahmedabad, Bhow- nuggur, Surat, and other Towns in Guzerat, for the endowment of Colleges or Schools, and in Bombay, for the improvement and maintenance of the School of Industry.

123. The annexed memorandum, Appendix F., contains a brief statement of the present state and means of Education in the Bombay Presi-
 Appendix F. dency, except as regards the Colleges above referred to, the necessary reformation of which is, at present, receiving the anxious consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and of Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

124. The administration of this Government, in the Department of Public Works, during 1855-56, has been carried on under considerable disadvantages, one of the greatest of which has been the want of a sufficient number of scientific Engineers of experience in the Department.

125. The Engineer Corps, to which Government has to look as the principal

Captains not available.

On Furlough	9
Mint duty	1
Railway ditto	1
Military ditto	1
	<hr/> 12

First Lieutenants not fully available.

On Furlough	3
Civil Surveys	3
Railway duty	1(*)
Military ditto	8
Military and Public Works duty	2(*)
	<hr/> 17

source of supply of such Officers, has been, during the past year, unusually weak ; out of its eighteen Captains, five only have been available throughout the year ; of its thirty-two First Lieutenants, only fifteen have been fully available, and of these only four are of such standing in the Corps of Engineers, that their names appear in the Army List of 1851. There is not a single Second Lieutenant of Engineers at present in the Bombay Army.

* Those thus (*) marked have been partly available for duty in the Public Works Department.

126. During the past year, the Hon'ble Court have sent out twelve gentlemen, of more or less experience in Civil Engineering, for employment in the Public Works Department of this Presidency : some of these promise to be valuable acquisitions, when they shall have gained experience in the country : one has unfortunately died.

127. Government have also been able to obtain, in the country, the services of a few professionally educated Civil Engineers, but the whole agency at their disposal is as yet lamentably small.

128. Added to this, the re-organization of the Department, and re-distribution* of its Officers, in the past year, has entailed frequent changes of incumbency, and their necessary disadvantages. Of twenty-one Executive Engineerings, constituted on the 1st May 1855, only thirteen were held throughout the year by the same Officer, and in some of the remaining eight, more than one change of incumbency occurred. Only three of the twenty-one Officers holding Executive Engineerings on the 30th April had been in charge of the same Districts for as much as two years, and only one for so long as four.

129. The actual operations of the Department, during the past year, may be thus approximately exhibited in brief, though the absence of detailed accounts must prevent perfect accuracy :—

Expended on Roads and Bridges	Rupees	12,88,695	11	9
Docks, Dock Yard, Offices, and Buildings for Marine purposes	,,	71,891	9	11
Piers and Jetties, and clearances of Tidal Rivers and Creeks	,,	23,652	7	3
Light Houses and Beacons	,,	6,914	3	2
Reclamation of Land from the Sea	,,	1,20,159	4	0
Canals, Irrigational Bundaras, Tanks, and Wells	,,	3,46,586	13	0
Fortifications, Magazines, and Military Store-houses and Offices, &c.	,,	3,25,642	11	0
Barracks and Buildings connected therewith	,,	2,84,800	15	6
Schools	,,	27,032	9	6
Hospitals	,,	34,715	12	11
Churches, Burial Grounds, &c.	,,	16,693	4	11
Jails and Buildings for Police purposes	,,	1,11,622	11	2
Miscellaneous : Government Houses, Cutcheries, Travellers' Bungalows, Dhurrumsalas, Ferries, Post Offices, Telegraph Stations, &c. &c.	,,	2,50,484	0	8
Total, Rupees		29,08,892	2	9

Appendix F. F.

130. In Appendix F. F. will be found a brief description of the more important Public Works included in the above abstract.

131. Of directly remunerative works, the most important of those brought to the notice of Government are the following irrigational works in the Sind Province, the *net*

Revenue derived from which, in 1856-55, as compared with their original cost, is thus returned :—

Lower Narra Bunds—Original cost, Rupees 36,666—Net Revenue, Rupees 34,604.

Fordwah Canal—Original cost, Rupees 900 ; additional cost, Rupees 4,600 ; in all Rupees 5,500—Net Revenue, Rupees 73,600.

Figi Bund—Original cost, Rupees 9,818—Net Revenue, Rupees 78,754.

Belawulpoor Bund, in the Sehwan Deputy Collectorate—Original cost, Rupees 118—Net Revenue, Rupees 1,476.

The net Revenue thus shown is found by deducting the cost of maintenance of the works, and collection of Revenue, from the gross amount actually collected, or to be collected, as Revenue of 1855-56.

PRINCIPAL SURVEYS IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

132. The principal Surveys in progress, during the year 1855-56, were—

1st.—A Survey, with a view to the irrigation, on an extensive scale, of the Ahmednugger Collectorate and Nassick Sub-Collectorate, by means of dams across the Godavery and Dharna Rivers.

2nd.—A rough Survey of line of road from Titwalla *via* the Malsej Ghaut to Toka on the Godavery, being portion of a proposed trunk line from Bombay to Aurungabad.

3rd.—A Survey of ground in the vicinity of Poona, with a view to the selection of the best site for a reservoir, for the supply of the cantonment with water.

4th.—Survey on the trunk line of road, between Hyderabad and Subzulkote, for which Lieutenant Mellis has obtained the approbation of Government.

5th.—Survey and project of Canal from Mitrow towards Wanga Bazar.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

133. Three Railway Companies, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Baroda and Central India, and the Sind, are under the control of the Bombay Government ; the first having been first established, will be first spoken of ; and before describing its progress for the last year, it will be necessary to mention what had been done previously.

134. Between A. D. 1845 and 1849, various lines were projected to connect Bombay with the interior of India. In August 1849, the Act* for this Company, was passed, authorising a capital of £500,000 to be raised, and a Deed of Contract was entered into with the East India Company, for the construction of a line, from Bombay to Callian, on a guarantee of 5 per cent.

* 12 and 13 Vict. C. 83, dated November 19th 1849.

135. The working Surveys, for the first section of this, *viz.*, from Bombay to Tannah, were commenced early in 1850; the plans were finished, and tenders invited, by September; the works were begun early in 1851, finished early in 1853; and the first Passenger Train that ever ran in India was run on this section on April 16th 1853. This section forms Contract No. 1.*

136. The Surveys of the 2nd portion, from Tannah to Callian, were, meantime, being executed, but on account of the heavy nature of the first portion, the construction was divided into two Contracts, Nos. 2 and 3.* They were open for traffic on May 1st 1854.

137. In all Railway projects from Bombay, the main difficulty has been the range of Ghauts, or passes, up to the table-land, which drops with a fall of about 2,000 feet, along a line, generally, about 30 miles East of the line of the Coast. The edge is crowned with higher peaks, indented by ravines, and occasionally throws out spurs; but the face of the range is always steep, in parts precipitous, and altogether a most formidable obstacle to any Railway.

138. With this before them, the first projectors considering that there should be but one Ghaut ascent, selected the Malsej Ghaut for that purpose, and made the bifurcation, for the N. E. and S. E. branches, at a point above the table-land.

139. During 1850 and 1851, this range was again examined, and it was shown, in a masterly Report,† that not only was the Malsej Ghaut ineligible, on account of its heavy works (one tunnel alone requiring seventeen years); but when completed, its summit would not be connected with Poona, without a long detour—in a word, that all Southern traffic was thereby taken too far North, and *vice versa*; it was, therefore, determined that the bifurcation should be at Callian.

140. With that Report, plans were also sent in of a North-east extension, from Callian to Mummar, in Khandeish, a distance of 123 miles up the Thull Ghaut, and of a South-east extension to Poona, a distance of 81½ miles, *via* the Bhore Ghaut.

141. The general design of the latter was sanctioned,‡ and its construction authorised to Narel, which would be common, whether the Bhore or the Kusoor Ghaut was adopted for the ascent. This section forms Contract No 5.§ A Survey was ordered of the Kusoor, and a re-survey of the Bhore Ghaut.

142. As to the North-east extension, the construction of a short section was sanctioned,|| to connect the Railway with the high road from Agra. This constitutes Contract No. 4.¶

143. But as to the main project, towards the North-east, much discussion arose. Colonel Kennedy's Memoir came out, advancing arguments against taking any line up the Ghauts, when the whole range could be avoided by running a line up the Coast to Surat, and thence up the Valley of the Taptee. The Governor General, in his celebrated

* *Vide* Appendices G. and I.

† Mr. Berkley's Report, September 12th 1852.

‡ Government Resolution, June 16th 1854.

§ *Vide* Appendices G. and I.

|| Government letter No. 211, dated 18th April 1853.

¶ *Vide* Appendices G. and I.

Minute,* laid also great stress on the avowed difficulties of the Thull Ghaut incline, and directed that no Ghaut ascent was to be constructed till the Taptee Valley Surveys were executed ; and that, if a direct line by the Ghauts was then deemed advisable, the Thull Ghaut should not be adopted till every other had been proved inferior.

144. The Ghauts to the North-east were, therefore, all surveyed, as well as an extension from Mummar to Jubbulpoor, a distance of 447 miles, and a Report† submitted, in which was shown the superiority of the Thull Ghaut over every neighboring one, and the advantage of this over the Taptee Valley scheme, the latter requiring 137 miles more of Railway to reach the same point ; while the cost of the Ghaut ascent might be estimated at 37 miles of additional single line.

145. Mean time, on the South-east extension, the Engineers had not been idle. Mr. Berkley‡ showed that, after actual Survey, the Bhore Ghaut was superior to the Kussor ; in a further Report,§ he sent in a design for working the former by Locomotive power, instead of the objectionable stationary engine. Government, therefore, sanctioned¶ the construction of the portion from Narel to the foot of the incline, which, with a temporary branch to Campoollee, to meet the Ghaut high road, forms Contract No. 6.¶

146. The same letter directed a re-survey of the Ghaut line, for further improving it ; the execution of this was reported,** and the line finally sanctioned,†† in March 1855 : Government passing a high eulogium on the skill and energy of the Engineers, which, for five seasons, had been conspicuous in laying out a line in a country as formidable as any in the world.

147. The most interesting feature in the Bhore Ghaut incline is the reversing station, placed at the extreme end of a long, narrow, steep-sided spur ; the line is brought along one face of this, so as to gain every possible advantage of height and length to the Station, whence its direction is reversed along the other side of the same spur, which it leaves after having gained a height of 60 feet above the point at which it first touched the spur.

In May 1855, the Railway works stood as follows :—

Line open and working for traffic, Bombay to Callian, with branch to Mahim	Miles	34.50
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------

Line under construction, Contract No. 4.—

Callian to Wassind,	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles	16.23
Contract No. 5, Callian to Narel	...	...	...	...	...	.....	„	20.38
„ No. 6, Narel to Campoollee	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	17.23

* April 20th 1853.

† Mr. Berkley's. October 8th 1854.

‡ Report, August 8th 1854.

§ Report, August 15th 1854. — Vide Appendix I.

|| Government letter, October 12th 1854.

¶ Vide Appendices G, and I.

** Report, February 23rd 1855.

†† Government Resolution, March 9th 1855.

These had been sanctioned, but works not commenced.

Contract No. 7, or the Bhore Ghaut incline	... .. Miles	15·76
„ No. 8, from the Ghaut summit to Poona	... .. „	39·34

These had been surveyed, but construction not sanctioned.

South-east extension, Poona <i>via</i> Sholapoor to Krishna...	.. .. „	275·
North-east ditto, Wassind <i>via</i> Thull Ghaut to Jubbulpoor...	... .. „	557½

148. During this last official year, Contracts Nos. 4, 5 and 6 have all been finished ; No. 4 opened for traffic in October 1855 ; the others in May 1856. The works on the Bhore Ghaut, as well as the section to Poona, were commenced in January 1856.

149. The South-east extension, as far as to Sholapoor, was also sanctioned,* a distance of 165 miles, and the works were commenced in March. Without waiting for the working plans, the Contracts have been let on rates.

150. Sanction† was also given to the construction of the Thull Ghaut incline, and for the North-east line, as far as Julgaum (miles 210) ; all these are now being staked out, and tenders will be invited during the ensuing year.

151. Surveys of extensions from Jubbulpoor to Mirzapore were also sent in,‡ a distance of 237 miles, and of a branch to Oomrawuttee and Nagpoor, of which latter the construction has also been sanctioned,§ a length of 246 miles.

152. It has now, therefore, 89 miles open for traffic ; 219 miles let to contract and under construction ; 210 miles sanctioned and being prepared for contract ; 694 miles surveyed, but construction not yet sanctioned.

153. The guage is 5 feet 6 inches, the rails the double T. pattern of 84 lbs. to the yard, in Contract No. 1 ; in all the others 65. In all the Contracts beyond No. 1, they are fished, that is laid in cast-iron chairs bolted to transverse sleepers, principally of teak-wood, though “cyno” and black wood, and pine from England, are also used. Contrary to many predictions, experience has shown that none of these woods suffer from white-ants, which are probably driven away by the tremor.

154. The fares are First Class, 3*d.* per mile ; Second Class, 1½*d.* ; Third Class, ¾*d.* The Third Class, it will be seen, gives the best return.¶ The Goods Traffic has not been heavy, there being no trade at the Terminus, which was reached at the date of this Report. Next year promises to be very different. For other details, see Appendices G., H. and I.

THE BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

155. Colonel Kennedy, who may be considered the author of this Company, sent in various projects of Railways, from Bombay to Delhi, Agra, and Mirzapore. The East India Company authorised¶ certain Surveys, and in the latter end of 1853, thirteen gentlemen, Engineers of the Company, arrived in India.

* Government Resolution, September 26th 1855.

† Hon'ble Court's Despatch, December 19th 1855. —Also Hon'ble Court's Despatch to Government of India, No. 9, March 5th 1856.

‡ Report, July 20th 1855.—Ditto, September 24th 1855.

§ Hon'ble Court's Despatch to Government of India, No. 9, March 5th 1856.

¶ *Vide* Appendix H.

¶ August 10th, 1853.

156. Trial Surveys were sent in April 1854, and Government recommended the construction of the line from Bombay *viâ* Baroda to Ahmedabad.

157. The East India Company sanctioned* the construction of the line from Surat *viâ* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but directed that the portion, from Bombay to Surat, should not be undertaken for the present, and a Contract was entered into accordingly.

158. About the end of May 1855, the Surveys, between Surat and Broach, were commenced, and in March 1856, the working plans of that portion, about 36 miles, were sent in.

159. Government thereupon sanctioned† the commencement of the works, which were to be carried on under the direct management of the Railway Engineers, without the intervention of a contractor, and they broke ground on May 1st, when this Report closes.

160. Since the beginning of the year, some of the staff were employed on the sections, Broach to Baroda, and Baroda to Ahmedabad, and others, in making trial sections from Broach *viâ* Indore to Delhi and Agra.

161. *The Sind Railway* owes its design, and much of its progress, to the Commissioner, Mr. Frere. The preliminary Survey, proposed by him in 1852, was sanctioned‡ by Government, and ably carried out by the late Lieutenant W. Chapman in 1852-53.

162. That Officer's Report§ of a projected line of Railway, from Kurrachee to Kotree, and the Commissioner's letter, were printed, and furnished the data on which the Railway Company was incorporated.

163. In June 1855, the Company entered into an Agreement with the East India Company, by which the latter guaranteed 5 per cent. on £500,000, for the construction of a line of Railway from Kurrachee to a point on the River Indus.

164. Their Engineers have been employed surveying several alternative lines, the plans of which were not received in the year of which this Report treats.

POST OFFICE.

165. A Contract, extending to the close of 1857, for the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and Kurrachee, by steamers, throughout the year, has been negotiated. Communication will thus be insured between Sind and the seat of Government, thrice a month, during the fair season, and every fortnight during the monsoon.

166. This Government have also endeavored to obtain regular postal communication by steamers between Bombay and Guzerat, a measure which, if carried out, will be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the latter Province, as well as to Sind.

* Despatch to Government of India, May 9th 1855.

† Government Resolution, April 3rd.

‡ Government letter, September 11th 1852.

§ Report, November 1st 1853, and also Commissioner's letter to Government, November 16th 1853.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

167. During the past year, the establishment of communication, by the Electric Telegraph, between Bombay and Kurrachee, and the large commercial cities and towns of Guzerat, has been strongly recommended by this Government to the Government of India and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

MARINE.

The strength of the Indian Navy is shown in the following Table :—

Sea-going Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse power.
Assay	1,800	700
Punjau	1,800	700
Ajdaha	1,450	500
Ferozo	1,450	500
Zenobia	1,003	280
Semiramis	960	300
Auckland	946	220
Queen	846	220
Victoria	705	230
Berenice	664	230
Goolanar	215	40
Snake	40	10
Sailing Vessels.	No. of Guns.	
Falkland	12	
Elphinstone	12	
Clive... ..	14	
Euphrates	8	
Tigris	5	
Constance	3	
Mahi... ..	3	
Bheemah (Pattimar)	4	
Pownah (Ditto)	4	
Receiving Ship.		
Acbar	20	

168. During the past year, vessels have been alternately put in and out of commission, in the usual course of repair and refit ; but, with the exception, that the *Goolanar*,

a small steamer for coasting and harbour purposes, fitted with the boilers and engines formerly belonging to one of the Indus Flotilla, has been added, there has been no material alteration in the total strength of the naval force at the disposal of the Indian Government. The vessels have been employed generally in the transport of Troops, Stores, and Treasure, between Bombay, the Ports of the Presidency, Aden, and the Persian Gulf. The *Feroze*, *Zenobia*, and *Berenice* are detached, under the immediate orders of the Government of India, to the Bay of Bengal. The *Auckland* has been on service to the Eastern Straits and Singapore, and continues there at present.

169. A new Steam Frigate, to carry fifty guns, and to be fitted with a screw propeller, has been laid down, and some progress made in her construction.

170. The inland navigation, under the administration of this Presidency, is chiefly that of the River Indus; there is one Steamer, the *Comet*, on the River Euphrates. The Indus Flotilla, which forms part of the Indian Navy, has worked as usual. Four steam-vessels, with their flats, the whole of plate iron, are under preparation in England.

171. There has been no question, of any moment, under discussion, throughout the year, relating to harbours, except the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the means of improving those in Guzerat, as more particularly noticed in another part of this Report (under the head "Miscellaneous.") The pilotage of Bombay attracted considerable attention in 1853, and a scheme for its improvement was devised by Sir Henry Leeke, but it has not yet been brought into operation. It is intended to substitute schooners, which can remain at sea in all weathers, at the mouth of the harbour, for the boats hitherto employed, which are compelled to keep more under shelter. The complaint of the shipmasters, that they were not boarded by pilots, until in comparative safety, may thus be obviated.

172. A Beacon has been erected on a rock in the harbour, called the Oyster Rock, but it is of little importance to the shipping, being well up the harbour, and not in the channel of large ships.

173. Some unimportant Surveys have been in progress, and charts prepared, but none deserving of being particularized. Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, has been conducting Surveys of harbours and coasts within the Madras Territory.

174. The Port of Kurrachee continues to increase in importance, and to be frequented by ships of large burthen. The obstruction offered by the bar is not diminished, but two dredging vessels, intended expressly for the improvement of the harbour of Kurrachee, are under construction. It should be generally known, that vessels drawing more than 18 feet of water cannot prudently attempt to pass the bar, whether with the aid of steam or not, during the monsoon months, when the rollers are heavy and dangerous; and during the same period of the year, it is difficult for a vessel to maintain her ground, anchored in a tempestuous water and on a lee-shore.

175. A steamer, for the special service of the Port of Kurrachee, is now building in the Bombay Dock Yard, and will be launched at an early date. She will be fitted with the boilers and engines formerly belonging to the *Hugh Lindsay*. She will be of light draft, and adapted to the purpose of towing vessels in and out of the Kurrachee

harbour ; and she will also be very useful in the embarkation, and disembarkation, of Troops and Stores, proceeding up and down the River Indus, to, or from, the Punjaub.

FINANCIAL.

176. The following is an abstract view of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Presidency for 1854-55 :—

RECEIPTS.

General Department, including Sind and Sattara						21,75,097	3	1
Judicial	ditto	ditto	ditto	...		3,86,378	1	5
Revenue	ditto	ditto	ditto	...		4,64,64,730	5	8
Marine	ditto	ditto	Sind	...		6,47,316	7	6
Military	ditto	ditto	ditto	...		10,31,185	1	2
Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	8,85,698	8	2
							<hr/> 5,15,90,405 11	

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Department, including Sind and Sattara						1,21,68,037	2	8
Judicial	ditto	ditto	ditto	...		43,48,631	4	7
Revenue	ditto	ditto	ditto	...		1,21,85,938	9	5
Marine	ditto	ditto	Sind	...		26,81,179	4	3
Military	ditto	ditto	Sind and Sattara	...		1,97,50,421	14	10
Tribute and Guicowar Cession	...	...	...	...		1,16,285	7	11
							<hr/> 5,12,50,493 11	

Rupees..... 3,39,911 15 4

177. From the above, it will be seen, that there was a surplus, during the year above-mentioned, of Rupees 3,39,911-15-4.

178. The items detailed in the Appendix (marked J.) have been excluded from the above abstract, agreeably to instructions received in 1827, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, which relieve the Bombay Presidency from all charges on account of Political Stores.

179. A complete Account, of the Receipts and Disbursements, of the Bombay Presidency, for 1855-56, cannot be given in this Report, as Government will not be in possession of the necessary information on the subject until the 1st of December next. The

principal fluctuations in the Disbursements of this Presidency, during the past year, as compared with 1854-55, are as noted in the following paras.

180. The Civil Establishments, under this Presidency, have been considerably augmented. The total increase sanctioned amounts to Rupees 4,44,570. Deducting from this a saving of Rupees 75,937, caused chiefly by reductions in the Judicial and Political Departments, there has been a net increase over the expenditure of the previous year of Rupees 3,68,633, which is principally owing to the re-organization of the Educational, Postal, and Public Works Departments.

181. There has been a net decrease of Rupees 5,676, in the expenditure debitable to the Government of India, and an increase of Rupees 2,172, in the expenditure debitable to the Government of Bengal.

182. There has been a permanent increase, on account of establishment, in the Military Department, over the expenditure of the previous year, of Rupees 1,03,297, occasioned principally by modifications in the strength of the Engineer and Irregular Corps, in the Ordnance Department, Military Offices, &c.

183. In the Marine Department, there has been a permanent annual increase of expenditure to the extent of Rupees 76,458, consequent on certain vessels having been commissioned, and brought into service; augmentation of establishments, and other arrangements.

184. The Disbursements, in the Commissariat Department, have exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by Rupees 1,07,329, in the Military Branch, and by Rupees 5,695, in the Marine Branch.

185. In the Barrack, and Ordnance, Departments, the expenditure, during the year 1855-56, as contrasted with the preceding year, is more by Rupees 1,65,436.

186. The ordinary proceedings of an Office of Account, as distinguished from the financial results which it records, are necessarily of very limited public interest. In the course of the past year, however, some changes have been made, and others suggested both at Bombay and at the other Presidencies, with the view of simplifying and systematizing the Public Accounts.

187. The quantity of bullion received, and of coins struck in the Bombay Mint, has been larger, during the past, than in any preceding year. They amount, in value, respectively, to Rupees 3,03,12,843 and to Rupees 2,62,00,000. (Vide Appendix K.)

188. The more complete introduction of the copper currency of the Government Mint into several Districts of this Presidency has received consideration. The difficulty met with in effecting this object seems to be owing to the unwillingness of traders to accept copper money at other than its intrinsic value as metal. A Rupee's worth of the *Dublan* pice, coined by Native States, weighs 2lbs. 0oz. 18dwts. 21grs., while the Company's pice weighs only 1lb. 1 oz. 6dwts. 16grs. to the Rupee. Orders have been issued, directing that, in Districts where the new copper coinage is not in general circulation,

silver should be given at par rates for copper of the new coinage, and *vice versa*, when tendered in sums of not less than Rupees 10. The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have also stated, that they will endeavor to make it a stipulation with their contractors to pay laborers exclusively in the Mint Copper currency.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHAPLAINS.

189. During the past year, the Hon'ble Court have, by an increase of one Chaplain and two Assistant Chaplains, raised the number of Clergy appointed for the Bombay Diocese to thirty-two. The number of those available for duty is twenty-six.

CHURCHES.

190. The Churches, in connection with the Government in this Presidency, are twenty-one consecrated, and eight not consecrated; all of the latter, excepting one on Mount Abo, being either temporary erections, or buildings not originally designed for public worship.

191. Eight Churches are in course of erection, one of these, the Church of St. John,* on Colaba, will be, it is hoped, ready for consecration by the beginning of next year.

192. During 1855-56, the Bombay Church Building Society have received, as their share of the bequest of the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the sum of Rupees 14,000 from which the Bishop of the Diocese anticipates much advantage to the community of the Church of England in several small Stations, for which Government have been unable, to provide Churches.

193. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese completed, last year, his primary visitation, his interesting account of which has been already printed by the Bombay Government, who have taken measures for effecting improvements of more or less importance in five Churches, to the imperfect state of which their attention was drawn by the Bishop.

194. At Broach and Kurrachee, Churches were completed, in 1855-56, at a respective expenditure of Rupees 4,327 and Rupees 56,612; and, during the same year, sanction was given for the erection of Churches at Bhooj, Belgaum, and Hyderabad, at an estimated expenditure of Rupees 6,980, Rupees 23,362, and Rupees 39,528, respectively. Repairs to the Cathedral of Bombay, to an amount exceeding Rupees 5,000, were also sanctioned.

* During last year, Government contributed, towards the erection of this Church, the sum of Rupees 11,695, in aid of private contributions to the same amount. The total sum contributed by Government, now amounting to Rupees 66,948, in aid of private contributions amounting to Rupees 58,466.

PRESBYTERIAN.

195. The Scotch Presbyterian Establishment, paid by Government, consists of two Ministers stationed in Bombay, who visit occasionally those Stations in the interior, where their services are most required. No change has taken place during the year, but representations have been made to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by Government of its inadequacy to meet the wants of the numerous Presbyterians in the Military Service :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENT.

196. The Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Establishment, under this Presidency, has been revised, in conformity with the orders of the Government of India, and augmented at an increased annual charge to Government of about Rupees 7,500.

POLITICAL.

197. The Chiefs and Sirdars, whose affairs fall within the superintendence of, or with whom political relations are maintained by, the Government of Bombay, may be thus classed.

IN THE NORTH.

- I. The Tributary Chiefs of Kattywar.
- II. The Chiefs of the Rewakanta.
- III. The Chiefs of the Maheekanta.
- IV. His Highness the Rao of Kutch, and the Chiefs on the Eastern border of the Runn.
- V. His Excellency the Dewan of Pahlunpoor.
- VI. The Chiefs and Sirdars under the Surat Agency.
- VII. Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpoor.

IN THE DECCAN AND KHANDEISH.

- VIII. The Sirdars under the Poona Agency.
- IX. The Bheel Rajahs of the Khandeish Dang.
- X. The Rajah of Akulkote.
- XI. The Sirdars of Sattara.

IN THE SOUTH.

- XII. The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Southern Muhratha Country.
- XIII. The Rajah of Kolhapoor.
- XIV. Surdessaye of Sawunt Waree.

ON THE COAST.

- XV. The Nûwab of Cambay.
 XVI. Hubshee, or Chief of Junjeera.

BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

- XVII. The Maritime Chiefs of the Persian Gulf.
 XVIII. The Imaum of Muscat.
 XIX. The Arab Chiefs around Aden.

198. There has been little to notice in connection with this Province ; the state of the Chiefs and people is very satisfactory ; and notwithstanding the existence of heavy transit duties, which, it is hoped, will, ere long, be lightened, its Revenue is very considerable.

Kattywar, I.

199. One of the most interesting events, in connection with the Rajpoot population of this Province, is the favor with which the Rao of Kutch, and the Jam of Nowanuggur, have contemplated the " reduction of marriage expenses," an object of the greatest importance with reference to the suppression of infanticide. Both these Princes have signified their approval of the principle, that alliances for daughters should be sought from families of equal rank and position with those from which wives are received. The progress towards this most desirable reform is very satisfactory, and marriages are

200. A question, relative to the management of the District of Babriawar, which had long occupied the attention of Government, was fully discussed during the past year, and orders have been issued, conveying the decision of Government. The arrangement now sanctioned places Babriawar under the Nuwab of Joonaghur, who is rendered responsible for its peace and security, while the rights of the Grassias have been carefully recognised and protected.

201. The circumstance of most public interest, in the States under the Rewakanta Agency, during the past year, was the affray in Godra, a possession of Sindia, managed by the Political Agent, between the Borahs and the Mussulmans, in which the former were, without provocation, attacked, and their houses plundered. The rioters afterwards collected adherents, by beat of drum, hoisted a flag, and seemed inclined to hold the bazaar against the authorities. The Political Agent, Major Wallace, acted with great promptitude, and proceeded to the spot with three Companies of Infantry and two guns from Baroda. The rioters dispersed before he reached Godra, but the leaders were secured and punished.

Rewakanta, II.

202. The attachment of the estate of Rajpeepla, on account of the intrigues, corruption, and mismanagement of the Rajah, was an event of the preceding year ; but 1855-56 may be termed the first year of the new arrangement. It is believed that the able superintendence of Major Wallace will secure the preservation of the estate from ruin, and lay the foundations of its permanent prosperity.

203. The Rajahs of Loonawara and Chota Oodeypoor, who had also been guilty of corruption and intrigues, have, during the past year, been compelled to enter on the reform of their respective administrations. They have appointed *Karbarees*, approved by the British Government, and have entered into solemn engagements to abstain from corrupt negotiations with the subordinates of the Agency. The Rajah of Chota Oodeypoor has further undertaken to reduce his personal expenditure, to assign an annual sum of Rupees 20,000 for the liquidation of his debts, in addition to the payment of the interest, and to furnish a full Annual Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the State.

204. The Political Agent's Sheristadar, Runchor Chotalall, was tried for corruption before Mr. Hebbert, the Session Judge of Surat, acting as a Commissioner under Act XXXVII. of 1850, but acquitted on alleged proof of an *alibi*, in the case of his wife, the party through whom the bribe was paid. The proof adduced was afterwards shown to have been the result of a conspiracy to defeat and pervert the course of justice, and the parties concerned were tried, convicted, and punished. As it could not be shown, by technical proof, that the Sheristadar was concerned in the conspiracy which involved the fraudulent alteration of a public document, he was not placed upon his trial, but he was dismissed from the Service of Government.

205. The affairs of the Chiefs of the Maheekanta have frequently occupied the attention of Government during the past year, but there is nothing, in connection with them, which demands mention in this Report, except the settlement of the disputes between the Rana of Danta and the Dewan of Pahlunpoor.

206. The administration of His Highness the Rao, during the year under review, has exhibited remarkable progress. He has abolished various transit duties, has assigned Rupees 10,000 per annum for the construction of roads, and admitting the great defects in his Revenue management, has expressed his intention of introducing a more equal and just system of assessment. His efforts, for the improvement of the condition of his subjects, have been, in some measure, retarded by painful disagreements with his eldest son, who, acting, it is suspected, by the advice of some of the Jarejas, has placed himself in opposition to his father. It has been the duty of Government and the Political Agent strongly to support the authority of His Highness the Rao, and at the same time to effect a reconciliation between him and his son.

207. The condition of the States, under the Pahlunpoor Agency, has been favorable. Some intricate boundary disputes have been settled, and some violent feuds have been arranged. A determined attempt was made by an intriguing Wukeel to overawe His Excellency the Dewan, and to weaken his authority over his own subjects, by an unscrupulous employment of the name of the British Government. Threats were used that, if the Chief Minister were not dismissed, appeals would be made to the British Government. When called on to produce his proofs against the Minister, the Wukeel stated they would be produced before the British Government. Not only were representations made against the Minister, but the characters of the Dewan himself, and of the Political Superintendent, were aspersed. The Dewan, under the advice of the Political Superintendent, dealt firmly with the intrigues and

perjury arrayed against himself and his Minister. He punished the refractory Wukeel and all concerned with him, and on petitions being presented against him at Bombay, his proceedings were unreservedly approved.

208. There is nothing to record of interest in connection with the Sirdars of Surat, except that the decision of Government was pronounced on the appeals preferred, by the different members of the late Nuwab's family, against the decision of the Agent, on the claims to particular portions of the late Nuwab's property. The decisions, fifteen in number, were confirmed in thirteen instances, and modified in the remaining two. In the meantime, the division of the property, under the awards of the Agent and of the Government, has been delayed, in consequence of the proceedings, in England, of one of the principal claimants, Meer Jaffer Ali, the late Nuwab's son-in-law.

209. It is very gratifying to record the entire tranquillity of Sind. The state of the country and of its inhabitants has been most prosperous ; no inroad from plunderers from without has been so much as attempted. Peace and quiet have prevailed, undisturbed even in a single instance.

210. In the Khelat Territory, the tribe of Murrees, having persisted in a lawless course of rapine and murder, the Khan moved out a force for their reduction. The proceedings of the Khan were attended with complete success, the Murrees immediately submitted, gave hostages for their future good conduct, and surrendered the three guns lost by the British after the battle of Nuffoosk in 1840, and which had remained in their possession ever since.

211. His Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Khyrpoor, in opposition to the sentiments of the Government of India, thought proper to proceed, in April last, *via* Kurrachee to Bombay, with the intention of ultimately representing his claims in person in England. He was not recognised in his character of a Native Prince by any authority in Sind or Bombay, and he proceeded to England in the same month as a private passenger.

212. Proceeding to the Deccan, it is necessary to record, that the scrutiny of the titles to their Surinjams of the numerous Sirdars, whose estates are included in the Surinjam lists, has been prosecuted with great vigor, and it has been clearly established, that many Surinjams have been entered in the first, or hereditary class, which should have been entered in the second class, or those only granted for two lives. Other errors, of a similar character, have also been discovered, and as it was clear that the subordinates in the Agent's Office must have acted in collusion with the Surinjamdars, the Government has recently determined to dispense with their services. The salary of the Agent, who will henceforward have little but Judicial duty to perform, is to be reduced on the promotion of the present incumbent.

213. There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the Bheel Rajahs of Khandeish, with the exception of the resumption of the Boodawul estate, on account of a failure of heirs. There is also nothing which demands notice in the affairs of the Rajah of Akulkot.

214. In Sattara, exchanges of Territory with the Punt Priteenedhee and some other Chiefs have been negotiated, as a preliminary to the introduction of the Regulations into the Civil and Criminal administration of the Province.

Sirdars of Sattara, XI.

215. In the Southern Muratha Country, an investigation has been in progress during the past year, which has shown that the Putwurdhun and other Jagheerdars were guilty of fabricating evidence in support of their claims to compensation, on account of the abolition of transit duties. Orders for the recovery of the over-payments have been issued.

Southern Muratha Country, XII.

216. A scrutiny of the debts of the late Chief of Sanglee has been commenced, and it is trusted that, when the present Chief, now a minor, is entrusted with the management of his estate, he will be enabled to commence his administration unburthened with the pressure of a load, which has rendered powerless for good so many other Chiefs in the Southern Muratha Country.

217. A division of the Koorundwar estate, between the Chief and his brothers, has been arranged, after a very careful investigation by the late Political Agent, Mr. Bell.

218. The estate of the late Rajah of Moodhole has been carefully managed, during the past year, by a Karbaree nominated by the British Government. A tutor has been appointed for the education of the young Rajah, who, when he attains his majority, will find his estate in admirable order, all debts paid, and a large sum of money in his treasury.

219. The principal event, connected with Kolhapoor, during the past year, was the decision of Government, which still awaits the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that the estate of Juchulkurrunjee, the Chief of which have died without heirs, should be pronounced an escheat to Kolhapoor, and should then be ceded to the British Government, in part payment of the very large debt due to it by Kolhapoor. One adoption had been allowed, but the boy selected died about two years after his nomination, and it was held that the financial embarrassments of Kolhapoor demanded that its full right should now be exacted.

Kolhapoor, XIII.

220. The financial condition of Kolhapoor, during the past year, has attracted the consideration of Government. It had become obvious, that the debt, so far from being diminished, was increasing, and that the surplus Revenue was not equal to the payment of the interest on the debt. Under these circumstances, it was clear, that a vigorous economy was demanded, and its introduction into all departments was peremptorily ordered. Very considerable reductions of expenditure have already been effected, and more are contemplated.

221. There is nothing of any interest to record in connection with the State of Sawunt Waree, beyond the fact of its continued and increasing prosperity. This State, like Kolhapoor, is burthened with a debt, the product of the insurrection of 1844, but it annually pays large sums in liquidation, and will, in the course of about three years, be free from the incumbrance.

Sawunt Waree, XIV.

222. Proceeding to the Coast, the affairs of the Chief of Junjeera demand a brief notice. This Chief does not pay tribute to the British Government, and the attitude assumed by him is one of complete independence. The Government, though very frequently appealed to by his subjects for protection and redress of injuries, has invariably declined all interference. During the past year, on the occurrence of a most cruel case of mutilation, the Government felt it its duty to address a solemn warning to the Hubshee, that a civilized and powerful Government could not permit inhuman cruelties to be openly practised in a State within 50 miles of Bombay, and that, on a repetition of such cruelties, its displeasure would be manifested in an exemplary degree against the Chief and all concerned. The Government of India approved of these proceedings, and directed that, on the occurrence of any further cruelties, the instructions of the Supreme Government should be solicited by the Government of Bombay.

223. The Chief, after great delay and many remonstrances, was compelled, in the course of the year, to pay to the owners of an Arab ship, which had been wrecked and plundered on his shores, the sum of Rupees 54,000, being two-thirds of the estimated value of the ship and cargo.

Nuwab of Cambay, XV.

224. There is nothing of any importance to record in connection with the Nuwab of Cambay.

225. In the Persian Gulf, the Acting Resident, Captain Jones, after personally visiting Bahrein, has made a judicious settlement of the long pending disputes between the rival claimants to the Chieftainship of that Island. To enable him to do this, the British Government was compelled to authorise the Resident to make a naval demonstration in the Bahrein waters. The movement was entirely successful, the Tribes adverse to the reigning Chief were overawed without any resort to actual force being necessary, and it is trusted, that this emphatic assertion of the will of the British Government will permanently secure the peace of that part of the Gulf.

The Persian Gulf, XVII.

226. The Tribes of Al-Ali and of Bin Somait, disregarding the leniency with which their conduct, in the preceding year, had been treated, made preparations for a renewal of their contest on the Pearl Banks. Their intentions, which would have involved much bloodshed, and would probably have led all the maritime Tribes into the contest on one side or the other, were frustrated by the prompt measure adopted by the Resident, Captain Kemball, of detaching two vessels, from the squadron at Bushire, for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity.

227. It is satisfactory to record, that the Resident in the Persian Gulf has reported, on the authority of the Agent at Lingah, that not a single instance of the importation of slaves to the Persian Coast occurred during the current season, and that Captain Kemball has borne high testimony to the cordial co-operation of the Persian Commissioner, in giving due effect to the operation of the Convention with the Persian Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

228. There is very little of importance to report in connection with Muscat and Zanzibar. A correspondence has occurred, relative to a suspicion, that a traffic in slaves was carried on between Zanzibar

and Kutch. No proof was adduced in support of the suspicion, but His Highness the Rao

has agreed to direct, that a nominal roll of Africans leaving Kutch for Zanzibar, as part of the crew, and a numerical one of Mussulmans and Hindoos, shall be furnished by each vessel along with the ship's papers. This precaution will, it is trusted, act as a check and impediment to those engaged in the traffic.

229. A vessel, with slaves on board, was captured off Muscat, by the Hon'ble Company's Sloop *Clive*, Lieutenant Manners Commanding, on the 9th of October 1856, and brought to Bombay. After full deliberation, the Government, under the advice of its Law Officers, declined instituting proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court, in consequence of the difficulty of proving, that the vessel belonged to a subject of the Imam of Muscat, or that she was bringing slaves from His Highness' African to his Asiatic dominions, or from any part of Africa. The Vessel was alleged by its crew to be a Turkish vessel, and there was nothing which could be adduced at Muscat to show that such was not the fact.

230. It is reported and believed, though not yet officially announced, that the Persian Government, during the past year, has again placed Bunder Abbas in the possession of His Highness the Imaum, for an increased amount of tribute and other conditions.

231. The relations of Government, with the Arab Tribes in the vicinity of Aden, have been friendly throughout the year, with the exception of those with the Fontheli and Akrahi Tribes. These have endeavored to force the Government to restore their stipend, forfeited on account of the murder of Captain Mylne, and to raise the blockade of the Port of Bir Ahmed. To effect their objects, they established themselves in localities commanding the approaches to Aden, and, for about a fortnight in June, succeeded in stopping the supplies. After a time, finding that they produced no effect, and being unable to maintain themselves at a distance from their homes, they retired to their own country, and since that time have offered no hindrance to the traffic. During the last nine months of the year, trade has been uninterrupted and supplies abundant.

232. There have been disturbances, of an alarming character, in Hedjaz and Yemen, during the past year. These have arisen, in the first instance, from the abolition of the Slave Trade by the Sultan throughout the various Provinces of his Empire. A serious riot ensued in Mecca, on the publication of the proclamation, in which eighty lives were lost. At the same time, it happened, that an order was received from the Porte, directing the deposition of Abdel Moutalib, the Sherceef or Religious Governor of Mecca, and his transmission as a prisoner to Constantinople. Abdel Moutalib, taking advantage of the slavery riots, resisted the order, placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and besieged the garrison in the citadel of Mecca. All communications, between Judda and the sea coast, were cut off, but the Pacha of Judda was ordered to pull down the flags of England and France from the respective Consulates. The Pacha declined compliance, and collecting troops without delay, he marched to the relief of Mecca, and soon succeeded in driving the rebel Sherceef to Taif, in which place Abdel Moutalib has since maintained himself. No further hostilities have occurred, but a reference, it is understood, has been made to Constantinople.

233. Immediately after the insurrection in Hedjaz had been quelled, another broke out in Yemen, and the powerful Wahabi Tribe of Asseer, assisted by other Tribes taking

advantage of the rebellion at Mecca, endeavored to wrest Hodrida from the Turks. The Governor, Mahomed Pacha, drew in his detached troops for the defence of Hodrida. The Asseer advanced close to the town, but the presence of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop *Elphinstone* and the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Queen*, which had been despatched from Aden, deterred them from the commencement of an immediate attack, and before they could concert a plan for the siege, cholera broke out in their ranks and carried off 3,000 of their number, including many of their principal men. They then broke up their camp, and commenced a disastrous retreat, in which 15,000 men are reported to have perished. It is thought that the Turks will suffer no further molestation from this Tribe for many years.

234. The only other fact of interest in connection with Aden is the blockade of Berbera, established and maintained for the purpose of enforcing the delivery of the instigators and perpetrators of the barbarous attack on Lieutenant Barton and the Officers of the Soomali Expedition. The incidents of the Expedition, and the outrage in which a most promising Officer, Lieutenant Stroyan, of the Indian Navy, was murdered, belong to the events of 1854-55; but the measures of retribution, adverted to above, lasted throughout the year 1855-56, and although they have not effected the end of the delivery of the murderers, have conveyed a marked lesson to the inhabitants of the Soomali country, whose trade has been entirely suspended; while the wants of Aden have been adequately supplied from the resources of other Ports, which had never before received full development.

M I L I T A R Y.

235. The only measures of general interest commenced, advanced, or completed, in the Military Department of the Administration, during the official year terminating on the 30th April 1856, are the following :—

A R M S.

236. Experiments, commenced in the year 1853, for the purpose of testing the comparative qualities of the two-grooved rifle and spherical ball, at present in use with the Indian Army, and of a four-grooved rifle and new pattern conical ball and shell, recommended by Lieut.-Colonel John Jacob, of the Sind Irregular Horse, have been further advanced. The result indicates, that the latter are greatly superior to every other description of rifle and ball, at present used in the British Army. The principal advantage of the four over the two-grooved rifle appears to consist in its much more easy loading, and consequently much greater rapidity of firing, the number of shots capable of being fired with accuracy, in a given time, being estimated by Lieut.-Colonel Jacob at 10 to 1, in comparison with the two-grooved rifle. The advantages of the particular conical ball and shell, proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, will be best shown by the following Extract from the Report of the latest experiment made under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, in March last.

237. A butt for rifle practice was built of sun-burned bricks on the flats at Bombay, 20 feet high, and of a similar width.

238. The rifles used were four-grooved—26 guage, as recommended by Lieut.-Colonel Jacob for use in the Army; the charge for all distances being $2\frac{1}{4}$ drams of powder. The shell is cast with four elevations on the cylindrical part, which fit exactly to the grooves; and it is used with a thin-greased patch, with which the rifle is loaded with the greatest ease, and without any force.

239. The rifles were fired from the shoulder, but placed on the Army Regulation aiming rest, as adapted by Lord Frederick FitzClarence, which gave a correct direction and elevation.

240. At ranges from 300 to 1,200 yards, the flight of the shell was ever point foremost, and the elevation at the extreme range, inconsiderable. The shells which struck the butt invariably burst with full effect, and practice was made, by the many Officers, who attended, at distances which could not have been attained with any other known missile.

241. The result was convincing, that, before a small body of marksmen armed with such weapons, no Battery of Artillery could long hold its ground; for a box filled with powder was exploded by a shell fired at 300 yards, and from the effect of the shells on the butt, it was evident that the same result would have been attained at the greatest range from which practice was made, *viz.* 1,200 yards; the shells on exploding tearing out a large fragment of the wall.

242. The expectation formed of these shells by Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, and his experiments with them, are fully borne out by the practice made at Bombay, and the result of six shots, fired by Colonel Green and Major Woosnam, at 1,000 yards, is shown in the annexed diagram.

243. The accuracy of flight attained by projectiles of the peculiar form, on which Lieut.-Colonel Jacob's shells and balls are cast, has now carried the use of fire-arms far beyond any thing which has come under the notice of Officers in this country.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

244. The new Army School Regulations, for European Troops, which were introduced into the Bengal Army, in March 1855, were brought into effect, under this Presidency, in January 1856. A Normal School, for the purpose of training Soldiers and others as School-masters for the Army, established in connexion with the Central School of Military Instruction at Poona, was opened on the 2nd of June 1856, and arrangements are in the course of being carried out for establishing a Normal School in connexion with the Bombay Education Society's Female School at Bombay, for the purpose of training School-mistresses. It is hoped that, in the course of the next official year, all the Hon'ble Company's European Corps will be provided with a trained Master and a trained Mistress.

245. Measures have also been adopted, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, for establishing, in connection with the Central School of Military Instruction at Poona, a Normal School, for the purpose of training Native Soldiers, as School-masters for Native Regimental Schools; for greatly extending and improving

the education hitherto given to the Native Soldiers and their children, through the medium of the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages ; and also, for establishing Scholarships, in view to encourage the study of the English language by such Native Soldiers as may evince a desire to study, and an aptitude to learn it. It is expected that the measures will be matured, and the Normal School opened for the reception of candidates at an early period.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

246. Several questions of great importance and interest, connected with the Province of Guzerat, have, from time to time, engaged much of the attention of Government. It appeared to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, that the disposal of these questions would be greatly facilitated by such a familiar knowledge, on his part, of the wants and capabilities of that part of the Presidency as could be best acquired by personal communication with the local Officers and influential inhabitants, and by observations made on the spot.

247. Under this conviction, His Lordship determined on making a short tour through the Province, and with this view, embarked at Bombay, for Surat, on the 4th December 1855. Proceeding through the Broach and Kaira Collectories, His Lordship marched from Surat to Ahmedabad, and thence returning Southward by a more Westerly route, through Jhallawar and the Northern borders of Kattywar, re-embarked at Gogo on the West Coast of the Gulf of Cambay, and reached Bombay on the 16th of January after an absence of about six weeks.

248. Among the more important objects, to which His Lordship's enquiries were directed, the enormous alienations of the public Revenues, existing throughout Guzerat, may be here noticed. The Revenue Survey and Settlement, which has made considerable progress in the Ahmedabad Collectory, cannot be pushed much further, until an enquiry has been instituted into the titles on which the alienated lands are held. This circumstance, as well as the unsatisfactory footing on which the money allowances, payable from the Treasury and claimed as hereditary assignments, made on account of services no longer rendered, or protection no longer required, pointed to the necessity of systematic enquiry, and steps have, since His Lordship's return, been taken towards effecting this object, the details of which will be reported to the Government of India at an early date.

249. The state of the Ports in Guzerat attracted His Lordship's notice, and a Committee has, in consequence, been appointed for the consideration of the best means of removing obstacles to navigation, and of supplying the want of facilities for landing and embarking merchandize. The following specific measures are under the consideration of the Committee, and await its report :—

1st.—Dredging and otherwise improving the navigable channels of the Taptee and Nerbudda Rivers.

2ndly.—The erection of additional Light-houses and Beacons.

3rdly.—The construction of a Pier or Jetty at Gogo, and the improvement of the Creek at that Port.

4thly.—The construction of a Pier at Randeer.

5thly.—The construction of a Pier at Tankaria.

6thly.—The best means of facilitating the landing and shipping of goods at Surat.

250. The improvement of the inland communications of the country received the anxious consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, a subject of peculiar difficulty, owing to the absence, through large tracts, of country materials, for forming a solid foundation for roads. The construction of a Railway between Gogo and Ahmedabad suggested itself to His Lordship as a measure, which the extreme costliness of an ordinary permanent road might render expedient, and it is in contemplation to appoint an Officer to make a careful and minute Survey of a direct line from the West Coast of the Gulf of Cambay to Ahmedabad.

251. Various suggestions, on the subject of improved irrigation, have resulted from the personal observations made by the Governor during his recent tour, and as reliable information, as regards levels and irrigable capabilities generally, was found to be very imperfect, application has been made to the Government of India for the temporary services of an Officer of sufficient experience, whose whole time might be devoted to a scientific Survey of the country, with a view of determining the extent to which irrigation may be profitably extended.

252. The cause of Education, in Guzerat, received a great impetus from His Lordship's visit. Considerable sums were subscribed, at Surat and Ahmedabad, for the establishment of Colleges in those cities, and an English School at Bhownuggur. The Director of Public Instruction has attributed the success attending his appeal to the inhabitants of Surat, to the impression produced upon some of the wealthier inhabitants by "the personal exhortation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor (during His Lordship's tour in "Guzerat), and the warm interest which he was known, and seen, to take in the cause of "Education." The same salutary influence was exercised elsewhere, and especially in Ahmedabad, where the Governor was asked to lay the foundation of a Public Library and Museum, to be erected at the expense of one wealthy individual (the Nuggursect). His Lordship's tour has been fruitful of good effects in many ways, and has enabled Government to dispose, with confidence, of many subjects which had been long pending, and to organize measures for the early settlement of others having an important bearing on the welfare of the inhabitants of that Province, as well as on the interests of Government.

POPULATION.

253. No Census of the Collectorates, forming the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, and of the Town of Bombay (including Colaba), has been taken since 1851. During the past year, it was determined, that one should be taken during 1856, but, owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been found necessary to defer doing so for another year. The population in 1851 was 1,02,65,746 souls.

254. The population of Sind, according to a Census taken in 1856, amounted to 15,71,908 souls.

EMIGRATION.

255. The only Emigration, from this Presidency, during the past year, has been to the Mauritius, to which Colony about 700 Emigrant Coolies, with the due proportion of females, have been dispatched. Labor is in so much demand, at present, in this part of India, that the policy of encouraging emigration from it has become questionable.

AGRICULTURE.

256. In consequence of the ill success that has attended the endeavors of Government to introduce the New Orleans Cotton, the establishments in Broach and Surat have been altogether broken up, and that at Khandeish has been much reduced. The experiments in the Ahmedabad Collectorate still continue.

257. An important improvement has been effected in the manufacture of the Saw Gin by Dr. Forbes, in charge of the Cotton Factory at Dharwar. The Gins altered by him were subjected to examination, along with others, by a Committee appointed at the Presidency, and they have been pronounced decidedly superior to those of the old construction, both in durability, and the quantity and quality of the work capable of being performed by them, and they have been recommended for adoption to the greatest possible extent.

258. Measures for preventing the trade in adulterated and deteriorated Cotton engaged attention during the year. It appeared incompatible, with the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, to close altogether the market now open for inferior Cotton. Fraudulent packing of Cotton has already been declared a misdemeanor, but the sale of inferior Cotton, at a price corresponding with its quality, Government considered ought not to be prevented, and accordingly refrained from interference, which it held to be unnecessary.

259. Several attempts have been made to introduce, in Sind, the American Cotton, but without success, blight having always attacked the plants. At length, the prospects of any sufficient success not being apparent, the experiment has been discontinued.

260. The subject of the cultivation of flax has also been under consideration. As it appeared, that there were not sufficient grounds for the expectation, that flax of a marketable quantity could be produced from the linseed plant, the growth of this country, no special inducement could be held out to cultivators to substitute it for their usual crop. The attention of the agricultural community was directed to the produce of fibrous plants generally, but hitherto with little result.

261. Every encouragement has been afforded to the cultivation of flax in Sind, and fine crops of this plant have been secured. By the latest advices, it has been found that the Sind fibre has not gained that place in the market, which had been anticipated, and that the flax which commanded the highest price was that which had been shipped in its

natural state, and upon which the least labor had been expended. The growth of this plant for linseed will always remain remunerative.

262. Indigo has been successfully cultivated in Upper Sind. The quality of the Indigo is good, and it is quoted, in the Shikarpoor market, at from Rupees 40 to 50 per maund. The climate of the Province, unless upon the sea-coast, is favorable to its culture. In the Shikarpoor Collectorate, a considerable trade, in this article, may eventually be created.

FORESTS.

263. The Forests, under the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, are in charge of an Officer designated the "Conservator of Forests."

264. Much attention has been paid to the planting and conservancy of Babul, Teak, and other useful trees, throughout this Presidency. Several preserves have been formed, and their extension is carefully provided for in every Collectorate, as the Survey operations proceed.

265. The Forest Revenues amount to about Rupees 78,157.

266. A large stock of Timber has, from year to year, accumulated at the Presidency, collected with a view to meet the anticipated demand for the construction of Ships for Her Majesty's Navy. The resolution of the Admiralty suddenly taken, after the launch of the *Meeanee*, to discontinue building in the Bombay Dock Yard, caused a stock to be thrown upon the hands of the Hon'ble Company's Government, largely in excess of the requirements for the operations of the Marine Department.

267. Of late, the charge and control of the Timber Stores, in Bombay, have been added to the duty of the Conservator of Forests, the former system, under which their entire control was vested in the Dock Yard Authorities, having been found to lead to enormous waste of material, by deterioration from age and exposure, caused by a jealous reserve of all Timber fit for purposes of Naval Architecture, for the exclusive use of the Dock Yard.

268. The stock of Timber is still maintained principally, but not solely, with the view of supplying the wants of the Dock Yard, a quantity equal to three years' consumption, calculated on the average of such consumption for the previous ten years, being set aside exclusively for naval purposes.

269. Measures are being taken for collecting the whole of the Timber scattered in different places, inconveniently distant from one another, into one locality, where it can be more efficiently and securely guarded, and whence it can be conveniently floated to the Dock Yard as required for use.

SURVEY, TOPOGRAPHICAL.

270. The only strictly Topographical Survey in progress, within the limits of this Presidency, and under the directions of the Bombay Government, during the past year,

is one which was commenced in November 1854, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind. This Survey was sanctioned, as an experimental measure, and had, in October 1855, been found very satisfactory. Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, having been removed from the Frontier, to take temporary charge of the Commissioner's Office, during Mr. Frere's absence, it has been found necessary to suggest other means of providing for the superintendence of the Frontier Survey, and the subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

271. In the meanwhile, a party belonging to the Department of the Surveyor General has been deputed to Sind. Their operations, however, will probably not interfere with those referred to above.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

272. No operations of this nature have been undertaken, but the Governor in Council has received intimation, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have appointed a "Mineral Viewer," principally with the object of ascertaining the possibility of working, with advantage, Iron Ore, which is found in several localities in this Presidency and neighboring Districts. Specimens of the several ores have been obtained and analysed, with a view to further operations on the arrival of the Mineral Viewer.

273. An Officer, deputed to examine the Dummul Talooka of the Dharwar Collectorate, in which Gold is occasionally found in small quantities, has submitted a Report, from which it seems desirable, that a complete Geological Survey of that part of the country should be made.

CONSERVANCY.

274. This topic may be considered under two divisions, the Conservancy of the Mofussil Towns provided for by Act XXVI. of 1850, and that of the Presidency, which forms the subject of other enactments.

275. Up to the 1st January 1856, 336 Towns and Villages of this Presidency (of which 292 are in the Sattara Collectorate) were brought under the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850.

276. But the general progress,* which has been hitherto made in this Presidency, in promoting sanitary and municipal reform, cannot be considered satisfactory, and the views of Government on this subject are explained in the following Extract of a Resolution, which was passed under date the 21st May 1855 :—

"Government have no doubt, that the little progress which has hitherto been made, "in bringing the principal towns and villages of this Presidency under the provisions

* Considerable information, regarding the general and specific working of Act XXVI. of 1850, will be found in a Memorandum on the subject, forming No. XXVII. of Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, new series.

“ of Act XXVI. of 1850, is owing, in a great measure, to the indifference of the Native communities to sanitary and municipal improvements, and their jealousy of being taxed for measures, the benefit of which their ignorance prevents them from appreciating.

“ But it is evident, that the want of progress, in this respect, is also, in many instances, due to a want of interest in municipal improvement on the part of Officers of Government, and an absence of judicious and systematic efforts, by which the ignorance of the people, regarding the intention and advantages of Act XXVI. of 1850, might be removed.”

277. As the little progress, which has hitherto been made in this Presidency, in procuring the adoption, by Native communities, of Act XXVI. of 1850, is unsatisfactory so also is the mode of procedure adopted by Municipalities, in carrying out the provisions of the Act in those places into which it has been introduced.

278. In the plans of taxation, which are proposed, with the view of raising the requisite funds for municipal purposes, there is a frequent absence of all defensible principle, the great object of a Municipality being, in general, to tax others rather than itself. Government have now, under consideration, measures for correcting, if possible, this evil, by organizing an agency for the instruction and guidance of the people in matters relating to Conservancy, but the Governor in Council has already placed on record his opinion, that it would be advisable to substitute, for the voluntary system of Conservancy provided by Act XXVI. of 1850, an enactment for making compulsory, at any rate, in large towns those municipal and sanitary improvements, which are evidently necessary for the safety of the inhabitants.

279. During the past year, the Municipal Funds, of Bombay, have chiefly, owing to the virtual abolition of the shop and stall tax, been insufficient for all Conservancy purposes. It was, therefore, found necessary to raise the house and land assessment to the full limit allowed by Law, and Government made to the Fund a free grant of Rupees 19,356.

280. But thus assisted, the Board of Conservancy have been unable to devote, to new works, more than one-half of the sum hitherto available for such ; their outlay, on new works, for 1855-56, being necessarily limited to Rupees 50,000. The care of the public roads and streets, within the jurisdiction of the Board, the aggregate length of which is 131 miles, constitutes a formidable item in their Accounts of the Municipal Fund for last year, an abstract of which is annexed (Appendix 8)

281. The following are some of the occurrences connected with the Conservancy of Bombay, in which Government have been most interested during the past year.

282. Measures have been taken for abating the dangerous nuisance, hitherto occasioned, by the burial of human corpses, and the carcasses of cattle, in the sands which lie to windward of one of the most populous parts of the Town. It had been found that, in one spot, on the beach, the area of which is not more than 1,176 superficial yards, human corpses were being interred, year after year, at the rate of 4,649* per annum, and

* Dr. Leith's Mortuary Report for 1854, and printed correspondence.

it was calculated that, were each year's number of corpses, buried in this spot, laid shoulder close to shoulder, without intervening space, they would more than cover the whole area, even if piled in a double tier. The removal of this monstrous, and almost incredible nuisance will, it is trusted, have a beneficial effect on the health of the Native Town.

283. During 1855-56 also, owing to a recurrence of a scarcity of water (the calamity which is more dreaded than any other in Bombay), Government were obliged to constitute a Committee, and to obtain an Act of the Indian Legislative Council, investing them with very extended powers for husbanding and regulating the existing supply of water, and providing additions to it by sinking temporary wells, obtaining supplies from private sources, and importing water by Railway. The account of the total expenditure incurred in these operations has not yet been received, but will probably exceed half a lakh of Rupees. The Governor in Council has had every reason to approve of the Committee's proceedings, and consider that both Government, and the Municipality of Bombay, are deeply indebted to them, for the energy, judgment, and tact displayed by them in the arduous and delicate task which they have had to perform.

284. Throughout this pressure, Government had much reason also to be gratified by the readiness with which numerous proprietors of wells placed them gratuitously at the disposal of the Committee. Several large and expensive wells and tanks have also been provided, during the past year, by the liberality of Native gentlemen.

285. The only other important occurrence of 1855-56, which the limits prescribed for this Report admit of being mentioned, is that, during this year, definite arrangements were made by Government for advancing, to the Municipality of Bombay, the sum of money which may be found necessary for the construction of water works, intended to render the city of Bombay, independent of the chances of a single Monsoon for its supply of water. The scheme proposed was first suggested by Major Crawford, of the Bombay Engineers, and matured by Mr. Conybeare, who, at first, estimated the cost within 25 lakhs of Rupees (£250,000); but has since, by alterations in his designs, of the reasons of which this Government have not yet received any explanation, raised his estimate very considerably, the works having been lately let by contract, in England, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at rates which will probably increase the cost of the whole project to above 30 lakhs of Rupees (£300,000.)

V A C C I N A T I O N.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

286. The Medical Department of this Presidency consists of 55 Surgeons,* including 3 members of the Medical Board and 5 Superintending Surgeons, 130 Assistant Surgeons,† 112 Warrant Medical Officers, inclusive of Apothecaries,‡ Stewards and

* Eleven Surgeons are absent on sick or other furlough, and seven detached on Civil duty unconnected with the Medical Department.

† Of the Assistant Surgeons, 19 are Civil Surgeons, 7 Superintendents of Vaccination, 3 in charge of Sanatoria, 1 of the Lunatic Asylum, 2 in the Assay Department, 15 in the Indian Navy; the remainder present being employed in Military Medical duties; but there are 13 absent in Europe and with the Turkish Contingent.

‡ Two Apothecaries have been recently added to the Establishment, to provide for Dispensaries established in Sind.

Assistant Apothecaries. In the Subordinate Medical Establishments are included 223 Hospital Assistants and 152 Apprentices.

287. Under the Bombay Presidency, Vaccination is carried on by a separate agency,* seven Assistant Surgeons are Superintendents of Vaccination. Each Superintendent (except at the Presidency) devotes his whole time and attention to the spread of the prophylactic. They travel throughout portions of their Divisions during eight or nine months of the year, and examine into the work performed by the Native Vaccinators stationed in the different Villages and Towns.

288. The Native Vaccinators are of all castes, their pay varies from Rupees 9 to Rupees 24 a month, and there are about 23 attached to each Superintendent.

289. The total number of persons vaccinated, under the Superintendents, in 1855-56, was 2,16,082 in the several Divisions named below : —

		<i>Vaccinated in 1855-56.</i>
1.	Western Guzerat	68,961
2.	Concan	34,800
3.	Eastern Guzerat	34,674
4.	Northern Deccan	27,047
5.	Southern Deccan	22,918
6.	Sind	18,612
7.	Presidency	9,070
		2,16,082

290. Besides the special agents, Civil Surgeons and other Medical Officers, in charge of Civil duties, keep up Vaccination, and by these means, during the past year, 42,790 operations were performed. The total number of persons vaccinated, during the year, both by Superintendents and others, was thus 2,58,872, among whom the average ratio of successful cases was 89·5 per cent.

291. Hospitals are established at every Military and Civil Station of the Presidency.

292. In the Military Hospitals, throughout the Presidency, during 1855-56, the number of Soldiers treated amounted to 56,732 (*viz.* 16,302 Europeans and 40,430 Natives), which, if compared with the strength of each arm (*viz.* 8,973 Europeans and 34,051 Natives), is in the ratio of 181·6 per cent. Europeans, and 118·7 per cent. Natives ; 16½ deaths occurred amongst the European Soldiers, or to strength 1·8 per cent., and to treated 1·0 per cent. 307 deaths amongst Native Soldiers, or 0·8 per cent. to strength, and 0·7 per cent. to treated.

293. The seamen of the Indian Navy† (European and Native) amounted to 2,730, of whom 704 belonged to Sailing Vessels. The general ratio of sickness, amongst Europeans, was about 220 per cent. and amongst Natives only 85 per cent. The average ratio of

* A full account of the proceedings of the Vaccination Department, in 1854-55, will be found in the Annual Report lately printed, and a history of the introduction of Vaccination into Western India is printed in No. 5 of the Proceedings of the Medical and Physical Society, of Bombay in 1855-56.

† Exclusive of the Indus Flotilla.

sick Europeans, in Sailing Vessels, was nearly 290 per cent., and of Natives 109 per cent. while in Steamers, the proportion of sick Europeans was only 176 per cent., and Natives 79 per cent. The *Indus Flotilla* has a strength of 130 Europeans and 640 Natives. During the year 1,269 were in Hospital, and 3 died.

Number of persons treated during the year	1,068
Deaths	57
The average daily number of patients	50
<i>Fixed Establishment.</i>	
1 Surgeon.	1 Assistant Surgeon.

294. The European General Hospital is one of the largest European Military Hospitals in Bombay, it has six wards for males and one for females, and can accommodate 100 patients.

295. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital is the largest Civil Hospital in Bombay.

Number of persons treated during the year	5,315
Deaths	818
Average daily number of patients	270
<i>Establishment.</i>	
1 Surgeon.	3 Assistant Surgeons.

All classes of Natives are admitted as in-door patients, and the use of the institution to the poorest classes may be gathered from the fact, that about

half the number of patients who die in the Hospital are so utterly destitute, that they have no friends to remove their corpses, which are buried at the public cost. Connected with this Institution, there are Dispensaries for males, females and children, as well as a Lying-in Hospital. The average annual cost of medicines imported from Europe is about Rupees 5,000. This Hospital is the practical School of Instruction for the students of the Grant Medical College.

296. The other Civil Hospitals, throughout the Presidency, had, during the year, 5,115 patients under treatment, of whom 32½ died.

297. The number of Prisoners in the Jails of this Presidency, during the year, was 6,381; the number of cases treated in Hospital amounting to 10,335, *i. e.* about 162 per cent. The deaths in Jail Hospitals were 230, or about 3·5 per cent.

298. The Police Force consists of 11,080 men, the total number of whom treated as patients was 5,367, or 48·3 per cent. to strength. The number of deaths was but 73, or 0·6 per cent., showing, as regards sickness and mortality, a striking difference, when compared with Prisoners and even with Native Soldiers.

299. There is only one Hospital for the special treatment of Insanity in this Presidency, *viz.* that at Colaba;* but Insane patients are received into wards set apart

* The last Quarterly Report of the Superintendent of the Colaba Asylum showed, that 167 patients remained and 42 admitted during the quarter.

Total 209; of these 169 were Native Males.

18 Native Females.
21 European Males.
1 European Female.

209

OF NATIVES.

13 Males, and
2 Females were discharged cured.
8 Transferred to friends.
15 European Males embarked for Europe.
6 Native Male patients died, leaving in the Asylum on the 30th March 1856

165

209

for that purpose in the Civil Hospitals at Poona, Surat, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. Owing to the small size of the Colaba Asylum, and the increasing wants of the community, a new central Lunatic Asylum has been projected, and a site selected for it.

300. Connected with each Civil Hospital, there are Dispensaries for the relief of out-door patients. But independent of these, ten Charitable Dispensaries, of the second or third class, are in operation, of which three only were in existence before the commencement of the year under review.

301. The total number of persons treated at all the Dispensaries, Civil and Charitable, was 88,793, as follows :—

Christians	...	...	.....	3,365	or	3·7	per cent.	to Treated.
Hindoos	...	...	...	32,451	or	36·5	ditto	ditto.
Mussulmans	...	...	.....	15,603	or	17·5	ditto	ditto.
Parsees	...	...	...	3,419	or	3·8	ditto	ditto.
Other Castes	...	...	.....	33,955	or	38·2	ditto	ditto.

88,793

302. Besides these Dispensaries, there is one at Bombay, specially devoted to diseases of the eye, which is under the charge of the Civil Oculist. The number of patients treated in it, during the year, was (1,230) one thousand two hundred and thirty.

Appendix A.

CIVIL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1855.

No. 1.

Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.

Suits depending on 1st January 1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	29795
Ditto instituted during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	102750
Ditto received by transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	4232
Total	...	...	..	..	..	..	<u>136777</u>

Decided on merits	..	..	..	..	..	..	80039
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	..	..	..	4409
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	20476
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	..	..	..	3913
							<u>108837</u>
Depending on the 31st December 1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	27940
							<u>136777</u>

Decided by European Judges..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Ditto by Native ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	108672
Ditto by Panchayets	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Total decided	...	..	..	..	..	..	<u>108837</u>

No. 2.

Result of Original Suits.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
79032	29805

Average duration of Suits.

RETURNS SHOWING THE CIVIL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1855.

FROM these Returns, the following Statements are compiled, showing the number of Original Suits and Appeals, which have been disposed of in the Civil, the Agency, and the Revenue Courts, respectively, during the year 1855, as compared with the four preceding years, and what proportion of these cases were adjudicated on merits, and what remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

Number of Original Suits for Adjudication.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ..	12484	119709	129019	129137	134336	5199	0
Agency ditto ..	2885	3637	565	398	380	0	18
Revenue ditto ..	1863	1771	1822	1975	2061	86	0

Number of Original Suits decided on merits.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ...	65563	72244	76588	70448	78904	8456	0
Agency ditto ...	1269	1660	248	166	163	2	0
Revenue ditto ..	816	771	866	971	967	0	4

Number of Original Suits remaining undisposed at the close of the year.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ...	18842	18778	23796	29317	27405	0	1912
Agency ditto ..	1138	1465	171	97	143	46	0
Revenue ditto ..	827	425	428	381	392	11	0

APPEALS.

Number of Appeals instituted during the year.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ..	6994	7440	9756	11081	11314	233	0
Agency ditto ..	231	250	40	30	28	0	2
Revenue ditto ..	261	230	265	429	405	0	24

Number of Appeals decided on merits.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ..	3279	2871	2903	3462	2755	0	707
Agency ditto ..	118	89	7	8	10	2	0
Revenue ditto ..	82	136	56	184	150	0	34

Number of Appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Increase as compared with preceding year.	Decrease as compared with preceding year.
Civil Courts ..	1677	2640	3987	4220	4881	661	0
Agency ditto ..	94	143	24	20	15	0	5
Revenue ditto ..	159	113	174	208	212	4	0

From these Statements, it will be seen that, as regards *Original Suits*, there was an increase of 5,199 in the number instituted in the Civil Courts, as compared with the preceding year, as also an increase of 8,456 in the number decided on merits. In the Agency Courts, there has been a small falling off in the number (18) of cases to be adjudicated, whilst a trifling increase is shown in the number (2) disposed of. The reverse of this is the case as regards the Revenue Courts for whilst an increase of 86 is shown in the number of suits instituted, there is a small falling off (4) in the number of decisions.

APPEALS FROM CIVIL COURTS.

The Statement shows an increase in the number of cases filed (233), and a decrease of 707 in the number disposed of.

There has been a falling off in the number of Appeals from Agency,* as well as the Revenue† Courts; but whilst the decisions, in cases of the first-named Courts, show an increase of 2, as compared with the last year, a decrease is shown of 34 in the decision of Revenue Appeal cases.

The average duration of suits, referred from the Civil and other Courts to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, is shown from the following Statement to have gradually increased :—

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Civil Courts	1	3	29	1	7	7	1	8	28	1	5	17	2	6	3
Agency ditto	1	2	7	2	6	17	3	2	19	2	9	5	2	10	6
Revenue ditto	1	2	17	0	3	11	1	9	3	2	5	26	3	1	18

There is also an increase in the average duration of suits before Judges and other subordinate Judicial Officers, before Agents and Assistants, and before Collectors and Assistants.

These points have been noticed by the Bombay Government.

The decrease, in the number of decisions, by the Zillah Appeal Courts, is attributed to the great difficulty the Government has had in filling vacancies, owing to the numerical weakness of the Civil Service.

**REPORT OF THE CIVIL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1855.**

No. 783 of 1856.

*Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,
31st March 1856.*

To

**THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
*Judicial Department.***

SIR,

Present :

W. E. Frere,
W. H. Harrison,
M. A. Coxon,

} *Requires.*

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to submit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 to 16, prepared in conformity with the Forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter, No. 7459, of the 30th September 1852, showing the result of the Civil Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1855, contrasted with the four previous years, together with Statements Nos. 1 to 13, and Nos. 1 to 12, giving the same information in respect to the Agency and Revenue Courts respectively.

2. I have also the honor to forward the usual Statement, showing the European Officers who presided over the several Civil and Criminal Courts, and the business disposed of by each.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) **M. A. COXON,**
Registrar.

H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	37	53	46	46	92
Total	37	53	46	46	92
Decided on merits	37	53	46	46	92
Dismissed on default .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37	53	46	46	92
Depending 31st December .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year..
Total
Decided on merits..
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of
Total
Depending 31st December

NOTE.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	11375	13264	14717	16771	21038
Instituted during the year.. ..	72921	73227	80678	75708	77835
Received by transfer	585	1071	583	4164	3402
Total	84881	87562	95978	96643	102275
Decided on merits.. .. .	50080	53088	57345	54246	61108
Dismissed on default	2962	3198	3523	2494	2649
Adjusted or withdrawn	17379	16750	17386	15751	16132
Otherwise disposed of	1196	1080	953	3114	1919
Total	71617	74116	79207	75605	81808
Depending 31st December	13264	13446	16771	21038	20467

A.—These include the suits depending, on the 31st December 1852, on the files of the Moonsiffs, under the late Colaba Agency.

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	2500	A 3637	3285	3917	5441
Instituted during the year.. ..	16286	17465	17225	14267	15588
Received by transfer	333	190	132	B 1315	571
Total	19069	21292	20642	19499	21600
Decided on merits.. .. .	10538	12610	11788	9275	11511
Dismissed on default	1273	1481	1541	1140	1043
Adjusted or withdrawn	3324	3622	3324	2672	2778
Otherwise disposed of	182	294	72	971	1463
Total	15317	18007	16725	14058	16795
Depending 31st December.. .. .	A 3752	3285	3917	5441	4803

A.—In 1852, the appointment of Sudder Ameen at Sholapore was converted into a Principal Sudder Ameenship, and the suits (115) depending on the file of the former on the 31st December 1851 were transferred to that of the latter functionary, and are accounted for in Statement No. 5; hence the difference between the number depending on the 31st December 1851, and brought forward on the 1st January 1852.

B.—These include 171 suits transferred from the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Sholapore, whose appointment was converted into that of a Sudder Ameen on the 31st August 1854.

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

			1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
			Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	...	..	1237	121	A 1893	B 116	1977	101	3020	887	2763	85
Instituted during the year	..	..	6843	368	8680	475	9622	701	9562	336	7277	61
Received by transfer	..	..	238	..	109	44	599	804	212	614	154	626
Total	...	...	8338	489	10682	635	12198	1906	12794	1337	10194	772
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	...	...	4388	95	5571	106	6155	354	6164	279	5507	195
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	...	...	469	254	940	223	717	559	679	427	671	160
Remanded	...	...	..	114	..	196	..	228	..	179	..	75
Dismissed on default	...	...	526	7	629	2	535	22	680	16	483	10
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	1692	5	1287	7	1437	15	1373	27	1016	7
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	85	..	278	...	334	1	C 1135	D 330	500	3
Total	...	...	6560	475	8705	534	9178	1219	10031	1252	8177	450
Depending 31st December	...	...	1778	14	1977	101	3020	387	2763	85	2017	322

A₂—The difference of 115 between the number of Original Suits depending on the 31st December 1951, and depending on the 1st January 1952, is explained in a foot-note to Statement No. 4, marked A.

B.—102 Appeals were transferred by the Judge to the Principal Sudra Ameen of Sholapur in 1851, which with the 14 Appeals depending on the 31st December of that year, make up the aggregate of 116 here shown.

C.—171 of these are transferred to the file of the Sudder Ameen, in consequence of the abolition of the appointment of Principal Sudder Ameen of Sholapore in August 1851.

D.—Six of these Appeals are transferred to the file of the Judge of Sholapore, for the reason above stated.

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

			1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
			Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	...	...	51	705	31	1716	42	1132	52	1357	44	1315
Instituted during the year	...	...	21	1933	28	1759	30	1416	21	1413	48	1455
Received by transfer	...	...	13	402	7	632	23	716	12	979	13	839
Total	...	...	85	3040	66	3107	95	3264	85	3779	105	3609
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	...	...	15	471	14	451	12	341	12	452	2	230
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent,	...	...	31	904	4	906	6	645	14	861	5	501
Remanded	...	...	...	350	...	365	...	279	...	280	...	307
Dismissed on default	...	...	3	28	3	37	3	45	6	37	2	35
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	3	62	2	49	17	31	6	49	4	56
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	2	452	1	167	5	536	3	785	2	460
Total	...	...	54	2327	21	1975	43	1877	41	2464	15	1989
Depending 31st December	...	...	31	1713	42	1132	52	1387	44	1315	50	1620

A.—The difference between the figures marked A has been occasioned by the return of three Appeals by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut under the provisions of the Act XII. of 1843, to be re-placed on the file of the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad.

NO. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

[illegible]

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	7	892	17	A 738	B 40	B 1236	36	1848	31	2480
Instituted during the year ...	25	1692	18	2327	25	2735	17	2747	20	2487
Received by transfer ...	42	125	19	169	25	430	17	889	19	194
Total ...	74	2709	54	3234	90	4401	70	5479	70	5311
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	4	816	1	200	13	344	8	406	4	254
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ...	1	843	3	803	6	551	4	956	4	812
Remanded ...	...	231	...	257	...	171	...	200	...	271
Dismissed on default ...	37	34	7	30	10	17	3	61	15	56
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	48	1	61	1	55	3	70	6	82
Otherwise disposed of ...	14	505	14	679	24	1420	21	1296	16	2238
Total ...	57	1977	26	2110	54	2558	39	3040	44	3713
Depending 31st December ...	17	732	28	1124	36	1843	31	2430	26	1598

A.—This includes six Appeals returned by the Sudder Dowanny Adawlut, under the provisions of Act XII. of 1843.

B.—These include the number of Suits and Appeals depending, on the 31st December 1852, on the file of the late Agent at Colaba.

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	10	282	10	208	15	268	16	354	15	375
Admitted during the year ...	1	103	7	239	3	200	6	110	6	134
Total ...	11	385	17	447	18	468	22	464	21	509
Dismissed on default ...	...	1	...	9	...	7	1	...	...	2
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Confirmed ...	1	77	1	53	1	39	2	47	1	47
Amended ...	...	8	...	10	...	5	...	7	2	12
Reversed ...	...	41	...	28	...	24	3	22	...	24
Remanded ...	...	49	1	78	...	30	1	12	...	23
Total ...	1	177	2	179	2	114	7	89	3	109
Depending 31st December ...	10	208	15	268	16	354	15	375	18	400

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF APPEAL.

						1855
						Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	...	...	...	...	...	29317
Instituted during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	100860
Received by transfer ...	...	...	...	...	...	4159
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	134836
Decided on merits ...	...	...	...	...	...	78904
Dismissed on default ...	...	...	...	...	...	4192
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	...	...	...	...	19935
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...	...	3900
Depending 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	27405
Decided by European Judges ...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Ditto Native ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	106780
Ditto Punchayets ...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Total decided ...	...	...	...	...	...	106931

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.						SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.						ASSISTANT JUDGES.						PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMERHS.											
	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855		1851		1852		1853		1854		1855		1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	5 1159	4 1093	19 895	12 1392	8 1066	...	269	...	...	...	...	117 40	1375 18	1357 18	986 26	1313	7 1131	4557	349 6511	329 6872	853 6843	706 6178	355			
Appealed	1 41	7 97	3 88	6 42	6 63	...	13	33	8	1	...	1 11	47 15	105 19	90 13	47 6	55 368	2 618	4 564	14 492	20 520	15								
Appeals depending on 1st January	6 186	6 118	12 120	14 155	14 172	...	18	13	36	33	...	26 10	75 12	72 14	105 27	150 34	148 163	3 221	5 365	7 563	16 545	29								
Received by transfer	9	14	...	1	11	172	...						
Total	7 227	13 215	15 208	20 197	20 235	...	31	46	44	34	...	27 21	122 27	177 33	195 49	197 54	203 531	5 840	9 929	21 1066	36 1237	44								
Affirmed	1 46	...	33	18	2 11	1 20	4	2	1	3	...	5 6	27 10	16 3	15 6	28 14	19 179	...	258	2 213	5 305	5 315	3							
Modified	6	7	2 2	9	2	2	3	1	5	6 4	1 34	...	40	...	34	...	51	...	42	
Reversed	27	17	14	2 9	9	...	4	...	2	2	...	1 1	10 2	11 1	8 4	9	11 34	...	69	...	41	...	53	2 55	3					
Remanded	29	1 32	15 1	2	15	...	10	6	8	3	...	2 2	10 1	40	16	7 4	5 42	...	60	...	51	...	66	...	100	1				
Dismissed on default	...	5	6	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	1 4	1	10	...	21	...	9	...	23	...	34	
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	1	...	1	11	...	25	...	18	...	23	...	40	
Otherwise disposed of	2	168
Total	1 109	1 95	1 53	6 25	3 56	...	18	10	11	8	...	10 9	50 13	72 6	45 15	49 36	36 310	...	475	2 366	5 521	7 754	7							
Depending 31st December	6 118	12 12	11 135	14 172	17 179	...	13	36	33	26	...	17 12	72 14	105 27	150 34	118 18	167 221	5 365	7 563	16 545	20 520	483	37							

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	SCUDDER AMBENS.					MOONSHIFFS.					JAGHEERDARS.					PUNCHAYETS.					REVENUE COURTS.				
	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Regular.	10538	13610	11788	9275	11511	50080	53088	57345	54246	61108	60	224	156	183	147	37	53	46	46	92	...	...	...	...	...
Suits appealable .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appealed	686	708	755	678	747	2924	3212	3200	3311	2923	2	7	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals depending on 1st January	310	273	312	667	770	1230	1063	1740	2345	2468	1	...	5	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received by transfer	73	102	125	273	554	814	742	1825	2158	2093	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10639	1083	1222	1613	2071	4970	5017	7065	7844	7394	3	7	16	13	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affirmed	373	322	201	204	317	1496	1258	1340	1495	1131	1	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modified	57	70	51	64	43	282	216	355	328	176	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reversed	128	97	63	105	110	557	438	525	608	455	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remanded	128	116	78	74	125	630	639	549	578	460	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default	24	14	24	19	25	39	34	51	62	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	16	19	13	25	34	97	63	60	97	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of	99	103	125	282	545	888	741	1532	2148	1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	825	741	555	843	1199	3889	3359	4720	5376	4313	3	2	8	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depending 31st December	244	342	687	770	872	981	1628	2345	2468	3079	...	5	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1854	1855
Connected with Land Rent.. .. .	136	115
Otherwise connected with Land	2231	2217
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	90380	102903
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	215	252
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1614	1444
Total	94576	106931

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
77714	29217

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1851			1852			1853			1854			1855		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dowanny Adawlut	1	3	29	1	7	7	1	8	28	1	5	17	2	6	3
District and City Judges .. ..	..	5	13	..	7	29	..	9	17	1	5	16	1	1	10
Subordinate and Additional Judges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	3	8	1
Assistant Judges	1	3	7	..	9	18	..	10	11	1	1	25	1	6	13
Principal Sudder Amoenas .. ..	..	2	18	..	2	20	..	3	17	..	3	23	..	3	15
Sudder Amoenas .. ..	..	2	24	..	3	4	..	2	25	..	4	9	..	4	12
Moonsiffs .. ..	..	4	2	..	3	10	..	5	29	..	6	4	..	7	5

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Before Sudder Adawlut	668328	3382312	604511	713210	676559
Before other Courts, Original	2215678	3144804	3829620	3915644	4372378
Ditto ditto Appeals	505270	1385645	3393501	3852067	1387553
Total	3389276	7912761	7827632	8480921	6436490

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1851				1852				1853				1854				1855			
	No.		Amount.		No.		Amount.		No.		Amount.		No.		Amount.		No.		Amount.	
At the instance of Individuals.....	1125	Rs. 86659	A. 1	P. 3	990	Rs. 70374	A. 14	P. 8	1034	Rs. 66629	A. 0	P. 6	784	Rs. 54354	A. 13	P. 6	780	Rs. 62744	A. 11	P. 4
At the instance of Government .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9694	7	9	..	..	..	..	6	1076	13	9
Total Number in Jail ..	1125	86659	1	3	990	70374	14	8	1038	76323	8	3	784	54354	13	6	786	63821	9	1

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1851.	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January .. .. .	..	...	...	...	...
Instituted during the year	6	2	5	6	4
Total	6	2	5	6	4
Decided on merits.. .. .	6	2	5	6	4
Dismissed on default .. .. .	..	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn .. .. .	..	...	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of .. .. .	..	...	...	...	...
Total	6	2	5	6	4
Depending 31st December .. ..	..	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	93	91	163	137	60
Instituted during the year	260	540	341	188	253
Received by transfer	2	19	2	7	7
Total.. ..	355	662	506	332	320
Decided on merits	144	341	228	144	157
Dismissed on default	24	29	8	9	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	41	125	69	54	53
Otherwise disposed of	52	4	64	66	.....
Total.. ..	261	499	369	272	224
Depending 31st December	94	163	137	60	96

No. 3.—MOONSIFFS.

				1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January .. ..	..	..	..	709	1008	..	..	..
Instituted during the year .. ..	..	..	..	1739	1886	..	..	..
Received by transfer .. ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	2451	2895	..	..	..
Decided on merits .. ..	..	..	..	1092	1284	..	..	..
Dismissed on default .. ..	..	..	..	36	24	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .. ..	..	..	..	314	313	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	1443	1624	..	..	..
Depending 31st December .. ..	..	..	..	1008	1271	..	..	..

A.—In consequence of the abolition of the Colaba Agency, these Suits were transferred to the Tanna Adawlut, and are accounted for in Statement No. 3 of the Adawlut Civil Courts.

No. 4.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

				1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January .. ..	..	..	..	3	12	16	24	26
Instituted during the year .. ..	..	..	..	18	19	24	17	13
Received by transfer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	21	31	40	41	39
Decided on merits .. ..	..	..	..	8	12	11	12	3
Dismissed on default .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1
Adjusted or withdrawn .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1
Otherwise disposed of .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	9	15	16	15	5
Depending 31st December .. ..	..	..	..	12	16	24	26	34

No. 5.—AGENTS.

				1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
				Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ... ..	...	...	...	19	59	24	77	3	11	10	5	11	5
Instituted during the year ... ..	...	...	...	32	139	18	147	11	7	9	5	6	4
Received by transfer ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	52	198	47	224	14	18	19	10	17	10
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ... ..	...	...	...	14	25	15	29	4	3	2	1	4	2
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ... ..	...	...	...	5	83	6	56	...	1	2	3	...	5
Remanded ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	2
Dismissed on default ... ..	...	...	...	4	5	6	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Otherwise disposed of ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	28	121	32	101	4	13	8	5	4	9
Depending 31st December ... ..	...	...	...	24	77	15	123	10	5	11	5	13	1

A.—These do not include the Suits and Appeals depending on the file of the late Agent of Colaba on the 31st December 1852, which have been transferred, owing to the Office of the Agent at Colaba having been abolished, to the files of the Tanna Adawlut.

No. 6.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

				1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
				Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	17	9	15	2	14	6	11	8	7	8
Admitted during the year	..	..	..	6	1	4	5	..	2	..	1	3	..
Total	..	..	..	23	10	19	7	14	8	11	9	10	8
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	3	..	3	..	1	1
Amended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Reversed	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Remanded	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	8	8	5	1	3	..	4	1	1	3
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	15	2	14	6	11	8	7	8	9	5

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

				1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	..	..	..	824	1138	1182	171	97
Instituted during the year	..	..	..	2055	2474	381	220	276
Received by transfer	..	..	..	6	25	2	7	7
Total	..	..	..	2885	3637	565	398	380
Decided on merits	..	..	..	1269	1660	248	166	168
Dismissed on default	..	..	..	65	61	10	14	15
Adjusted or withdrawn	..	..	..	357	443	72	56	54
Otherwise disposed of	..	..	..	58	8	64	65	..
Depending 31st December	..	..	..	1138	1465	171	97	143
Decided by European Judges	..	..	..	34	46	20	23	9
Ditto Native ditto	..	..	..	1651	2116	305	207	224
Ditto Panchayets	..	..	..	6	2	5	6	4
Total decided	..	..	..	1691	2164	330	236	237

A.—These do not include the number of Original Suits on the files of the late Colaba Agency, which are transferred to the files of the Tanna Adawlut.

No. 8.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	● AGENTS.						ASSISTANT AGENTS.						MOONSHIFFS.						JAGHERDARS.						PUNCHAYATS.						
	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	
Suits Appealable	19	108	21	85	4	4	4	4	4	7	6	12	11	12	3	1092	1284	..	..	84	117	228	144	147	6	2	5	6	4	..	
Appealed	6	1	4	5	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	3	2	122	124	..	..	17	20	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending on 1st January.. .. .	17	9	15	2	14	6	11	8	7	8	4	..	1	1	3	44	73	..	..	11	4	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
● Total	23	10	19	7	14	8	11	9	10	8	4	3	2	4	5	106	197	..	..	28	24	16	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Affirmed	3	5	2	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	3	72	45	..	..	9	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	13	..	..	3	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	6	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default.. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	6	6	1	3	..	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	5	93	83	..	..	24	14	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	15	2	14	6	11	8	7	8	9	5	..	1	1	3	..	73	112	..	..	4	10	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 9.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Connected with Land Rent	26	49	..	..	3
(Otherwise connected with Land	96	97	4	2	3
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ..	1561	2007	326	234	231
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ..	8	11	..	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1691	2164	330	236	237

No. 10.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
173	64

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1851			1852			1853			1854			1855		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut... ..	1	2	7	2	6	17	3	2	19	2	9	5	2	10	6
Agents
Assistant Agent
Moonsiffs
Jaghoordars

No. 12.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Before Sudder Adawlut	34735	29514	27431	25054	42502
Before other Courts, Original	88177	106875	728977	559691	429268
Ditto ditto Appeals	3567	5531	143	2739	72
Total	126479	141920	756551	567484	171842

No. 13.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
At the instance of Individuals ...	3	128 13 8	5	214 14 2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
At the instance of Government...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total Number in Jail..	3	128 13 8	5	214 14 2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year	1	..	..
Total	1	..	..
Decided on merits..	1	..	..
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of
Total	1	..	..
Depending 31st December

No. 2.—MAMLUKDARS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	345	325	421	423	376
Instituted during the year	1486	1410	1343	1410	1613
Received by transfer	26	31	47	136	66
Total	1857	1766	1811	1969	2055
Decided on merits.. ..	813	771	862	970	967
Dismissed on default	300	179	184	178	202
Adjusted or withdrawn	392	382	287	408	487
Otherwise disposed of	27	13	55	37	12
Total	1532	1345	1388	1593	1668
Depending 31st December	325	421	423	376	387

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	2	..	..	1	1
Instituted during the year .. ..	..	..	2	1	..
Received by transfer .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	2	..	4	2	1
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1	..	2	1	..
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default .. ..	..	..	1	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	1	..	..	..	1
Total	2	..	3	1	1
Depending 31st December .. ..	..	..	1	1	..

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Depending 1st January	4	92	2	151	4	104	4	162	4	198
Instituted during the year ... ..	...	162	3	116	2	147	...	244	1	190
Received by transfer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	4	254	5	270	6	251	4	409	5	391
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1	18	...	40	1	10	...	65	...	55
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	63	...	95	...	44	...	113	...	94
Remanded ... ..	...	6	...	14	...	13	...	22	...	19
Dismissed on default ... ..	...	10	...	7	...	11	...	7	...	15
Adjusted or withdrawn ... ..	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	4
Otherwise disposed of ... ..	...	...	1	9	1	4	...	2	...	4
Total	2	100	1	166	2	89	...	211	...	191
Depending 31st December	2	154	4	104	4	162	4	198	5	200

NOTE.—This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collectors of Nassick and Colaba.

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANNY ADALUT.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January....	3	1	4	1	4	5	3	9	2	8
Admitted during the year..	1	2	...	5	...	5	2	6	...	4
Total	4	3	4	6	4	10	5	15	2	12
Dismissed on default .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confirmed .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	1
Amended .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reversed .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Remanded .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
. Total.....	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	7	...	2
Depending 31st December...	4	1	4	5	3	9	2	8	2	10

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Depending 1st January	351	327	425	428	381
Instituted during the year	1486	1413	1348	1411	1614
Received by transfer	26	31	40	136	60
Total	1863	1771	1822	1975	2061
Decided on merits	816	771	866	971	967
Dismissed on default	300	179	185	178	202
Adjusted or withdrawn	392	382	287	408	487
Otherwise disposed of	28	14	56	37	13
Depending 31st December	327	425	428	381	392
Decided by European Judges	3	...	4	1	1
Ditto Native ditto	1505	1332	1333	1566	1668
Ditto Panchayets .....	...	...	1	...	...
Total decided.....	1608	1332	1338	1567	1660

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Connected with Land Rent	1426	1246	1274	1349	1567
Otherwise connected with Land	82	86	64	167	102
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	...
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1508	1332	1338	1537	1609

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
1145	524

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1851			1852			1853			1854			1855		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	2	17	...	3	11	1	9	3	2	5	26	3	1	18
Collectors	1	...	24	...	11	24	...	7	22	...	8	28	...	11	...
Assistant Collectors ....	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	7	20	...	3	24
Mamlutdars .....	...	3	5	...	5	20	...	5	4	...	4	25	...	4	24

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Before Sudder Adawlut	2327	2501	1830	801	756
Before other Courts, Original	11225	14872	14769	15660	21300
Ditto ditto, Appeals	8872	8146	5189	7631	7320
Total	22424	23519	21788	24092	29436

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1851		1852		1853		1854		1855	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
At the instance of Individuals	11	621 11 6	14	325 6 1	18	798 11 7	19	365 9 6	17	397 0 9
At the instance of Government	2	824 8 4	37	5201 9 5	...	...	...	...	14	347 7 11
Total number in Jail	13	1446 3 10	51	5526 15 6	18	798 11 7	19	365 9 6	31	744 8 8

Statement showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts under this Presidency, during the Year 1855, and what was the proportion of Business disposed of by each.

Business disposed of by each.

NAMES OF ZILLARS	Names of the European Officers	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.						REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
AHMEDABAD	C. Walter, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge.	{ 1st to 28th January 1855.	..	..	..	139	517	
	H. Newton, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	29th January to 10th March 1855.	16	..	1	212	906		
	C. Walter, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge.	{ 11th to 22nd March 1855.	..	..	..	109	260	
	H. Newton, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge	23rd March to 24th December 1855.	85	..	* 112	1617	5829		
	C. Walter, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge.	{ 25th to 31st December 1855.	..	..	..	43	83	
	H. B. Lockett, Esq.	Officiating Joint Judge and Session Judge	1st June to 31st December 1855.	1	..	109	5	73		
	C. Walter, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	1st January to 31st December 1855.	63	7	* 177	173	2055	(A.—Besides these, other 5 Criminal Cases were decided by the Acting Session Judge at Broach. B.—These include 8 Criminal Cases received for confirmation from Broach, and 18 Appeals against Assistant Session Judge's decisions. C.—These include 31 Applications for Certificates, and 75 to sue or defend Suits as Paupers. D.—These include 1 Criminal Case received for confirmation from Broach, and 6 Appeals against the Assistant Session Judge's decisions. E.—These include 7 Applications for Certificates.)	
SURAT	H. Hubbert, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	{ 329 days, from 1st January to 1st March 1855, from 22nd April to 11th May, from 17th May to 16th November, and from 22nd November to 31st December 1855.	A 40	2	* 265	B 1657	C 6025		
	F. Lloyd, Esq.	Ditto	35 days, from 18th March to 21st April 1855.	3	..	* 27	D 202	E 683		
	R. F. Mackier, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	94 days, from 13th January to 16th April 1855	8	* 1	* 78	10	992		
	E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.	2nd Assistant Collector in Charge Adaw-lut.	5 days, from 12th to 16th May 1855.	..	..	..	15	46	
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	3rd Assistant Collector in Charge Adaw-lut.	5 days, from 17th to 21st November 1855.	..	..	..	9	50	
		Carried over		..	..	..	..	..

The figures marked thus * do not include Suits and Appeals "otherwise disposed of."

Statement showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts under this Presidency, during the Year 1855, and what was the proportion of Business disposed of by each.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF ZILLAH OFFICERS.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHOACH	R. F. Macfar, Esq. ..	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Charge D. S. ..	Brought forward	<p>Besides the Criminal Cases noted in column 5, there were 5 Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge Mr. Hobbert.</p> <p>No Judge from 15th March to 2nd April 1855.</p> <p>Mr. Harrison was on leave from 1st to 5th August.</p> <p>Mr. Cameron was on leave from 1st to 31st October, and again from 24th to 31st December on sick leave.</p>
	R. S. Bagshaw, Esq. ..	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. ..	From 1st to 8th January 1855, and from 18th April to 31st December 1855. ..	21	2	158	819	2777	
	E. L. Jenkins, Esq. ..	Collector and Magistrate in Charge. ..	From 9th January to 12th April 1855. ..	3	..	41	296	1016	
	R. Kays, Esq. ..	Judge and Session Judge. ..	From 13th to 17th April 1855 ..	..	..	..	13	62
TARNA	C. M. Harrison, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	1st January to 14th March 1855. ..	13	..	32	402	2490	<p>Mr. Harrison was on leave from 1st to 5th August.</p> <p>Mr. Cameron was on leave from 1st to 31st October, and again from 24th to 31st December on sick leave.</p>
	C. H. Cameron, Esq. ..	Assistant Judge and Session Judge. ..	4th April to 31st December 1855. ..	23	2	109	1317	6517	
	H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esq. ..	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. ..	1st January to 31st December 1855. ..	53	1	185	1745	6147	
	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. ..	Judge and Session Judge. ..	From 1st January to 31st December 1855 ..	70	..	185	1029	8491	
POONA	R. Kays, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	From 1st to 8th January, and from 24th to 31st March 1855. ..	8	..	25	37	265	<p>In addition to this the Session Judge reviewed upon Petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail, 8 Cases, which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and Assistant Magistrate, Esq., and 3 referred for Consideration by the Assistant Session Judge.</p>
	R. White, Esq. ..	Assistant Judge and Session Judge. ..	From 27th March to 31st December 1855 ..	64	1	216	1273	7241	
	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq. ..	Agent ..	From 1st January to 28th September 1855. ..	16	1	111	562	8420	
	R. Kays, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	2 months and 2 days. ..	..	..	..	..	535
SINGAPORE	R. White, Esq. ..	Assistant Agent. ..	9 ditto	1	6	..	2605	<p>In addition to this the Session Judge reviewed upon Petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail, 8 Cases, which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and Assistant Magistrate, Esq., and 3 referred for Consideration by the Assistant Session Judge.</p>
	C. M. Harrison, Esq. ..	Judge and Session Judge. ..	8 ditto ..	..	2	..	..	129
	T. A. Compton, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	From 1st January to 28th February 1855. ..	10	..	84	443	1561	
	J. W. Woodcock, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	From 19th May to 31st December 1855. ..	93	..	17	2963	5216	
ARMEDFOUR...	J. W. Woodcock, Esq. ..	Ditto ..	1 year. ..	64	17	92	1246	6679	

	Honorable G. A. Hobart	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge	Ditto.	35	1	311	1333	5923	<p>(In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of in this Return, 19 Cases tried by the Magistrate were reviewed. Orders in the English Department and outward English letters, &c. and miscellaneous orders on the Criminal side 374, and on the Civil side 1,394, issued by the Officers who were in charge of the Adawlat, are not entered in the amount of miscellaneous business.</p> <p>P.—These include 4 Appeals remanded from the Court of Sudder Dewansee Adawlat.</p> <p>Q.—This includes 36 Cases appealed to the Session Judge, and 1 Case called for on Warrant of a Prisoner.</p> <p>R.—This includes 39 inquiries into Petitions of persons claiming to sue or defend as Paupers, and 11 Cases of persons claiming to be declared Heirs or Executors of persons deceased.</p>
KHARDESE	..	A. S. J. Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	66	3	266	1496	6774	
			From 11th January to 31st December 1855 ..						
DHARWAR	..	A. W. Jones, Esq.	Ditto ditto.	138	3	279	Q 5711	R 10493	
			11 months and 19 days.						
		R. H. Pinber, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	53	..	290	83	1454	
BELGAUM	..	W. W. Bell, Esq.	Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.	..	3	5	..	5	
			From 16th January to 31st December 1855...						
			Total	974	60	3186	22984	101660	

The figures marked thus * do not include Suits and Appeals "otherwise disposed of."

(Signed) M. A. COXON,
Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, 31st March 1856.

Appendix B.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CRIME, AND RESULT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1855.

No. 1.

Table showing the number of persons apprehended and the class of Crimes with which they were charged.

No. 1. Offences against the person.	No. 2. Offences against prop- erty commit- ted with vio- lence.	No. 3. Offences against prop- erty commit- ted without violence.	No. 4. Malicious of- fences against property.	No. 5. Forgery and offences against the Currency.	No. 6. Miscella- neous.	Total.
27317	937	15259	888	223	14053	58677

No. 2.

Table showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial and the result of the proceedings.

Offenders appre- hended, &c.	Convicted and sentenced to					Acquitted.	Found insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Fine, Flog- ging, &c.	Imprison- ment.	Transpor- tation.	Death.	Total.					
58677	33203	8045	63	19	41333	17341	3	3	17347	58677

No. 3.

Table showing the average duration of Cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commit- ment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Re- ference to Sentence.	Total from Appre- hension.
<i>Days.</i> 28	<i>Days.</i> 38	<i>Days.</i> 25	<i>Days.</i> 14	<i>Days.</i> 105

No. 4.

Table showing the average number of Prisoners in Jails and on the Roads and the number of deaths in each Class.

							Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
In Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3456	131	3.79
On Roads..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	..	..

RETURNS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1855.

THE following Statements, Nos. 1 to 5, embody the results of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1855, as contrasted with the three preceding years :—

No. 1.

	Offenders apprehended.	CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO					Acquitted.	Found insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Fine, Flogging, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.					
1852	50002	25103	7990	52	19	38164	16829	4	5	16838	50002
1853	55513	27566	7029	89	21	34705	20805	3	0	20808	55513
1854	57056	28157	8307	53	20	36537	20508	2	9	20519	57056
1855	58677	33203	8045	63	19	41330	17341	3	3	17347	58677

The above Statement shows not only an increase in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the past year, as compared with 1854, but a gradual increase of apprehensions since 1852. This result, it will be seen, is confined, however, to persons accused of trivial offences, the convictions to severe punishment for grave offences being close upon those of the previous year :—

No. 2.

	1852	1853	1854	1855
Apprehended and brought to trial	50002	55513	57056	58677
Apprehended but discharged without trial	21374	16875	13220	9263

This Statement shows the total number of persons apprehended and the number discharged *without trial* in each of the past four years, compared with the number apprehended and brought to trial, and it will be observed that the number discharged without trial has decreased very materially since 1852, the past year showing the greatest decrease :—

No. 3.

	1852	1853	1854	1855
Village Police .....	....	....	....	....
District Police	438	747	538	290
Deputy Magistrates	110	136	107	64
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	294	246	137	91
Sessions Judges	216	201	281	205
Sudder Adawlut	101	36	70	58
Total	1154	1366	1136	708

The foregoing Statement shows the number of cases remaining for trial on the 31st day of December of each year, from 1852. The result is highly satisfactory, for while the number of cases brought to trial has gradually increased from 1852, as exhibited in the two previous Statements, the arrears have gradually diminished; the decrease, it will be observed, being at a greater ratio, than the increase in cases brought to trial, the largest decrease having occurred in the past year. There is also a marked diminution, in the past year, in the average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, as shown by the following Statement :—

No. 4.

	1852	1853	1854	1855
From apprehension to final Sentence	Days. 114	Days. 156	Days. 118	Days. 105

The following Statement shows a decrease in the per-centage of deaths among the prisoners in 1855, as compared with the deaths of 1854 :—

No. 5.

		Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Per Centage.
1854.....	{ In Jails	3714	170	4.57
	{ On Roads	213	6	2.81
1855.....	{ In Jails	3456	131	3.79
	{ On Roads	185	....	....

In Numbers 4, 5 and 6 of the *Returns*, the persons "*discharged on security*" are entered among the cases marked "*otherwise disposed of*" in contra-distinction to the "*convicted*" cases, but at the same time they are inserted in the Statement No. 10 of "*Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts.*" The Bombay Government has brought this to the notice of the Sudder Adawlut, remarking that, if the "*otherwise disposed of*" cases cannot be classed among the "*convicted*" cases, it is irregular and anomalous to class them among the "*Sentenced,*" as sentence follows conviction and where there has been no conviction, no sentence could have been awarded.

These Returns will have been forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Government of Bombay; they do not call for any notice from this Government.

REPORT OF CRIME AND RESULT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

No. 83Q OF 1856.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut,
14th April 1856.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department.

SIR,

Present :
W. E. Freer, }
W. H. Harrison, } Esquires.
M. A. Coxon, }

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Judges of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, to submit, to be laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 to 13,* prepared in conformity with the Forms transmitted with Mr. Secretary Lumeden's letter No. 7459, dated 30th September 1852, showing the Result of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1855, contrasted with the four previous years.

2. The Judges also direct me to submit an Abstract Statement of the number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, together with the usual Jail Hospital Return.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

H. L. ANDERSON, Esquire.

* Forms Nos. 8 and 9, being inapplicable to this Presidency, are omitted.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Summoned during the year	2286	2430	2090	2854	2424
Total	2286	2430	2090	2854	2424
Discharged without trial	840	1023	788	941	773
Acquitted after investigation	349	354	377	610	441
Convicted and punished	1097	1053	925	1303	1210
Under trial on 31st December ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2286	2430	2090	2854	2424

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January	264	340	A 236	B 788	538
Summoned during the year	68912	67771	70165	66441	63427
Total	70076	68111	70601	67229	63965
Discharged without trial	15252	15348	13219	10153	6664
Acquitted after investigation	14487	13071	16877	15876	13344
Convicted and punished	26284	26557	27543	28538	C 33055
Referred to higher Courts	13713	12702	12215	12124	10612
Under trial on 31st December	340	433	747	538	290

A & B.—These include the number transferred (3 and 41) by the Magistrate of Sholapore, from the balance on his File on the 1st January 1853 and 1st January 1854, to the District Police for disposal.

C.—These include 489 discharged on Security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January
Referred during the year
Total
Discharged without trial
Acquitted
Convicted
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	5	6	2	7
Otherwise disposed of
Under trial on 31st December

NOTE.—Under the Bombay Code, the Native Judges and Law Officers having no Criminal Jurisdiction, the number shown in this Statement refers to Cases of Perjury committed before the former class of Officers in Civil Suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their Courts to the Sessions, under Section XXXIV. Regulation IV. of 1827, and the interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January	A 120	B 187	C 103
Apprehended or referred during the year	1998	5372	5865	5828
Total	1998	5492	5502	5931
Discharged without trial	389	811	678	393
Acquitted	393	1435	1541	1316
Convicted	764	2281	2358	3365
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	254	479	519	650
Otherwise disposed of	88	350	299	D 143
Under trial on 31st December	110	136	107	64

A.—These include 10 persons transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapore from the arrears on his File, on the 1st January 1853, to the File of his Deputy.

B.—These include 1 person transferred by the Magistrate of Tanna from the arrears of his Assistant's File, on the 1st January 1854, to the File of his Deputy.

C.—These include 2 persons transferred from the File of the Magistrate of Tanna, and exclude 6 transferred to the File of the Magistrate of Sholapore. (Vide note C to Statement No. 5.)

D.—141 of these are discharged on Security, and 2 died before trial.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January	625	414	A 281	B 204	C 141
Apprehended during the year	103	206	99	636	530
Received by transfer	13713	10748	7498	6866	5949
Total	14441	11368	7868	7706	6620
Discharged without trial	4036	3588	2047	1440	1433
Acquitted	2590	2310	1436	1716	1311
Committed to Session Judges, &c.	6522	4732	3459	3098	3526
Otherwise disposed of	879	444	680	415	D 259
Under trial on 31st December	414	A 294	246	127	91

A.—The difference between these figures is accounted for by the transfer of 3 persons to the District Police Officers, and 10 to the Deputy Magistrates, by the Magistrate of Sholapore. (Vide Notes B and A to Statements Nos. 2 and 4.)

B.—41 transferred to the District Police Officer of Sholapore, and 1 to the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, are not included in this number. (Vide Note B to Statements Nos. 2 and 4.)

C.—These include 6 transferred by the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapore, and exclude 2 transferred to the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna. (Vide Note C to Statement No. 4.)

D.—Of these 241 are discharged on Security, 1 dismissed from Office, 3 died, 4 escaped, 3 admitted as Queen's Evidence, and 7 transferred to Baroda, the offence having been committed in His Highness the Gekwar's territories, and the parties being his subjects.

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January	163	221	216	201	281
Committed during the year	2106	1740	1572	1923	2066
Received by transfer .....	...	...	...	1	...
Total	2269	1961	1788	2125	2347
Discharged without trial	52	26	10	8	...
Acquitted	670	655	621	740	894
Convicted	1018	814	748	917	1043
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court..	253	170	170	142	184
Otherwise disposed of	55	80	38	37	A 22
Under trial on 31st December	221	216	201	281	B 205

A.—16 discharged on Security, 1 escaped, and 5 admitted as Queen's Evidence.

B.—Against one of these Prisoners there were two Cases, in one of which he was convicted and sentenced; the other, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Senior Assistant Session Judge of Rutnagherry, has been laid over for the first Sessions for 1856. This Prisoner, therefore, appears in two places, once among the convicted, and once among those remaining for trial.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUZDAREE ADWLUT.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Under trial on 1st January	43	73	101	36	73
Committed or referred during the year ...	253	170	170	142	184
Proceedings called for	355	285	375	417	486
Total.....	651	528	646	595	743
Released unconditionally	123	129	147	114	A 192
Ditto on Security	7	..	...	8	...
Convicted.....	445	295	462	399	B 493
Otherwise disposed of	3	3	1	1	...
Depending on 31st December	73	101	36	73	58

A.—Of these, 35 are from Cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13, under Column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these, 144 are from Cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13, as "Convicted."

[Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted, as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.]

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1855.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Ditto above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months.	Ditto above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Ditto above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Ditto above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Ditto above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Ditto above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Ditto above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Ditto above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Ditto above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Ditto above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Ditto above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Ditto above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Ditto above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Ditto above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Ditto above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Ditto above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Ditto above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Ditto above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.....	..	..	3	..	1	9	1	9	5	10	8	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	63	19
Session Judges	16	..	69	1	28	162	185	260	152	67	32	36	48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	241	1	767	26	261	878	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Magistrates ..	141	..	2175	77	270	690	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Police	489	..	28744	..	3820	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Police .....	..	..	453	..	757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	887	1	32211	104	5137	1741	524	269	157	69	42	41	54	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	63	19

**No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE
ADAWLUT.**

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1851 ..	108	35	21	20	184
1852 ..	40	30	20	24	114
1853 ..	53	61	20	22	156
1854 ..	47	38	19	14	118
1855 ..	28	38	25	14	105

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Imprisonment for life (with Labour in Irons)	194	247	211	172	232
Ditto above 14 years .. ..	..	15	12	12	28
Ditto from 10 to 14 years. ..	213	210	183	167	189
Ditto from 7 to 10 years ..	581	459	437	400	355
Ditto for less than 7 years ..	2405	2172	1998	2035	2229
Ditto without Labour	414	350	377	329	364
Total on 31st December	3807	3453	3218	3115	3397
Deaths in the year	244	144	107	176	137

NO. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPEARED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1855, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CLASSES.	Total number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																				Total.	Death.	Transportation.	For Life.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 9 Months.	Plugged, fined, or discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Murder	344	10	2	4	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Offences against the Person.

No. 1.

(xxxii)

[illegible]

Offences against Property, committed with Violence.

Offences against Property, committed without Violence.

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1855, AND THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.—(Continued.)

CLASS.	OFFENCES.	CONVICTED.																				Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
		Total number of Offenders.	Flogged, fined, or discharged on security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.
No. 4. Malicious Offences against property.	Arson	252	20	9	12	6	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	192
	Attempt at ditto	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Attack and plundering house, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Killing and maiming other persons, cattle Damaging crops, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	388	306	73	16	6	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	..	474
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	143	..	8	4	8	9	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Counterfeiting coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Having in possession counterfeit coin	77	49	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	223	49	10	4	9	10	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
No. 6. Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	22	2	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Riot, sedition, &c.	180	30	48	16	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Felonies not included in above denomination	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Misdemeanors ditto	170	28	24	1	8	5	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other offences, not included in above	2772	2107	172	9	13	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	10885	7141	935	26	17	6	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	14053	9332	1182	53	47	14	6	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A.—One died before trial.

B.—Two died before trial.

(Signed) M. A. COXON,
Registrar.

Bombay: Sudder Fowjehare Adawlat, 14th April 1856.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners, during the Year 1855, and of the Orders passed thereon.

Cases referred for Consideration.										Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal, shown in Columns 31 to 36.										Cases referred on a difference of opinion between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, & by the Magistrate to extend the period of imprisonment in Cases in which Prisoners have failed to give Security for good conduct.										Referred by the Judicial Commissioners.										Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates.										Of the 767 Trials decided during the Year 1855.										Cases referred under the Regulations called for on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals.										Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.										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GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Returns of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails under the Presidency of Bombay, for the Year 1855.

Average No. of Prisoners, 3,456.		DISEASES.																						Average daily Number of Sick for the Year.		
		Apoplexy.	Beriberi.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Fever.				Inflammation of Viscera.				Pulmonary Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Small pox.	Venereal Diseases.	Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.		Other Complaints.	Total.
								Ephemeral.	Continued.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Hepatic Diseases.	Abdominal.	Cephalic.	Thoracic.											
Remained 31st December 1854	1	..	..	22	..	314	7	..	..	46	1	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	41	168
Admitted since	..	..	23	428	..	314	161	..	..	1423	33	22	95	27	43	10	105	204	3	70	174	58	215	1058
Discharged	..	12	10	410	..	13	161	..	..	1423	30	23	93	31	39	8	84	201	3	75	174	54	202	1036
Died	..	13	36	1	..	13	..	..	..	9	9	1	1	..	1	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remained 31st December 1855	14	2	5	..	1	37	1	1	3	3	8	5	1	6	5	6	10	30	144	

* These do not include 6 prisoners who died in the Jail at Mahabeshwur.

GENERAL RESULTS for 1855 of Sick of the Prisoners in Jails.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of Prisoners	136.747
Ditto of deaths to the number of Prisoners	3.790
Ditto of deaths to the number of Prisoners, excluding deaths from Cholera	3.414
Ditto of deaths to the total Sick treated	2.076
Ditto of deaths to the total Sick treated, excluding Cholera	2.422
Ditto of the average number of Prisoners to the average daily number of Sick for the Year	4.087

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Returns of Sick of the Gangs of Convicts employed on the Roads at a distance from Jails under the Presidency of Bombay for the Year 1855.

Average No. of Prisoners, 186.	Remained 31st De- cember 1854	Admitted since	Discharged	Died	Remained 31st De- cember 1855	DISEASES.																	Average daily Number of Sick for the Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
						Apoplexy.	Beriberi.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Dropsy.	Dysentery.	Fever.				Inflammation of Viscera.				Pulmonary Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Small pox.		Venereal Diseases.	Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Complaints.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
												Epi- demi- cal.	Continued.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Hepatic Diseases	Abdominal.	Cephalic.	Thoracic.												Insanity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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GENERAL RESULTS for 1855 of Sick of the Gangs of Convicts employed on the Roads at a distance from Jails.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of Prisoners	208.649
Ditto of deaths to the number of Prisoners	..
Ditto of deaths to the number of Prisoners, excluding deaths from Cholera	..
Ditto of deaths to the total Sick treated	..
Ditto of deaths to the total Sick treated, excluding Cholera	..
Ditto of the average number of Prisoners to the average daily number of Sick for the Year	4.864

	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Deaths.
Ahmedabad	488	48
Kaira	87	1
Burnt	103	14
Broach	88	10
Tanna	539	20
Ratnagerry	225	8
Poona	235	6
Sholapore	280	13
Ahmednuggur	340	8
Nasick	31	
Khandeish	231	5
Dharwar	611	12
Belgaum Subsidiary Jail	44	3
Konkan ditto ditto	186	
Total	2,661	A 221

A.—These do not include 6 prisoners who died in the Jail at Mahabaleshwar.

(Signed) M. A. COXON,

Registrar.

Bombay; Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 14th A, ril 1886.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT showing Details connected with the Revenue of the several Collectorates under the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1854-55.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.			LAND REVENUE NOT COLLECTED BY GOVERNMENT.			GOVERNMENT SAYER REVENUE.				Abkaree and other Miscellaneous Sayer Revenues not collected by Government.		Total of Government Land and Sayer Revenues, i. e. Total of Columns 6 and 14.		Total of alienated Land and Sayer Revenues, i. e. Total of Columns 10 and 16.	
		Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Government Land Revenue, exclusive of Remissions.	Villages and Lands, the Revenue of which is alienated.	Official Rent-free Lands of Village and District Officers.	Shares of Revenue collected by the Sharees direct.	Total.	Abkaree.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous Items of Sayer Revenue.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Bombay (including Colaba)	46	0	46	73322	3000	0	0	3000	80447	9118	460	96025	0	163347	3000	
	Ahmedabad Collectorate	877	62	1039	135326	721547	68065	3698	794490	19862	92016	14096	129404	0	1414271	794460	
	Kaira	533	25	558	1521685	745089	67717	0	812406	19862	46263	8380	67777	497	1365472	813903	
	Broach	406	14	420	1620880	491535	156317	0	1526820	25410	45683	5728	70921	0	1697701	620522	
	Surat	807	49	857	1710717	323072	132678	0	484750	136221	60131	50855	259467	1917	1974751	489667	
	Khandeish	3440	183	3623	2053181	175306	321318	1308	496336	71726	53756	31081	156683	0	2213041	496339	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Tanna	3222	236	3458	1608231	170535	38249	0	208304	279278	57657	56156	333961	12557	2401322	221361	
	Poona Collectorate	947	217	1164	815166	177264	102348	104999	334557	13844	63486	29379	106709	105	921815	334702	
	Ahmednuggur	1854	424	2278	1419187	532501	164181	157405	803757	10337	80255	13181	112773	0	1531956	803757	
	Sholapur	620	106	726	622152	118403	151104	58233	325740	16722	24885	28764	70171	346	992523	325086	
	Rutnagere	1279	62	1341	633585	28262	6792	36062	81116	2210	21804	19601	63625	28	757210	81144	
	Belgaum	1301	403	1704	1251712	355982	694654	36330	118463	72560	20506	14854	117136	2264	1368842	1046120	
Total	Dharwar	1370	176	1546	1375225	234571	253038	16098	522901	103041	29863	14329	144926	0	1523531	523007	
	Sattara	1180	493	1673	1344948	545880	473770	182157	1201777	14729	38072	118301	171062	28404	1518960	1290181	
Total		18136	2182	20318	17716504	4667679	2031050	647525	7949261	878534	658255	412985	1950054	46118	19995586	7985379	

STATEMENT showing Details connected with the Area, Population, &c., of the several Collectorates under the Bombay Presidency.

COLLECTORATES.	Area.	Population according to the Census of 1851.*	Number of Souls to each Square Mile.	Government Land and Sayer Revenues for the Land Revenue Year 1854-55.	Land and Sayer Revenues on each Square Mile.	Revenue on each Inhabitant.
Bombay	20	520758	26037	16-347	8417-35	323
Ahmedabad	4102½	653730	143	1414271	321-279	2-163
Kaira	1375	580631	422	1585472	1153-070	2-730
Surat	1482	493934	333	1974754	1461-698	6-786
Broach	1351	290984	215	1697701	1145-547	3-437
Khandeish	12078	785744	65	2213044	183-229	2-516
Tonna	5400	874570	161	2001322	370-615	2-288
Poona	5250	698587	133	921815	175-583	1-319
Ahmednugger	10078	1002733	99	1531956	152-0-9	1-527
Sholapoor	8565	685587	80	992329	115-857	1-447
Rutnagoree	4500	665238	147	757210	168-268	1-138
Belgaum	6515	1035728	158	1368842	210-106	1-321
Dharwar	3790	757849	199	1523551	401-992	2-010
Sattara	11060	1219673	110	1515950	137-813	1-242

* No Census of the Collectorates forming the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency and of the Town of Bombay (including Colaba) has been taken since 1851. During the past year, it was determined, that one should be taken during 1856, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been found necessary to defer doing so for another year.

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Abstract

STATEMENT showing Details connected with the Area, Population, &c., of the several Districts in Sind.

COLLECTORATES.	Area.	Population according to the Census of 1856.	No. of Souls to each Square Mile.	Government Land and Say-Revenue Year 1854-55	Land and Say-Revenue on each Square Mile.	Revenue on each Inhabitant.
Kurrachee	19240	344414	17	752237	89079	2184
Hydrabad	26760	635406	23	1224026	45740	1926
Shikarpoor	11632	513674	44	1135563	98470	2210
Frontier Districts	2147	36879	17	47290	22926	1292
Thaur and Parkur	39220	41535	10	20665	5276	.498

Appendix E.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Imm Claims received and recorded in the Northern and Southern Divisions, &c.

	NORTHERN DIVISION.					SOUTHERN DIVISION.					TOTAL.	
	Villages.	Ch. in.	Estates.	Total.	Villages.	Uncls.	Estates.	Total.	Villages.	Uncls.	Estates.	Total.
Total shown in the Census of 1st Nov. 1855	549	2150	29745	32459	711	397	71958	73746	1260	2526	104413	108199
Recorded up to 30th April 1855	357	829	5683	6859	551	322	41967	42539	883	1101	47850	48993
Ditto during year ending 30th April 1856	39	81	627	717	17	8	706	731	50	89	1333	1478
Remaining to be recorded	192	910	6390	7664	548	340	43773	45201	944	1220	48683	50677
Total Uncls.	153	1219	23185	24557	163	27	32255	32485	516	1276	55730	57622
Total Uncls.	519	2189	29745	32459	711	397	71958	73746	1260	2526	104413	108199
At 30th April 1855	25	0	12	17	138	3	5200	6151	138	3	6002	6198
Ditto during year ending 30th April 1856	27	3	49	79	25	0	611	638	52	3	660	715
Remaining to be recorded	62	3	61	126	183	3	609	6787	215	6	6692	6813
Total Uncls.	487	2156	29881	32371	528	394	6807	68600	1053	2520	97751	101296
Total Uncls.	519	2189	29745	32459	711	397	71958	73746	1260	2526	104413	108199
<i>Specification of Immigrants received.</i>												
Declared hereditary or permanent	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	2911	0	0	0	2918
1 year contract for labour in winter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1325	0	0	0	1325
1 year contract for labour in summer	154	1	6	261	0	0	0	3112	0	0	0	3314
Ditto at once assessable	84	1	51	136	0	0	0	608	0	0	0	671
Ditto to be Sarungu	21	1	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Total Decisions	62	3	61	126	0	0	0	6787	0	0	0	6813

Appendix F.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PRESENT STATE AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1. The four Educational Divisions of the Bombay Presidency are—1, Sind; 2, Guzerat; 3, the Dekhan; and 4, the Presidency Town and Konkan.

SIND.

2. For Sind the Inspector was not appointed until February 1856; all therefore that has been done in the establishment of Schools in that Province is due to the Commissioner, the Collectors, and their Deputies.

3. The Reports, as per margin, trace the condition in which Education was found and the efforts made to introduce Schools. Little had been done until 1852, but since that period the progress has been satisfactory.

Mr. Frere's letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13359, dated 24th December 1855.
Mr. H. B. Ellis's letter to the Commissioner, dated 129th December 1854, printed by order of Government.

4. At the close of 1856, the Government Schools in Sind were as follows:—

1	English School,	containing	75	Scholars.
3	English Classes	"	82	"
59	Vernacular Schools	"	1,469	"
1	Normal Class	"	13	"
<hr/>				
44	English		1,640	
<hr/>				

5. At Kurrachee, the Government English School is attended by 75 scholars, Hindus and Mahomedans. In the Cantonment, an European and Indo-British School is attended by 94 scholars.* Efforts have been made, during the year, to establish a boarding-house in connection with this latter, in view to enabling parents residing in distant stations to send their children. There is also an English School of the Church Missionary Society, which may be brought under inspection.

In Middle Sind, it is proposed to form an English Class at Kotree. At Hyderabad, an English Class, numbering 30 scholars (in connection with the Vernacular School supported conjointly by Government and the Municipality), is already congregated. A School-room, designed by the late Lieutenant Chapman, is in progress, and will be completed during this season.

In Upper Sind, some delay occurred in the erection of an English School-house at Shikarpoor. English Education has not, however, been entirely neglected. Captain Goldsmid, late Deputy Magistrate of the city, devoted much attention to the subject and succeeded in assembling about 50 scholars. These are, at present, collected in a building temporarily set apart for the purpose. A permanent structure has been sanctioned, and the site selected.

At the town of Rorce, a spacious building, capable of containing 200 pupils, is completed. In this also, an English Class will be formed.

VERNACULAR.

6. In the town of Kurrachee, there is a Government Vernacular School, attended by 40 boys, of whom some learn Sindee. There are 8 indigenous Schools (chiefly for giving instruction in the Koran), attended by 13 children. In the Cantonment are 2 Free Vernacular Schools. In other parts of the Collectorate, 5 Vernacular Schools have been established at the charges of Government and the Municipalities. They are attended by 141 scholars. There are also 97 indigenous Schools, with 918 scholars. At Tatta, a School-room, calculated to hold upwards of 100 children, is being erected. In the Shabbunler Deputy Collectorate, little has been done, but three or four applications have recently been received.

In the city of Hyderabad, there are twelve private Schools and one School supported by the Municipality. The former are attended by 673 boys, the latter by 176 boys and 24 girls. Other towns in this Collectorate contain 20 Schools, assembling 550 scholars. These establishments are either private or supported by the Government and the Municipalities.

In the Shikarpoor Collectorate, Vernacular Schools are established in the considerable towns throughout the Districts. They are steadily attended. Those named on the margin merit notice. The Frontier has one School in operation, and three in process of completion. The indigenous Schools of the Shikarpoor Collectorate number 189, and impart instruction in Arabic, Sindee, and Persian to some 2,873 children of both sexes.

7. The following figures indicate the proportions which the numbers of scholars, in the various branch of Vernacular Education, bear to each other. The sample is taken from Hyderabad, but it is a guide to the state of the Vernacular Schools in other localities:—

		No. of Schools.	
		Private.	Government or Municipal.
Learning Persian		263	137
„ Sindee (new Arabic character)		12	89
„ Sindee (Kudauridi ditto)		319	0
„ Koran only		83	0
Total		707	226

8. In the Deputy Collectorate of Thurr and Parkur, 170 scholars, attending three Schools, are taught the elements of knowledge in the Guzerathi language, which is there in use.

9. Elementary works in Geography, Mensuration, Arithmetic, and more general Literature have been translated into, and published in the new Sindee character, which is an adaptation of the Arabic alphabet to the sounds and peculiarities of the Sindee dialect.

INDUSTRIAL.

10. An Engineer Class is established at Kurrachee. At Hyderabad an Industrial Institution, in connection with the Arsenal, has been attempted, but since the removal of its projector, has not succeeded. A system of Industrial Education is also established in the principal Jails throughout the Province, where the prisoners are taught to manufacture carpets, colored and plain cloths, silk sashes, and various sorts of carpenter's and turner's work.
- Engineer Class.
- Jail Industry.

GENERAL.

11. The foregoing results have been secured under the direct management of the local authorities, aided by Government, to the extent of an annual grant of 10,000 Rupees, and a few separate grants for Educational buildings. The Inspector appointed this year is to be assisted by a Hindoo and Mahomedan Visitor of Schools.
- System of management.

GUZERAT DIVISION.

The Guzerat Division consists of the four Collectorates of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, and the five Political Agencies of Kattiawar, Pahlunpoor, Mahee Kanta, Rewa Kanta, and Surat. Its area is 54,861 square miles, and its population about 46,83,086. It contains 7 English and 73 Vernacular Schools. There are no Industrial Schools. Two Visitors, one to have charge of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and another of Broach and Surat, have been appointed in this Division, and the Superintendent of Schools in Kattiawar also holds the place of a Visitor. Schools in the other Agencies are at present under the direct management of the Political Agent and Inspector, but arrangements for Visitors are contemplated.

ENGLISH.

There are two English Schools in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, with 189 scholars. One at Ahmedabad has been established for several years, the other at Bhownuggur has just been opened at the expense of the Thakoor.

In Kaira, there was no English School at the beginning of the year; but the people have lately subscribed towards one. At Nuriad, also, the people have subscribed, and Veheri-dass Desae has given about Rupees 2,000 for a building. English Schools will shortly be established at these places, the value of charge being borne by Government.

There is one English School at Broach, with 67 pupils, which is not as flourishing as it ought to be.

There is one English School at Surat, which is the largest in the Division, and contains 396 boys; also one English School of the Parsee Punchayet, and one connected with the Irish Mission.

In Kattiawar, the Schools are supported by a fund, the income of which is about Rupees 12,000 per annum, of which Rupees 7,000 are subscribed by the various chiefs, and the remainder is the interest of money assigned to Education out of the Infanticide Fund. There are two State English Schools, one at Rajcote and one at Junagur, with a total of 120 pupils. There are Mission Schools of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Rajcote and Gogo. Eight of the young chiefs are under tutors, and are occasionally examined by Officers in the Educational Department.

There is an English School at Pahlunpoor, with 18 pupils, and it is expected that another at Deesa (supported by the people) will be brought on the list of Government Schools immediately.

There are no English Schools in the Mahee Kanta.

There is a small English Department attached to the Vernacular School at Godra, in the Punch Mahal, which, it is hoped, will expand into a Central English School for the Rewa Kanta District.

VERNACULAR.

There are, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, 16 Government Vernacular Schools, of which 8 have been established this season, on the principle of the people providing School-houses and contingencies and paying half the salaries. There are, in Ahmedabad, two Female Schools (with 219 Scholars) endowed by Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhace Kurumchund. The Shetanee Hurkoowarbaee, widow of Shet Hatisingjee Kesreensingjee, has lately endowed another Female School, giving Rupees 6,000 for its support and Rupees 4,000 for a building. This School contains 110 girls.

In the Kaira Collectorate, there are 7 Government Vernacular Schools, with 1,019 scholars. At Kupudwunj two Shets have recently given Rupees 700 towards a School-house and Rupees 500 towards the expenses of the School for three years. The people have added Rupees 200 for the latter object. There are no Female Schools in this Collectorate, but about 20 girls are privately taught by the Master at Kaira and 6 or 8 at Nuriad.

In the Broach Collectorate, there are 7 Vernacular Schools, with 517 scholars. Two of the Schools have been opened this season, six or seven more will, it is expected, be opened before the rains.

In the Surat Collectorate, there are 16 Vernacular Schools, with 1037 pupils. There are no Government Female Schools, but one or two are supported by the people and an Infant School.

In the Kattiawar Agency, there are 15 State Vernacular Schools with 1,040 pupils. Arrangements have been made for opening 8 more before the rains, as also for appointing 8 Assistant Masters to several of the larger Schools now existing.

There is one Vernacular State School at Pahlunpoor, and one at Warreye, and one is about to be opened in the Kankreg Districts. The Warreye School-master teaches the two young Chiefs.

There are, in the Mahee Kanta, three Vernacular State Schools, with 223 scholars. None of the young Chiefs have private tutors, but eight have been brought to Sadra, and attended the Vernacular School there.

There are 7 Vernacular Schools in the Punch Mahal, 4 of which have been established this year; others in the independent States are projected.

Besides these Schools, there are in the Division (excluding Kattiawar,) 679 indigenous Schools, with 32,429 scholars, as per margin.

No.	Districts.	Schools.	Scholars.	The Inspectors and Visitors were instructed to inspect as many of these as possible, and have inspected during the year.
1.	Ahmedabad	209	13,322	
2.	Kaira	101	4,962	
3.	Broach	88	2,840	
4.	Surat	138	6,056	
5.	Kattiawar	No returns.		
6.	Mahee Kanta	68	1,614	
7.	Rewa Kanta	38	No returns.	
8.	Surat	11	2,502	
9.	Pahlunpoor	58	1,193	
		<u>679</u>	<u>32,429</u>	

there are also Mission Schools of the London Missionary Society.

DEKHAN DIVISION.

The Dekhan Division comprises 7 Collectorates, *viz.* Khandeish ; Ahmednugger, with the Sub-collectorate of Nassick, Poona, Sattara, Sholapoor, Belgaon and Dharwar ; also the Political Agency of Kolapoor and the Districts in Political charge of the Agents at Belgaum and Poona. In area and population it is greater than the Guzerat Division.

There are here 5 English Schools (in addition to the Sirdar's School at Belgaum, the English School at Kolapoor, or the 2 Government English Schools at Poona, and the Mission Schools). These 5 Schools last year contained 350 pupils. There are also 153 Government Vernacular Schools, exclusive of about 53 Village Schools in the Poorundhur Talooka and the Schools in Political Agencies and Estates.

This Division is sub-divided into three Educational sub-districts, to each of which a Visitor has been assigned. The Northern Sub-Division embraces the Collectorates of Ahmednugger and Khandeish, with the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick. The central contains the Collectorates of Poona and Sattara, with the Murathi Districts of Sholapoor. The Southern comprises the Collectorates of Belgaum and Dharwar, with the Canarese Districts of the Sholapoor Collectorate.

ENGLISH.

There is an English School at Dhoolia, in Khandeish. It is endowed with a sum of Rupees 21,000, which was subscribed two years ago by the inhabitants. It is supported jointly by Government and this Endowment. The number of scholars is 93. There is an English School of the Church Missionary Society at Malligaum, with about 30 pupils.

At Ahmednugger, there is one English School with 74 scholars. It is entirely maintained by the State. There are Mission Stations at Ahmednugger, Kokhur and Seroor. There are Schools of the Church Missionary Society at Nassick, comprising an Industrial School, an Orphanage, and an English School, containing 38 boys (preparing to receive Government aid.)

In Poona, there are 2 Government English Schools in the city, one in the College and the other in the Cantonment. The former contains about 318 pupils, and the latter about 153 pupils. There is an Indo-British School in the Cantonment. There are English Schools, Male and Female, under the Free Church Mission.

In Sattara, there is an English School supported by Government. It was established in 1852. There is also a School of the Free Church of Scotland, which it is hoped may receive aid, and an Indo-British School in the Cantonment.

In Sholapoor there is a Government English School, which, in 1854-55, was attended by 45 pupils. It is maintained at the joint expense of Government and the people.

At Belgaum, there is an English School, which is under the Political Agent, and is rather a special than a public Institution. It is supported partly by the Jagheerdars, who have a right of granting free admissions. A second class of pupils pay a monthly fee of one Rupee if admitted by the Jagheerdars. Government recently expressed their opinion "that the means exist, if they can all be rendered co-efficient, of making an English School at Belgaum of a very high order." There is likewise at this Station a School in connection with the London Missionary Society ; also an English School for pensioner's children, and a Girls' School, partly supported by private contributions, and partly by the sale of the pupils' work.

At Dharwar, there is an English School, which was attended, in 1854-55, by 62 pupils. It is supported jointly by Government and the people.

In several instances, English Classes have been sanctioned, during this year, in the superior Vernacular Schools (chiefly at Thanna Stations) in this Division, as an experiment, on the partly self-supporting principle.

In Kolapoor, there is an English School, which, at the end of last year, was attended by 95 pupils.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In Khandeish, there are 9 Government Vernacular Schools, of which 2 have been opened this season. Applications had been received for opening 24 more on the usual terms. There is a Vernacular School at Malligaum of the Church Missionary Society, with about 40 pupils.

In Ahmednuggur there are 34, of which 4 have been opened this year; applications had been received for opening 68 others. In November 1853, Government ordered that certain items, up to that time expended for various local purposes from the "Village expenses" in nine Talookas of this Collectorate, should be appropriated to Village Schools. The scheme of Schools was to be matured by the Officer in charge of the Survey, under the supervision of the Collector. The annual assignment amounted to nearly Rupees 20,000. Estimates are expected during the rains. There are Vernacular Female Schools in the Town of Ahmednuggur, supported principally by private contributions. There is also a low-caste School. The Church Mission Society have at Nassick 4 Vernacular Schools containing 234 pupils.

In the Collectorate of Poona, there are 39 Government Vernacular Schools, of which 14 have been opened this year: applications had been received for the opening of 11 more. The Poona College has also a Vernacular Department. There are 3 Government Vernacular Schools in the city of Poona, also 53 Village Schools in the Poorundhur Talooka, in which the teaching is quite elementary. There are 3 Female Schools in the city, which have been established chiefly by the young men belonging to Poona, and are supported by subscriptions, and a grant from the Dukshina Fund. There are Vernacular Schools, Male and Female, under the Free Church Mission. There is also a Vernacular School of the Church Missionary Society at Jooner, with about 50 boys, and another at Savurgaum, with about 30 boys. There is a low-caste School in Poona, supported by subscription withheld from the Dukshina Fund. Government contributed during the year a considerable sum for a new School-house. Several Evening Classes have been established in the Poorundhur circle for the instruction of the adult agricultural population. These are said to have been successful; many cultivators have made some progress; in two instances the advancement was sufficient to enable the men to assist in the instruction of their children.

In Sattara there are 28 Government Vernacular Schools, of which 13 have been opened this year; applications had been made for opening 8 others. When the Visitor was at Pundhurpoor 20 girls were receiving School instruction there.

In Sholapoor there are 18 Government Vernacular Schools, of which 2 have been opened this year; applications had been received for another.

In the Belgaum Collectorate, the number of Government Schools is 13; applications for others had been received. One Female School is in course of formation at Belgaum; and there is a private Girls' School, which comprises a Native Girls' Boarding School and an Industrial School for the blind. There is one School in connection with the London Missionary Society.

In the Collectorate of Dharwar, there are 12 Government Schools, of which one has been opened this year: applications had been received for the institution of several others. One Female School exists at Dharwar and is supported by subscriptions. There is a Vernacular School in Hooblee, in connection with the German Mission.

In Kolapoor, there were, at the close of 1855, 14 Government Vernacular Schools with 955 children; 2 Female Schools with 105 girls, and an Infant School with 32 boys. The establishment of a Normal Class and 2 more Infant Schools was expected, and some of the indigenous Schools were being improved and brought under inspection.

In addition to the Schools above-mentioned, there are (inclusive of Kolapoor but exclusive of the other Political Districts) 1,361 indigenous Schools in the Dekhan Division, with 26,919 scholars as per margin.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	Khandeish	125	2,453
2	Ahmednugger	160	3,604
3	Poona	158	4,344
4	Sattara	194	4,105
5	Sholapoor	106	1,997
6	Belgaum	220	3,863
7	Dharwar	254	4,579
8	Kolapoor	134	1,934
Total		1,361	26,919

INDUSTRIAL.

In Poona there was an Industrial School in connection with the Dekhan Institute, and there are Departments for the instruction of Maistrees and Surveyors in the School established by Colonel Scott.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The Presidency Division comprises the Tanna Collectorate, the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba, and the Collectorate of Rutnagherry, together with the Native States of Peint and Sawunt Warree, and the Island of Bombay.

There are, in the two Collectorates above mentioned, 2 Government English Schools, 35 Government Vernacular Schools, and 1 Portuguese Government School. In the Peint State there are 7 Vernacular Schools.

The Districts in this Division are sub-divided into 2 Educational Sub-Districts, to each of which a Visitor has been assigned—one has charge of the Tanna Collectorate and the Sub-Collectorate of Colaba, and the other of the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

ENGLISH.

There is an English School in Tanna with 111 pupils, of whom 82 were present at the examination; also an English School of the Free Church Mission with 25 pupils at Kalyan.

There is an English School at Rutnagherry, with 72 pupils. Proposals have been received for the institution of a School in which English should be taught at Dapoolee.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

There are 15 Murathi Schools in the Collectorate of Tanna, 6 of which were opened during the year. The number of pupils, on the 30th April last, was 1,131. Arrangements have been made for establishing 6 other Schools on the usual terms. There is one Government Hindustani, and 1 Government Portuguese, School in this Collectorate: the former containing 30, the latter 50 boys.

There are, in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, 19 Government Vernacular Schools, of which one has been opened this year. The attendance on the 29th February was 2,002 pupils.

Districts.	Schools.	Scholars.
Tanna	170	3,359
Rutnagherry	144	3,869
Colaba	60	1,508
Sawunt Warree	47	587
Total	421	9,323

In Peint there were 7 Schools, supported by the State, with an average attendance of 143 pupils. Besides the Schools above mentioned, there are, in the Tanna, Colaba, and Rutnagherry Collectorates and in Sawunt Warree State, indigenous Schools, with scholars as per margin.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Aboo.—An Institution has been founded at Mount Aboo, through the instrumentality of Sir H. Lawrence, similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Kussowlee. Government assigned Rupees 5,000 to the Building Fund, and a monthly subscription of Rupees 200, agreeing also to furnish a School Master, Sergeant, and Apothecary. The School is in operation and affiliated to the Bombay Education Society, who contribute Rupees 5 per mensem for each child on certain conditions.

Regimental Schools.—A scheme, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the improvement of Vernacular Schools attached to Native Regiments, has been approved by Government, and that portion which refers to the Institution in the Central Military School at Poona of Normal Classes for the training in Hindustani and Murathi of enlisted Regimental candidates for Masterships, will be brought into operation during the rains.

Aden.—A proposal was made by the Reverend Mr. Badger, Chaplain at Aden, for the establishment of a Government School, of a high order, at that place. It was supported on political grounds by the Resident. Government recognized the importance of the design, and sanctioned the grant of a site for the building, which will be erected at their expense. They also ordered the selection of a Teacher for the Arabic Department, and the purchase of the requisite Arabic books, and called for statements of establishments required in the English and Hindustani Departments.

Schools for the instruction of Maistrees and Surveyors in Poona have been established by Colonel Scott. In connection with them Government contemplated the formation of an Engineering School (on the plan of the Roorkee College) in juxtaposition with the Central Military School. Proposals for the execution of this measure were sanctioned in autumn of last year, but as it appeared that delay might result from an attempt to connect the Military and Engineering Schools, Government resolved to make arrangements for the latter independently of the former. Colonel Scott has recently made suggestions with this view. The Engineering and Maistrees' Departments are well attended.

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

In Bombay is the Central School of the Native Education Society. The Elphinstone Professors, on their first appointment, were attached to the Senior Department of this Institution, and both the College and School Divisions were conducted under one roof, until the removal of the former, in April last, to a house near the Grant Medical College. The School is attended by 591 pupils. They pay a monthly fee of 2 Rupees each. Poor boys, if above the middle of their class, are allowed to attend free.

There is a Government Branch School in the Fort attended by 196 pupils, who pay a similar fee, and there are English Departments in the two Vernacular Schools at Kavel and Mumbadevi.

The printed Report of the Education Society for 1855 describes the measures adopted or contemplated during the year for the improvement of the Byculla Schools. The meditated reforms are important and deserve the support of Government.

The Government of India having determined, that the monthly cost of maintaining a child at a Government Orphanage shall be paid to the account of each child entitled to allowances when received into a Roman Catholic Orphanage, the inspection exercised over other Schools receiving aid will hereafter be extended to such Orphanages.

During the last rains, steps were taken to encourage the Portuguese community to make better provision for the education of their children. The results were, *first*, that the European Roman Catholics and those who acknowledge the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic, proposed to institute a College under direction of Jesuit Fathers and Branch Schools over the Island, and *secondly*, that the Goanese Roman Catholics and those who acknowledge the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa (with some Portuguese gentlemen of the other party) proposed to form a Portuguese Educational Committee, to raise funds, and to make provisions for the education of their countrymen under the supervision of the Government. Early in the year, the latter Committee submitted a plan for the establishment of 9 Schools, of different grades, in the Island. It has been necessary to obtain explanations in regard to the plan, which seems to be well deserving of countenance.

It is proposed to divide the Native Town into School Districts, such of which shall contain at least one Vernacular School, and to have an English School for every two or three of these Districts. A Native Gentleman, distinguished for the interest he takes in Education, has offered to endow one of these English Schools, upon certain conditions, which it is hoped may be favorably arranged.

The Students' Literary and Scientific Society was formed in 1848 by the Students and Assistant Teachers of the Elphinstone Institution for the dissemination of knowledge by means of Vernacular lectures, discussions on scientific and social subjects, and the publication of cheap periodicals in the Vernacular languages. The *Guzerathi Dnyanprasaruk Magazine* appeared in July 1849, the *Murathi Dnyanprasaruk* in the following February. Both are monthly publications. Lately a *Murathi Magazine* for females has been started, and a second *Guzerathi Magazine*, edited by the Secretary to one of the Branch Societies of the Association. During the year 1855, 61 lectures and essays were read at the Vernacular Meetings, which are well attended. The Schools are 16 in number. In February 136 Murathi speaking Hindoos, 129 Guzerathi speaking Hindoos, and 389 Parsees (Guzerathi.) last they were attended by 1,132 pupils. Of these Schools 9 are for girls, with 654 pupils.

The Schools have been supported solely by the Society, but their number and importance entitle them to Government aid, which they are anxious to receive.

Towards the close of 1851, some friends of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, resolved to establish, in connection with the Students' Society, a Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to contain a Lecture Room, Laboratory, Museum, and Library. In the spring of the next year, this Fund amounted to nearly 10,000 Rupees; and as this was not sufficient, the Committee appealed to Government for a site and donation. Government granted a donation of 4,000 Rupees. They have recently resolved, if the Committee are prepared to purchase a site and erect a building, to assist with a further donation to such extent, that the contribution now made, in addition to that formerly given, shall not exceed the sum applied from the Funds of the Committee.

During the year, the Parsee Punchayet requested Government to appoint a Visitor for their Schools in Bombay; and for their (5) Schools in Surat, and at Broach, Nowsaree, Bulsar, Oodeypoor, Bellimore and Tarapoor. The Inspector, Presidency Division, was appointed* to visit the Schools in Bombay; and the Visitor Southern Division and Inspector in Guzerat will visit the other Schools. The number of Parsee youths attending the principal Institution in Bombay is very large. No inspection of the Bombay Institution has yet been made.

* Government letter, No. 795, of the 5th March, and 1511, of 7th May.

Names.	Agency.	Kind of School.	Scholars.	The Schools named on the margin are maintained by different Agencies on the Island; several of them will probably be brought under inspection and receive Government aid.
Indo-British ...	Private ..	One Boys ...	65	
		One Girls ...	59	
Money School {	Church Miss. Soc. }	English ...	237	
" {	Ditto ditto }	Vernacular ...	121	
Eight Miss. Whites ...	Ditto ditto ..	Vernacular { Girls ...	202	
Orphanages ...	Ditto ditto ..	{ Boys ...	136	
Institution ... {	General Assembly of Eng. Church of Scotland }	Girls ...	24	
		English and Vernacular	375	
		English ...	313	
Ditto and Schools ...	Free Church Mission	Vernacular { Boys ...	212	
		{ Girls ...	411	
Scottish Female Orphanage ... {	Scottish Ladies' Association }	Five Girls' Schools ..	136	
Two Indo-British ...	Bveulla Church ...	.. ..	No return.	

able Schools founded by the Purbhoos, Bhattias, and other castes of Hindoos.

VERNACULAR.

Besides the Government Vernacular Schools at Kavi and Mumbadavi, (where 386 pupils attend, there are 3 Government Murathi Schools in different quarters of the Native Town, and a Hindustani School in old Cazee Street. The last has made but little progress. It is attended by 27 pupils. In the 3 Murathi Schools there are 277 pupils.

Returns have been received of 84 indigenous Schools, of these 56 are Murathi, 10 Guzerathi, 7 Hindustani, and 11 Portuguese. The returns show an attendance of 2,970 pupils, each of whom generally pays a monthly fee varying from 2 to 8 annas. It is believed, that the returns are still very imperfect.

INDUSTRIAL.

In May 1853, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, with his usual munificence, offered, on certain terms, to appropriate a sum of Rupees 1,00,000 to a School for the improvement of Arts and Manufactures in Bombay. This proposal was communicated to the Court of Directors, who directed that a Committee should be appointed to frame a scheme for the establishment of the School.

* Government letter, No. 1932, of 5th June 1855.

The Committee's Report was submitted to Government in May last, and without loss of time forwarded* for the sanction of the Court, who were again (in December last) solicited to lose no time in sending out proper Superintendents. &c.

The Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, has recently proposed* to establish a Naval

* Government Endorsement, No. 1608, of the 19th May. School in the Dock Yard, for the training of artizans and mechanics, and this has been recommended for sanction.

The existence of the School of Industry is due mainly to the exertions of Dr. Buist. It is intended chiefly as a reformatory for juvenile offenders. A few of the pupils, however, are placed there for the purpose of learning trades. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and according to their capacities and tastes (with some regard to caste,) they are instructed in carpentry, blacksmith's work, turning in wood and metal, moulding, and casting,

weaving, and the coarser sort of pottery work. On the 30th April, there were 47 pupils or apprentices, ranging from 6 to 18 years of age, working at the following trades, viz. :—Workers in iron and brass 5, coir mat-makers 13, potters 17, carpenters 6, weavers 5, too young to work at a trade 1. Total 47.

VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

Most of the books in use in Government Schools have been re-printed during the year. Guzerathi Translations of Hart's Mechanics, Davies's Conic Sections, and Lardner's Euclid, have been completed by Mr. Graham, Guzerathi Translator in the Department of Education. They are ready for the press. A School History and Geography of Guzerat, and a work on Mental Arithmetic in Murathi.

A second volume of Assistant Professor Krushna Shastree's work on Political Economy has been completed and revised by Major Candy, an addition is being prepared. Major Candy has submitted a manuscript of the greater part of his work on the Geography of Asia. Some chapters are ready for the Press, but the larger portion requires revision. A translation into Murathi of the History of Greece, by Bhawoo Shastree Patil-kur, is nearly finished. Shrikrishna Shastree Tabkur has commenced the translation of Schmidt's History of Rome. Vishoo Shastree Pundit has been employed upon a translation of Murray's History of India. Nava Shastree Apte has furnished a revised copy of his translation of Chambers's Euclid, an edition of which is under preparation. A further Report on the Translation Department has been promised by the Translator.

Mr. Govind Narayan, Teacher in the Free Church Institution, has prepared a Murathi work, entitled "Vegetable Substances used for the Food of Men." The copyright has been secured and an edition is to be printed. The work is highly commended.

The Office of Murathi Translator in this Department having become temporarily vacant by the departure of Major Candy, has been assigned to Rao Sahab Bhaskur Damodhur.

An office of Guzerathi Translator in the Department was, during the year created and bestowed on Mr. Graham at Surat, whose efforts to improve the scientific literature of that Province are elsewhere noticed.

Besides the Tract and Book Society, the printing agencies in connection with the Mission Institution in Surat and Bombay, and the Students' Literary and Scientific Societies, there are, in the Presidency, at least, three Associations for the promotion of Vernacular Literature, viz. the Guzerathi Vernacular Society, the Deccan Vernacular Society, and the Dukshina Prize Committee.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARIES.

A considerable number of Native General Libraries exists at the larger Stations throughout the Presidency as shown in the margin. The Annual Reports of these Institutions, closed up to the 30th April, will be forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction, who is to make suggestions for placing them on an uniform footing as to Government aid.

The Native Library at	Ahmednuggur.
Ditto ditto	Poona.
Ditto ditto	Sholapur.
Ditto ditto	Surat.
Ditto ditto	Ahmedabad.
Ditto ditto	Rutnagherry.
Ditto ditto	Tanna.
Ditto ditto	Belgaum.
Ditto ditto	Sattara.
Ditto ditto	Nassick.
Ditto ditto	Sawunt Warree.
Ditto ditto	Dharwar.
Ditto ditto	Kolapoor.

There are also 10 Native Libraries in the Island of Bombay, but they are not systematically distributed over the town. It is desirable that the resources of each District should be concentrated upon the maintenance of one good Library to which Government might contribute, and this the Inspector has been asked to arrange.

Appendix F F.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1855-56.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the Khandeish Collectorate, the Collector has constructed about 100 miles of fair-weather roads at a cost of Rupees 10,000. In the Belgaum Collectorate, the Revenue Authorities have been very successful in persuading the inhabitants to contribute towards the formation of cross and branch roads—works of this kind were executed last year in this Collectorate, the aggregate cost of which was Rupees 18,652, of which upwards of Rupees 10,000 consisted of contributions by the merchants, and other inhabitants of towns and villages benefitted.

Between Viziadroog and Nepani, Phouda Ghaut, 8 miles long. Six miles of roadway, from 20 to 24 feet wide, opened by cuttings through earth—2 miles, from 8 to 15 feet, cut through rock and boulders. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 25,687.

Estimate Rupees 1,33,793.

Between Chiploon and Kurar, Koombarli Ghaut, 7 miles long, and from Eastern boundary of Ghaut to Kurar 35½ miles. Five miles of the Ghaut opened to various widths, much of it in rock; 33½ miles of road formed; 25 bridges, 116 drains completed or in progress; Kera Bridge (3 arches of 60 feet), raised to the springing; 7,000 men employed. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,34,839.

Estimate Rupees 6,52,916.

Between Mhar and Lonund, Warunda Ghaut, 11 miles long; from Mhar to the foot of the Ghaut 8¼ miles, and from Hirdose, above and beyond the Ghaut to Lonund, 44 miles. Four and three-quarter miles of the Ghaut opened, curbed, gravelled, and partly drained: 2 more miles opened to carts; 4½ miles of the road from Mhar opened and gravelled; 31 miles above the Ghaut cleared for carts. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 46,214.

Estimate Rupees 1,03,569.

Between Poona and Sholapoor, 165 miles. Road from Sholapoor to Mohal, 21 miles, formed, coated, and drained, thus completing the 165 miles of road, but this last portion not bridged: 3 bridges built, 11 completed, 1 enlarged, 5 in progress, 2 of which are delayed, each by the falling of an arch. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 69,446.

Estimates for the works here specified, Rupees 1,83,177.

From Timborni on the Sholapoor road to Barsi, 36 miles. Road formed and gravelled; drains incomplete. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 16,000.

Estimate Rupees 34,096.

Between Sattara and Mahableshwur, the Kailgur Ghaut improved, 50 drains built to it, and 12 drains above the Ghaut, which however is not passable for carts. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 18,183.

Estimate Rupees 21,792.

Between Poona and Peit, 161 miles. A Ghaut between Keir and Peit improved, change of line between Peit and Munohur completed; Mena Bridge (9 arches of 20 feet) finished; Moosi Bridge improved; road from

Estimates for the works here specified, Rupees 1,16,731.

Bota to top of Chundunpoori Ghaut, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, completed, including the Ghaut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thence to Sinur, 31 miles, well advanced. Between Sinur and Nassick, 19 miles, bridges over the Seo and Deo streams, and the drains completed. Between Nassick and Peit, 32 miles, the road to Oomrala, half way, including the Ramsej Ghaut, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile formed, and the remainder to Peit opened, and a bridge, 2 culverts, 75 drains, constructed. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 71,572.

Road from Jamsetjee Bund, Poona to Ahmednuggur, *via* Wagoli, $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a branch road to Holkur's Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles : $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles curbed, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles metalled, and broken stone prepared for 27 miles more; a small bridge and some drains built; a new line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, laid out down the Inampoor Ghaut, 12 miles North of Ahmednuggur, and half finished. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 59,067.

Between Bombay and the foot of the Sindwa Ghaut, 265 miles (road to Agra,) change of line near Shapoor completed. Improved line from Kurdi to Kusara, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, nearly finished; alteration of line near Wariwara finished; the Wudali, Siloo, Pimpulundi, Gohi, Soundana, and Panjar Bridges completed; Wagari and Mungrool Bridges built; Bangunga Bridge nearly finished. Of the bridge over the Girna, at Maligaum, 12 arches turned. Broken stone prepared for 23 miles, and other portions in the Nassick Sub-Collectorate metalled: $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles road made from Palasneir to Panakeir; 3 small bridges built, and 3 in progress. Tanks and wells improved. Portions of the above road from Kolset to Kurdi, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Nildana to Sindwa Pass, 52 miles, except the bit near Palasneir, are still without bridges or drains, and very imperfectly made; and $79\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the remainder are unmetalled, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Khandeish. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,37,600.

Road from Gogo to Ahmedabad, 128 miles. From Gogo to Vurteij, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, embanked and nearly formed and drained. Between Vurteij and Dundooka, $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 38 miles embanked, but 6 miles only of this completed. Between Dundooka and Ahmedabad, 60 miles, the Embankment made for $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $25\frac{1}{2}$ thrown up in 1855-56; 2 culverts and 49 drains built, mostly during the year. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 92,622.

SIND.

Road from Sukkur to Shikarpoor, 24 miles: 3 bridges out of 5 in the Lukki embankment nearly finished. Sind Canal Bridge finished, except approaches. Estimates for the works here specified, Rupees 65,145. Other small bridges built. Half a mile of road metalled as an experiment. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 51,447.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

In Dharwar Collectorate, improvements completed or in progress to 9 tanks. In Sholapoor Collectorate 3 tanks in course of construction. In Nassick Sub-Collectorate 11 bundaras improved. In Poona Collectorate 1 bundara built. In Khandeish 19 bundaras, water-courses, and tanks improved, and 13 in course of improvement. Expenditure in 1855-56 Rupees 87,060.

SIND.

Supply channel from the Indus to the Eastern Nara. No part of this canal is finished, but it is expected that the excavation will be completed to the extent of 10 miles in 1857: 19 dams have been constructed on the lower Nara, and 17 are in course of construction. Expenditure not reported.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Belgaum.—The married men's barracks of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment are close on completion. Improvements to the single men's barracks commenced Serjeants' mess-room with library built ; cook-room and privy for the Artillery and pendals for hospital followers built. Powder Magazine completed. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 63,241.

Poona.—Upper-roomed barracks for an European Regiment commenced at Wanowri ; married men's barracks raised to the plinth ; canteen and Serjeant Majors' quarters completed ; Quarter Master Serjeant's quarters, school-house, Serjeants' mess-room and guard-room nearly so ; Serjeant's mess-room and library completed at Gorpuri ; medical store and weighing-shed completed ; elephant shed built ; a conduit between the Chowdry's and Rastia's aqueducts, with branch pipe to the Civil Lines, completed. Works delayed by the railway demands for labor. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 56,430.

Bombay.—In re-claiming Moody Bay from the Sea, the narrow strip from Borechunder to Fort George has been enclosed by a Sea wall, 1,820 feet of which in length are completed and the intervening space filled in : the arched tunnel for boats (18 feet span) finished ; stone landing stairs and an arched sewer from Fort George, 150 feet long, built ; space re-claimed, 28,153 square yards. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,10,673.

Restorations and improvements made to Government Houses at Parell and Malabar Point ; Verandahs of Jansetjee Hospital paved ; Ordnance store-room in progress ; frontage 30 feet deep recovered from Ordnance basin ; verandah to South-West side and new floor to front room of Laboratory constructed ; Apollo gateways and bridges in progress ; in Fort George advance-guard, with school-room and 4 solitary cells, built ; racket-court completed ; upper-rooms added to Town Major's and Military Pay Master's Offices ; Government ovens re-constructed. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,09,657.

Renewal of outer gate of old Dock and widening entrance of middle Dock in progress ; renewal of blocks to slips completed ; spar and boat-shed, upper story to cutting house and shed over steam-kiln built ; new store-room nearly completed, and boundary wall removed ; railing round ship-yard erected ; and sawshed railing, from Storekeeper's premises into the sea, nearly finished ; upper story to Master-builder's store-room in progress ; new floors made to pumping engine-house ; capstan restored ; at Butcher's Island, boat-pier completed ; in the Harbour, Tower on Dolphin Rock raised to 20 feet above low-water ; at Colaba, stable and wall for the Signal Officer built ; Electrometer erected at Observatory. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 60,322.

Tanna.—Removal of rock in the channel under the Railway Viaduct in progress ; Post Office built near the terminus ; conversion of old travellers' bungalow at Nagotna into a Cutcherry finished ; roof of Collector's bungalow at Oorun restored. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 7,553.

Ahmednuggur.—Improvements to Artillery barracks commenced ; additions to hospitals completed ; quarters for hospital servants built ; quarters for Serjeant-Major, Native Infantry, built ; floor of magazine restored and partitions put up. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 15,146.

Surat, Broach, Baroda.—Lines built at Surat for the Police ; lights put up at the mouths of Dolera and Tankaria Creeks ; chapel at Broach completed ; store-room and quarter-guard for new lines at Baroda built, and 5 wells commenced. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 13,447.

Deesa.—Barracks for married men of Horse Artillery Troop nearly finished ; alterations made to hospital, and shed built for followers. For Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, school-room and quarters nearly completed ; mess library for Non-Commissioned Officers finished ; roofs of plunge-baths remade ; 2 solitary cells built ; alterations made to hospital, and followers' shed built. Expenditure not reported.

Neemuch and Nusseerabad.—At Neemuch market-shed, sheds for hospital servants, wall and guard-room to medical depôt built ; bridge behind bazar in progress. At Nusseerabad, wash-house with urinaries for the European Artillery built ; sand removed from 2nd Light Cavalry Lines ; 2 slaughter yards enclosed ; fire-engine shed erected ; market-shed, 6 privies for the troops, sheds for hospital servants, commenced. At Ajmeer, pendal for troops at the Arsenal commenced. At Erinpoora main guard and 2 bells of arms for Joadpoor Legion nearly finished. At Deoleea store-room 2 bells of arms, 4 serjeants' bungalows, 4 guard-rooms, powder magazine, gun-shed, and Hospital and 6 wells commenced for Kota Contingent. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 25,460.

SIND.

Kurrachee.—Married men's quarters to new European barracks in progress, school-room and quarters completed and finished. Ten wash-houses and urinaries completed ; aqueduct to plunge-bath in progress and additions to hospital ; bath-rooms, urinaries, privies, plank doors and glass casements to temporary barracks, in progress, and additions made to depôt barracks ; out-offices to artillery, patcheries and Serjeants' mess-house built ; wall and railing to hospital in progress ; straw house provided. In Arsenal upper-rooms on each side of gateway and 2 necessities built ; pendals for hospital servants and necessities for Native Infantry Regiment in progress ; quarters for 3 Officers and an Apothecary erected on Gizri Heights ; jail nearly finished, and church. At Keamara, pier in progress, screw-pile pier commenced, 8 porter sheds nearly finished. At Ketty screw-pile pier completed. At Manora coal-shed in progress ; 6 tide guages set up in harbour. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,49,426.

Hydrabad.—Church, Collector's Cutcherry, Commissariat store and guard-rooms, and powder magazine in course of construction. No Report received.

Sukkur and Shikarpoor.—At Sukkur godown for marine stores purchased. At Shikarpoor roof of Artillery stable restored, harness-room commenced, necessities and kilns built. At Jacobabad 2 wells in progress. At Shahje lines for garrison and 2 wells commenced. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 10,739.

ADEN.

Defences on Durubut hosh and near main pass complete, except gateway towards the town. Powder Magazine finished, two sides of Arsenal square-roofed in, walls of Ordnance Office raised, one reservoir completed.

Estimates for the works here specified, Rupees 6,97,990.

another raised to the springing of the vault, foundation laid to the third, scarping of Munsoro heights; roads on the Isthmus and look-out on Rasel Jerif completed; 100 running feet of the tunnel driven and rock excavated for battery. Redoubt on Sera Island completed, except counterpoise to bridge, road, and causeway to Island finished, and alteration of road at main pass. Road to Marshag nearly so. Battery at North point under Ras Morbut raised to 6 feet above high-water. Three wells in Kusof Valley and near Banyas Temple deepened, two wells cleared out. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 1,48,769.

Two barracks for Europeans on the Isthmus in course of construction. Building of other barracks and of church suspended. Burial-ground at Steamer Point walled in. Enclosure wall of jail finished, and walls of interior buildings raised. Police Office and stables for Irregular Horse in progress; five coal sheds, fire-engine shed, pilots' and lascars' quarters, and Police Office at Steamer Point completed, and Sanatarium nearly so. Expended in 1855-56 Rupees 70,190.

Append

RETURN showing the Lengths and Cost of the different Sections

SECTIONS.	Termini.	Length.	Nature.	DATE OF		
				Commence- ment	Completion	Opening for Traffic
Contract 1 - - -	{ Bombay to Tanna including Mahim Branch - - }	M. Ch. 20 45 1 39	Double - - Single - -	Oct. 1850	5 Mar. 1853	18 April 1853
Ditto 2 - - -	Tanna to Peerseek -	4 5	{ Single with tunnels and other works for double line - - - }	Sept. 1851	29 Dec. 1853	1 May 1854
Ditto 3 - - -	Peerseek to Callian	8 40	Single - - Ditto ditto.	Sept. 1852	15 April 1854	
Ditto 4 - - -	Callian to Wassind	16 23	Single - - Ditto ditto.	Sept. 1853	7 Aug. 1855	1 Oct. 1855
Ditto 5 - - -	Callian to Narel -	20 37½	Single - - Ditto ditto.	Aug. 1854	15 April 1856	12 May 1856
Ditto 6 - - -	Narel to Campolee	17 23	Single - - Ditto ditto.	April 1855	May 1856	
	Total now open -	58 52				

The above were completed by May 1856 :

Contract 7 - - -	{ Palusdhurree to Lanowlee - - }	M. Ch. 15 78	Double - -	Jan. 1856	Mar. 1860	- - - -
Ditto 8 - - -	Lanowlee to Poona	39 40	Single - -	Jan. 1856	{ To be com- pleted 31st March 1858 }	- - -
Ditto 9 - - -	Poona to Sholapoor	165 0	Single - -	May 1856	- - - -	- - -
Ditto { Converting Nos. 2 & 3 into a dou- ble line - - }	Tanna to Callian -	12 45	{ 2nd line of rail - - - }	- - - -	- - - -	- - -

Dix G.

of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway either finished or in construction.

Cost of construction inclusive of stations, materials, and roll- ing stock.	Cost per Mile.	Names of Contractors.	WORKS OF NOTE.
£ s. d. 1,67,903 11 3½	£ s. d. 7,631 18 0	Faviell and Fowler -	{ Embankment across Lion Marsh, 1,896 yards long, formed of 1,11,929 cubic yards of earth, and a cutting of 572 yards in length through Moorun, removing 57,187 cubic yards of material.
45,371 9 11½	11,342 16 0	{ Mr. George Wythes by Joe Jackson - - - -	{ Two viaducts across Estuary at Tanna. One of 9 arches of 30 feet span, and the other of 14 arches similar span with an iron girder opening in Nar. Chan. of 84 feet span, also two tunnels, one of 100 yards, and 149 yards the other.
44,472 5 7	5,232 0 0	Jemsetjee Dorabjee -	{ Two masonry viaducts at the Oomrah and Bhoo-pur Creeks of 5 and 3 arches respectively, of 30 feet span.
66,854 18 0 Exclusive of Public Works material or Station Works, &c.	4,114 2 0	Jemsetjee Dorabjee -	{ Three viaducts, one of 14 arches of 30 feet span, with a centre arch of 54 feet span, one of 12 arches and the 3rd of 15 arches, all of 39 feet span.
45,852 18 11½ Ditto ditto	2,236 14 0	Jemsetjee Dorabjee -	None.
26,716 1 4 Ditto ditto	1,548 14 0	Jemsetjee Dorabjee -	None.

the three following are under construction.

Estimated Cost, £ s. d.	£ s. d.		
5,01,000 0 0	31,313 0 0	Mr. W. F. Faviell -	{ Nine viaducts containing in all 36 fifty feet arches and 12 of 30 feet. Eight tunnels of a total length of 2,435 yards.
1,37,726 17 10	3,486 15 0	Mr. W. F. Faviell -	{ Two viaducts, one at Dapoorree of 14 arches, and the Sungum of 21 arches, all of 30 feet span; estimated cost Rupees 92,738 and Rupees 1,20,347 respectively.
9,25,700 0 0	5,610 6 0	Mr. Joseph Bray -	{ Beena Viaduct, 400 yards long, 53 feet high. Sesna " 200 " " 37 " "
5,793 5 1½	163 9 0	Mr. Hepworth.	

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, Half-yearly, from 18th April 1853 to 31st December 1855.

	From 18th April to 31st December 1853, 8 months 12 days.		Half-yearly ending 30th June 1854.		Half-yearly ending 31st December 1854.		Half-yearly ending 30th June 1855.		Half-yearly ending 31st December 1855.		TOTAL.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Miles open 22.		Miles open, January to April 22, May and June 34½.		Miles open 24½.		Miles open 34½.		Miles open, July to September 34½, October to December 51.	
<i>Coaching Traffic.</i>											
First Class	8137	Rs. A. P. 11577 5 10	3613½	Rs. A. P. 6643 7 10	2963½	Rs. A. P. 5313 2 6	3205	Rs. A. P. 5909 4 9	.....	Rs. A. P.	
Passengers, Second Class	42252½	24075 5 9	19964½	12375 5 0	17609	11610 12 9	17203	11557 6 0	237749	68567 13 0	
Third Class	265693	51846 8 2	195505	42863 4 3	220770	48148 8 8	226014½	53925 0 6	.....	.....
Total	316082½	87499 3 9	219113	61382 1 1	241342½	67102 7 11	246422½	71391 11 3	237749	68567 13 0	
<i>Merchandise Traffic.</i>											
Parcels and excess luggage	.....	1376 13 5	.....	1370 9 0	.....	1612 12 7	.....	1657 4 2	.....	2173 12 6	
Carriages, Horses, and Dogs	.....	41 8 0	.....	223 5 0	.....	321 9 6	.....	359 11 0	.....	548 0 11	
Hire of Engines, Special Engines, &c.	.....	716 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goods, &c., &c.	.....	.....	.....	2863 11 6	1608	5338 9 6	4732	13126 1 10	.....	18735 9 4	
Total	.....	89633 11 4	.....	63844 10 7	.....	72375 7 6	.....	86534 12 3	.....	90025 3 0	

Appendix F.

STATEMENTS showing the Gradients of the different Contracts.

CONTRACT No. 1.

From 1st May 1855, to 30th April 1856.		Year.	
		Gold.	RECEIPTS.
Rs. As. P.	Public Bullion and un-current Coin.		
11,837 1 0			
		Silver.	
Rs. As. P.	Private Bullion		
None.			
Rs. As. P.	Public Bullion and un-current Coins.		
10,55,884 8 6			
2,92,45,121 14 10			
Rs. As. P.	Private Bullion.		
3,03,12,843 8 7			
Rs. As. P.	Total value of public and private Gold and Silver Bullion and un-current Coins.		
14,59,814 0 0		Merchants' Bullion premelted at a charge of Rupees 11-12-0 per pot of Ten thousand Tollahs.	
Rs. As. P.		Mint Duty on Merchants' Silver Bullion at 2 per Cent.	
5,84,988 9 10			
Rs. As. P.			

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STATEMENT of the Transaction of the Bombay Mint for the Year 1855-56.

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Appendix B.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund for 1855-56.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Amount of Assessment on Houses and Ground at 7½ per Cent.	2,65,000 2 0	To Balance due to Government Treasury on 30th April 1855	50,013 14 5
" Contribution made by Government for the year 1855-56, in lieu of the assessment formerly levied on the Property of the Hon'ble Company	19,358 0 0	" Contribution towards the expenses of the Police of the Island, &c.	53,478 6 0
" Assessment on the Horses and Carriages, &c., (commonly called "Wheel Tax")	95,210 7 9	" Establishments	65,199 9 1
" Fees for Liquor Licences	23,157 7 2	" Repairing and Watering the Roads	1,00,129 0 5
" Fines and Penalties levied by Magistrates of Police, &c.	29,772 15 3	" Scavenging	53,733 5 4
" Miscellaneous Items	12,326 15 5	" Repairs to Tanks, Buildings, &c.	15,184 5 7
		" New Works	49,976 6 11
		" Dead Stock	12,500 11 9
		" Law Charges	6,318 3 0
		" Contingencies, &c.	9,191 1 6
			3,14,232 11 7
		Balance in favor of the Municipal Fund	4,17,725 0 0
			27,998 15 7
			4,45,723 15 7

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

DURING THE YEAR 1855-56.

1. THE following Statement shows the extent of the Provinces included within the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal.

2. These Provinces may be conveniently divided into seven portions, namely :—

Behar, having an area of about	42,000	Square Miles.
Bengal	85,000	„
Orissa	7,000	„
Orissa Tributary Mehals.....	15,500	„
Chota Nagpore and the Tribu- tary States on the S. W. } Frontier	62,000	„
Assam	27,500	„
Arracan	14,000	„

Total Area 2,53,000 Square Miles.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. The existing Civil Courts in Bengal are Her Majesty's Supreme Court and the Small Cause Court at Calcutta; the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the Courts of the Zillah Judges, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the Sudder Ameen, and the Moonsiffs in the Interior.

4. This Report will not refer to Her Majesty's Supreme Court or the Small Cause Court.

5. The following description, taken chiefly from the first Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Judicial Establishments in India, exhibits the jurisdiction of the four grades of Courts for the administration of Civil Justice in each District or Zillah in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal :—

A Moonsiff has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is not more than 300 Rupees.

A Sudder Ameen has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is above 300 Rupees and not more than 1,000 Rupees.

The Principal Sudder Ameen has original jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the property in dispute is above 1,000 Rupees.

The Zillah Judge has a jurisdiction unlimited as to value, and he also has the power of withdrawing any case from the files of the subordinate Court and trying it himself. With small exceptions, his duties, under the ordinary practice as at present existing, are wholly appellate.

6. From all decisions of the Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen there is an Appeal to the Zillah Judge. But if, from the state of his files, the Judge should deem it impracticable to dispose of all the Appeals before him, he may report the matter to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and obtain its permission to refer a specified number of the cases to the Principal Sudder Ameen. He ought, however, to retain enough of them on his own file to enable him to judge how business is conducted by the Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameen.

7. From all decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameen, where the value of the property does not exceed 5,000 Rupees, there is an Appeal to the Zillah Judge; where the value is above 5,000 Rupees, the Appeal is to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. This and the appeal from the Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen, are called the Regular Appeal, which goes in to the whole merits of the case. But there is a further or Special Appeal to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from all decisions on Regular Appeals passed by the Zillah Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, on any of the following grounds, *viz.*: 1st. Where the decision has failed to determine all material points in difference, or has determined them contrary to law, or usage having the force of Law. 2nd. Misconstruction of any document. 3rd. Ambiguity in the decision affecting the merits. 4th. Substantial error or defect in procedure apparent on the record, and likely to have produced error or defect in the decision upon the merits of the case.

8. The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut exercises no Original Jurisdiction. The Regular and Special Appeals coming before it have been already noticed, and in addition to these there are other Appeals from interlocutory orders, and in cases of execution of decrees, which are generally called Miscellaneous Appeals.

9. There are thirty-seven Districts, but only twenty-six Zillah Judges in the Regulation Provinces. The larger portion of the time of most of these Officers is occupied by their Sessions or Criminal duties. Several Zillah Judges are practically Judges of two Zillahs, being required to pay periodical visits to a contiguous Zillah subordinate to their authority. Thus Monghyr is subject to the Judge of Bhaugulpore; Furreedpore belongs to Dacca; Pubna to Rajshahye; and in Cuttack the Zillahs of Balasore and Pooree are both under the Judge of Cuttack. Additional Judges are occasionally appointed, and in the year 1855, there were five Officers so employed, one of them, however, being engaged solely in the Criminal (Sessions) trials of the Districts near Calcutta, in order to afford relief to the Judges of those Districts so as to enable them to attend to their Civil duties.

10. There is a Principal Sudder Ameen in every District in which there is a Zillah Judge, and in two Districts (Monghyr and Furreedpore) there is a Principal Sudder Ameen specially belonging to the District. Additional Principal Sudder Ameen are also occasionally appointed, and in 1855 there were five Officers so employed.

11. There are now twenty-seven Sudder Ameen; but this grade of Officers is found to be unsuited to the wants of the Country according to the valuation of suits by

which their jurisdiction is limited. The Sudder Ameen is usually also employed as Moonsiff in the Sudder (Chief) Station of the Zillah, where he holds his Court.

12. There are 51 Moonsiffs of the first grade and 141 Moonsiffs of the second grade employed in the several Zillahs in the Regulation Provinces. They are distributed in the Zillahs according to the requirements of each District, and their appointments, transfer and superintendence are entirely subject to the Sudder Court.

13. The number of Original Suits which came before the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in 1855 was 1,15,859. Of these 46,415 were decided on their merits ; 5,488 were dismissed on default ; 27,619 were adjusted or withdrawn ; leaving 36,337 pending at the end of the year. Of these cases only 2,438 came before European Judges, whilst the great bulk, amounting to 77,084, were solely in the hands of the Native Judges.

14. The large number of cases entered as received by transfer is not to be taken into account as augmenting the real number of institutions, they being merely cases interchanged between separate Zillahs, and either depending on the 1st January 1855 or instituted during the year.

15. There has been a gradual decrease year by year, during the last five years, in the number of suits dismissed on default. The two Rules of Practice contained in the Circular Order noted in the margin, promulgated by the Sudder Court for the guidance of the Lower Courts and the operation of Act 17 of 1847 as it became better understood are believed to have led to this result.

No. 111, dated 5th Sept. 1845.

16. The Original Suits are sub-divided into five classes :—

1	Connected with land rent.....	15,702
2	Otherwise connected with land... ..	7,250
3	Connected with debts, wages, &c,...	46,177
4	Caste, Religion, &c.	361
5	Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.,	2,138
		<hr/>
		71,628

17. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of Institutions during the last five years, as shown in the margin. This reduction is, however, almost entirely in the class of cases connected with debts, wages, &c., and it will be observed that the decrease first occurred in 1854, in which year the new Law of Evidence Act XIX of 1853 came into operation. The greater part of these cases are for bond-debts, the party borrowing money giving a bond to the money-lender. As a general rule, it was not the practice for the name of the witnesses to be affixed to these bonds at the time when they were made. But if it became necessary for the money-lender to sue in Court the names of Witnesses prepared to depose to the transaction were written in the bond before it was produced in Court. A Defendant was therefore unable to tell what Witnesses would be brought against him by the Plaintiff until they actually appeared in Court.

18. By the new Law, the chief documents on which the Plaintiff relies must be filed with the plaint, so that the Defendant can at once learn the exact nature of the claim against him and the evidence by which it is to be supported. Formerly, the defence usually relied on in an action on a bond was an *alibi*. Under the new law, moreover, both the parties can be examined in the suit, and the money-lenders chiefly belong to a class who would not willingly appear in Court to give evidence, unless every other chance of recovering their money had failed. It is worthy of notice that the Law has not affected those

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Connected with land rent,	16,900	17,335	16,506	15,204	15,702
Otherwise connected with land,	6,586	6,845	6,609	6,688	7,250

suits which are of a *bond fide* character as connected with land or land rent. The suits for land rent consists chiefly of those in which the parties are contesting the summary decisions of the

Revenue Courts regarding the recovery of rent, or when a party has failed to bring his claim for rent within the time prescribed for a summary suit in the Revenue Courts, or where an under-tenant is sued to establish a claim to enhance his rent. The suits, otherwise connected with land, refer to questions of disputed boundary, dispossession, reversal of sales for arrears of revenue, claims to partitions of Estates or to inheritance of shares therein, &c.

19. Suits connected with Caste and Religion are not numerous. The sudden increase noticeable in 1854, has been apparently followed by a corresponding reaction in 1855.

1851	1852	1853	1854	1855.
775	699	508	1304	361

The number of suits regarding Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., is not large with reference to the amount of capital invested in these important staples. It seems probable that the increase in these suits in 1854 may be referable to the new Law of Evidence Act XIX of 1853, which may have induced capitalists to urge demands the realization of which might have appeared hopeless under the previous state of the Law.

20. Taking the Institutions in each District separately, the largest number is 5,320 in Chittagong, whilst the smallest number is 1053 in Patna. The average number of Institutions for all the Zillahs is 2370 per Zillah. Fourteen Zillahs have institutions in excess of the average number. In 12, the number is less than the average.

21. The suits connected with Land Rent are most numerous in East Burdwan, where they amount to 2,042, and fewest in Dinagepore, where they only number 212. Other suits connected with land are most numerous in Chittagong, whilst the smallest number is in Dinagepore. Suits connected with debts, wages, &c., are the most numerous in Dinagepore, where they amount to 4,639, and the smallest number—420—is at Patna. The largest number of suits connected with caste is found at Tipperah, where it reaches 68. In Cuttack, Purneah and Behar there are no suits under this head.

22. Suits for Indigo, Sugar and Silk are most numerous in Rungpore, 384, and Tipperah, 370 ; but there are no actions of this description entered in West Burdwan, Behar or Patna.

23. The result of the Original Suits brought to trial and decided on their merits gives 31,211 decisions in favor of the Plaintiff to 15,204 in favor of the Defendant. This

ratio of 2 to 1 in favor of the Plaintiff may be accepted as a correct representation of the general integrity of the litigation of the Country.

24. The number of Appeals for disposal before the Principal Sudder Ameens during the year was 11,566. Of these 1,725 were decided in favor of the Appellant, and 4,148 in favor of the Respondent; 1,275 were remanded; 416 dismissed on default; 315 adjusted, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, leaving 3,687 pending on 31st December.

25. The number of Appeals coming before the four Additional Judges who do civil duty was 2,363. Of these 232 were decided in favor of the Appellants and 463 in favor of the Respondents; 127 were remanded, 44 dismissed on default, and 30 adjusted or withdrawn. The remainder are entered as otherwise disposed of or pending on 31st December.

26. There were 14,818 Appeals before the Zillah Judges in 1855. This entry is in a great measure nominal, the Appeal being merely filed in the Judge's Court and transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court for disposal. Of the cases heard by the Zillah Judges 673 were decreed for the Appellants and 1600 for the Respondents; 432 were remanded; 275 dismissed on default; 62 were adjusted or withdrawn, and the remainder are entered as pending or otherwise disposed of.

27. In the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut there were pending, on 1st January 1855, 466 Regular Appeals and 183 admitted Special Appeals. To these were added, during the year, 245 Regular and 70 Special Appeals, making a total of 711 Regular and 253 admitted Special Appeals for decision. During the year 105 Regular Appeals and 155 admitted Special Appeals were disposed of, leaving on the 31st December 606 Regular Appeals and 98 admitted Special Appeals awaiting judgment.

28. The following figures show of the number of Appeals, Regular and Special, which were admitted in the Sudder Court from the decisions of the Zillah Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, which were opened to Appeal of either description :—

	Zillah Judges.		Additional Judges.		P. S. Ameens.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Orders open to Appeal ...	67	2,682	10.	822	240	7,450
Appeals preferred... ..	59	31	4	21	182	18
Pending on 1st January ...	106	92	7	32	353	59
Affirmed	8	33	1	5	31	23
Modified	1	4	0	4	0	0
Reversed	1	19	0	9	14	9
Remanded... ..	5	24	0	13	5	8
Dismissed on default	4	2	0	0	8	0
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	21	3	0	0	6	0
Pending 31st December...	125	39	10	22	471	37

29. The above Return gives a very inadequate notion of the business of the Sudder Court in the Department of Special Appeals, only those which were admitted after a hearing being entered in it.

30. There were 1162 applications for Special Appeal pending in the Court on 1st January 1855 and 1,904 were filed during the course of the year, making a total of 3,066 for decision. Of these 618 were disposed of, the result being that only 70 were admitted for argument, the remaining 548 being struck off or rejected as valueless. It is evident that the enlargement of the grounds on which an application for Special Appeal may be preferred and the permission to file these Appeals in the Local Courts has opened a door to the admission of a mass of useless and injurious litigation, which is much to be deplored. The new Code of Procedure will, however, abolish the whole system of Special Appeals.

31. The average duration of suits in each grade of the Courts shows a decided improvement over the Return for 1854, except in the Courts of the Zillah Judges.

	1854.			1855.		
	Year	M.	D.	Year	M.	D.
Sudder Court	1	8	0	1	3	4
Zillah Judges... ..	0	9	26	0	11	3
Additional Judges	0	10	22	0	9	14
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	2	19	1	0	14
Sudder Ameens... ..	0	11	20	0	9	6
Moonsiffs	0	8	26	0	6	26

32. In the Moonsiff's Courts the shortest average duration of suits is in Dinagepore. *etc.* two months and twenty-eight days. In Sylhet the average duration is set down as three years two months and three days, but this is an evident miscalculation. The largest average duration in any other District is shown as eight months in Purneah. Leaving the Sylhet Return out of the calculation, the average duration of suits in Moonsiff's Courts is reduced to five months and ten days.

33. The following are the most important changes that have taken place in the Civil Law during the course of 1855. Time has been given for the operation of Act IX of 1854, which provides for the decision of Appeals upon the merits of the case without reference to technical points, which have not been productive of injury to either party in the Court of First Issue. A very important decision of the Sudder Court on the construction of this Law will be found at pages 222 to 229 of the Court's printed Decisions dated 30th April 1855, where it is held that in an Appellate Court no breach of the Stamp Law can be considered, which was unproductive of injury to either party, but merely affected the Government Stamp Revenue. Much good is also attributed to the operation of Act 33 of 1854, which extends the provisions of Act XII of 1843, making it compulsory on every Judicial Officer to record his final order in every Judicial case in his own language. Act 2 of 1855, amending the Law of Evidence, is also held to have contributed to the general good administration of Justice. On the other hand, the doubtful effect of Act 16 of 1853, in enlarging the opportunities for Special Appeal to the Sudder Court, has been already pointed out above.

34. Several of the decisions of the Sudder Court may also be noticed as carrying out principles of great importance. At pages 501 to 530, Sudder Dewanny Report, 10th September 1855, will be found the ruling that the Common Law of Limitation is applicable to suits instituted by Zemindars for the resumption of Rent Free Tenures in their Estates. At page 231, Sudder Dewanny Reports, 9th April 1855, the Court have ruled that in a Court whose Original Jurisdiction is not limited, over-valuation of a suit is not a valid ground of nonsuit. At page 281, Sudder Dewanny Reports 23rd May 1855, it is decided that when a cause of action accrues during minority, the Law of Limitation will not take effect until twelve years from the date on which the minor attains his majority, and lastly, at page 299, Sudder Dewanny Report, 30th May 1855, the Court have ruled that on a seizure of contraband Salt it is not necessary to serve notice on the actual Owner to be present at the weighment thereof previous to confiscation; but that it may be weighed in presence of the Owner's servants who have charge of the Salt on his behalf.

35. Among the most important Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Court during the year are No. 59, dated 12th January 1855, prescribing a new and abbreviated form of Decree for the use of the Lower Courts in supersession of the more lengthy form previously in use, and No. 61, dated 9th March, prohibiting the Uncovenanted Judges from appointing any of their own connections to situations in their Ministerial Establishments.

36. In their Circular, No. 68, dated 9th July, the Court have laid down very careful instructions for the guidance of the Lower Courts in drawing the issues for decision in the suits before them, and in Circular Order, No. 71, dated 26th July 1855, Rules were issued for the better custody and preservation of the valuable collections of books which have accumulated in the course of years in most of the Judge's Offices.

37. The total value of the suits pending in the Civil Courts on 31st December, 1855, was as follows :—

Original Suits	...	...	...	...	3,57,13,544
Zillah Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	21,67,274
Sudder Court	...	...	...	...	1,47,96,832

Total 5,26,77,650

38. The total annual cost of the Judicial Establishments for the trial of Civil Suits may be calculated at 20,00,000 Rupees; but it is impossible to make a correct estimate of the real cost of the Civil Judicial Establishment, as the above sum includes the entire salary of the Sudder Court and the Zillah Judges, of whose time and labor nearly one-half is devoted to Criminal duties, in addition to which a considerable amount of Criminal work is disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs as subordinates to the Zillah Magistrates.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

39. The following are the chief results, showing the Administration of Civil Justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

Assam.
Arracan.
Chota Nagpore.
Tenasserim.
Cachar.

40. Assam is divided into seven Districts, including the Cossya Hills, and the number of cases coming before and disposed of by the several Moonsiffs, was as follows :—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	142	74	35	4	29
Kamroop	1,395	515	313	260	307
Durrung	537	287	124	58	68
Nowgong	1,102	478	196	200	228
Sebsaugor	479	191	114	45	129
Luckimpore	360	125	76	127	32

41. There was a Sudder Ameen only in three Districts.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Kamroop	144	54	16	37	37
Sebsaugor	116	18	30	64	4
Luckimpore	295	115	91	13	76

42. There is a Principal Sudder Ameen only in three Districts.

	Cases.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	363	218	0	64	25	56
* Kamroop	242	59	67	26	38	52
Nowgong	754	400	27	135	37	155

* The Principal Sudder Ameen also decided 67 Appeals in favor of the Respondent.

43. In the above Courts the Officers employed are all Native. In the remaining Courts the presiding Officers are, with one exception, Europeans, styled Assistant or Sub-Assistant Commissioners.

	Total number of Suits & Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Gowalparra	931	124	50	115	583	59
Kamroop	1,598	45	27	180	1,307	39
Durrung	577	23	17	19	450	68
Nowgong	1,394	40	58	15	1,270	11
Sechsaugor	661	22	48	34	480	77
Luckimpore	781	121	43	70	528	19
Cossya Hills	64	15	0	22	12	15

44. The Civil business coming before the Deputy Commissioner was as follows :—

	Total number of suits & appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Original	18	0	0	0	18	0
Appeal	35	4	1	4	0	16

45. A Special or Regular Appeal lies to the Sudder Court from the order of the Deputy Commissioner according to the value of the case.

46. In Arracan the lowest grade of Native Judges is styled
 ARRACAN. Tarama Thoogree.

47. The Province consists of three districts—Akyah, Ramree and Sandoway. Tarama Thoogrees were only located at the two first-mentioned Districts during the year. Their powers are co-equal with those of Sudder Ameens.

48. The out-turn of work performed by these Officers was as follows :—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Akyab	762	454	260	0	48
Ramree	245	130	69	7	39

49. The Assistant Commissioners disposed of the under-mentioned amount of civil business.

There is no class of Civil Officers between the Tarama Thoogrees and the Assistants.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855, and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Akyab	337	99	53	57	1	127
Ramree	222	71	18	43	12	78
Sandoway	128	95	0	16	0	17

50. The Commissioner's file stood as under :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Original	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appeal	61	24	28	1	4	4

CHOTA NAGPORE.

51. Chota Nagpore is composed of the Districts of Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom and Lohardugga.

52. The accompanying Table exhibits the quantity of work performed by the Mooniffs during the year :—

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh	1,429	670	62	204	493
Maunbhoom	2,018	978	138	379	523
Singbhoom	24	9	10	3	2
Lohardugga	719	173	17	298	231

53. There are no Sudder Ameen in the South West Frontier ; but there is a Principal Sudder Ameen attached to three out of the four Divisions of the Province.

	Cases.	Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh ...	69	0	0	0	69	0
Maunbhoom ...	302	61	79	8	154	0
Lohardugga ...	53	0	0	0	53	0

54. There is an Assistant Commissioner in each District.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Hazareebaugh	353	43	110	3	39	153
Maunbhoom	460	19	19	3	209	210
Singbhoom	50	1	3	8	19	19
Lohardugga	395	30	35	3	199	128

55. The Appeals preferred to the Deputy Commissioner from the decisions of his subordinates were disposed of as follows :—

There were no Original Suits instituted before him during the year.

	Total number of Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855
Appeals	210	43	49	5	3	110

57. The Tenasserim Province consists of the three Districts of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui. There is a Moonsiff attached to each District.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	1,386	1,001	338	1	46
Tavoy	571	484	73	9	5
Mergui	217	175	41	0	1

58. There is also a Tseetkay in each District. Their Civil Powers are analogous to those of a Sudder Ameen. They have slight Magisterial Powers, but rarely exercise them.

	Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	2,560	1,230	920	235	175
Tavoy	470	356	102	9	8
Mergui	559	424	119	3	13

59. The Assistant Commissioners are all Europeans, being Military Officers in Civil employ.

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st Dec. 1855.
Amherst	1,078	527	0	474	0	77
Tavoy	179	174	0	4	1	0
Mergui	136	118	0	7	0	11

60. The Commissioner disposed of no Original Suits during the year.

	Total number of Appeals pending on 1st January 1855 and received during the year.	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
Appeals	109	77	0	6	9	17

61. The Moonsiff stationed at Cachar disposed of the following Civil Cases :—

Cases.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
656	413	24	134	85

62. The Superintendent of Cachar, in his Civil capacity, had sixty-three Original Suits and Appeals before him during the year, which were thus disposed of :—

	Total number of Suits and Appeals pending on 1st Jan. 1855 and received during the year	Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants	Decreed for Defendants or Respondents	Dismissed on default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1855.
Original	5	2	1	0	0	2
Appeal	58	20	26	3	8	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

63. The following Courts are established in Bengal for the administration of Criminal Justice :—1 Her Majesty's Supreme Court. 2 The Calcutta Magistracy. 3 The Nizamut Adawlut. 4 The Sessions Judge's Court. 5 The Courts of the Magistrate and his Subordinates.

64. There are at present 37 Districts in the Bengal Regulation Provinces, in 25 of which a Covenanted Civil Servant is appointed as a Magistrate solely for that duty, whilst in the remaining 12 Districts the Magistrate also discharges the functions of Collector.

65. There are also 33 Sub-divisions or Out-stations which have been constituted of two or more Thannahs or Police Divisions belonging either to one District or to two or more contiguous Districts. Each out-station is under the direct control of either an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate or of a Covenanted Assistant Magistrate; but the District Magistrate is held as much responsible for the good management of the Thannahs under a Sub-division as for those under his own control.

66. The full Magisterial complement of a District may be said to consist of a Magistrate, an Assistant Magistrate, and an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate. The Establishment, however, varies according to the emergencies of the Service, and in many Districts very material aid is derived, in the disposal of petty Criminal Cases, by the Principal Sudder Ameen and other Civil Judicial Officers exercising Criminal Powers at the Sudder Station. The Mahomedan Law Officers and Hindoo Law Officers are especially made serviceable to the Magistrate, very little of their time being now occupied by the duties proper to their own appointments.

67. The highest punishment which can be inflicted by a Magistrate or an Officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate amounts to three years' imprisonment in cases of burglary and theft.

68. The highest punishment which can be awarded by an Assistant Magistrate or other Magisterial Officer exercising Special Powers under Regulation 3 of 1821 does not exceed one year's imprisonment.

69. An Assistant Magistrate, or an Officer vested with the powers of an Assistant, cannot inflict a punishment exceeding two months' imprisonment.

70. The total number of persons coming under the cognizance of the Criminal Courts of all descriptions in 1855 was 84,621. Of these 2,375 had been pending from the previous year, 81,877 were apprehended during the year, and 369 were received by transfer.

71. These persons were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	1,033
Acquitted	24,357
Convicted	52,765
Committed for trial at the Sessions	3,357
Otherwise disposed of	658
Under trial 30th December	2,450

72. The following were the sentences passed by the Magisterial Officers on the Criminals convicted before them :—

Discharged on Security	5,312
Dismissed from Office	2,269
Fined	32,229
Flogged	819
Imprisonment not exceeding one month	9,289
„ above one, not exceeding six months	1,072
„ „ six months „ one year	776
„ „ one „ two years	125
„ „ two „ three years	893

East Burdwan	3,430
Hooghly	3,412
Midnapore	4,575
Nudda	3,205
24-Pergunnahs	5,227
Backergunge	2,904
Dacca	3,494
Sylhet	2,298
Bhaugulpore	3,682
Boerbhoom,	2,555
Patna	3,563
Monghyr	2,343
Moorsheadabad	2,519
Purneah	2,733
Behar	2,594
Sarun	2,895

73. In the 37 Zillahs the general average number of Prisoners brought to trial before the Magistrate's Courts was 2,280 ; but there are only 16 Districts in which the average number was exceeded, many of the remaining 21 Zillahs falling far below it. The smallest number was in the District of Maldah, where it

only amounted to 570. The proportion of Convictions to Acquittals has been already shown ; but no judgment can be formed, regarding the success of a Magistrate's administration, by this test, where the result of heinous, petty and miscellaneous Offences are all exhibited together.

74. The following is the result of the proceedings in the Courts of the Sessions Judges, to whom all Prisoners are committed for trial if the offence is beyond the Magistrate's cognizance, or it appears to him that the punishment which he is competent to award is inadequate.

There were under trial in the Sessions Courts on 1st January 1855, Prisoners	517
Committed during the year	3 450
Received by transfer	60

Total 4,027

75. They were disposed of as follows :—

Discharged without trial	53
Acquitted	1,207
Convicted	1,644
Referred to Nizamut	636
Otherwise disposed of	27
Under trial on 31st December	460

76. The punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges on the Prisoners convicted by them were as follows :—

5 Fined.

459 Imprisonment not exceeding three years.

966 Imprisonment above three years, but not exceeding seven years.

222 Imprisonment above seven years, but not exceeding fourteen years.

10. Imprisonment above fourteen years, but not exceeding sixteen years.

77. As the punishment which a Magistrate is competent to award amounts to three years' imprisonment, the commitment of the 459 Prisoners sentenced by the Sessions Judges to terms not exceeding three years might have been avoided if the state of the Law had been such as to permit the Magistrates to dispose of all Offences not requiring a penalty exceeding three years.

78. The largest number of Prisoners committed to any one Sessions Court was from the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah and Baraset, where the total amounted to 262, of whom 173 were either convicted or referred to the Sudder, whilst 89 were acquitted. The smallest number of commitments was in the District of Sarun, where it amounted to 47, of whom 9 were acquitted and 38 were convicted or referred to the Sudder Court.

79. In the Sudder Nizamut the number of Persons coming before the Court in 1855 amounted to 1,792. Of these there were :—

In Cases pending on 1st January 1855	164
Ditto referred during the year	594
Ditto proceedings called for or appealed	1,034
	1,792

80. These persons were disposed of as follows :—

Released unconditionally	445
Convicted	1,060
Died, remanded, &c.	56
Pending on 31st December 1855	231
Total	1,792

81. It has been shown above that the Cases of 636 persons were referred by the Sessions Judges to the Nizamut in 1855 ; but the cases of only 594 reached the Court in the year 1855, most of those whose cases were referred by the Sessions Judges in the end of December 1855 not being included in the Sudder Court's statements until January 1856.

82. During the year the Sudder Nizamut passed sentence of death on 38 persons, 167 were sentenced to transportation for life, and 11 to imprisonment for life.

83. In the cases which were referred for the decision of the Nizamut, the following was the average duration of the cases :—

	<i>Days.</i>
From apprehension of prisoner to commitment	61
From commitment to reference	71
From transference of record to its receipt in Sudder Court	15
From receipt of record to issue of sentence,	34
Total,	<u>181</u>

In 1854, the average duration was only 139 days ; but in 1853 it amounted to 185 days.

84. The decisions of the Sudder Nizamut in every case that comes before it are published in English in monthly numbers. There are many cases of interest, but none requiring particular notice, nor are there any very important decisions or points reserved for argument before the full Court.

85. Among the Circular Orders issued for the guidance of the Criminal Authorities during the year, there are several worthy of notice. No. 14, dated 9th February, prescribed tabular forms for the record of Magistrate's decisions under Act 33 of 1854, superseding the old system of Roobukarees, and curtailing the power of the Omlah in that respect. No. 16, dated 21st June, prescribed certain precautions to insure the proper record of confessions and depositions. No. 22 of 12th November took away the discretionary power formerly entrusted to Magistrates of authorizing the Police to detain a prisoner beyond 48 hours, this liberty having been found liable to abuse by the Police.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

86. The following is the result of the administration of Criminal Justice in the several Extra Regulation Provinces for the year 1855.

ASSAM.

87. The out-turn of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Courts was as follows :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Gowalparrah	506	87	317	102	0	0
Kamroop	1,510	434	1,002	33	3	38
Dumung	1,093	282	744	38	1	28
Nowgong	753	193	520	38	0	2
Sebsaugor	858	287	524	34	0	13
Luckimpore	560	186	356	7	0	11
Cossyah Hills	103	25	52	26	0	0

88. The sentences passed by the several Officers may be thus classified :—

3 years' imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	37
2 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	17
1 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	109
6 months' „	...	...	...	...	...	156
Less than 6 months' ditto	...	...	...	...	...	480

The remainder being fined, or flogged, or dismissed from service.

89. The Deputy Commissioner is the Sessions Judge of the Province. During the year, 311 persons were committed for trial, of whom 30 were discharged without trial, 30 were acquitted, 170 were convicted, 39 were referred to the Sudder Nizamut, 1 prisoner was otherwise disposed of, and 41 were under trial on 31st December.

90. The following sentences were passed by the Deputy Commissioner :—

14 years' imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	7
7 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	22
6 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	48
4 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 years' and under	...	...	...	...	...	38

The remainder were fined or discharged from service.

91. The result of the cases referred to the Sudder Court was as follows :—

	<i>Persons.</i>
Death...	6
Transportation for life	11
14 years' imprisonment	2
7 years and under...	4

The remainder had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

ARRACAN.

92. The Magistrates stationed in the several Districts in this Province disposed of the cases connected with the following number of prisoners :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Akyab...	1,684	811	809	31	2	24
Sandoway	386	100	285	0	1	0
Ramree	726	285	431	3	0	7

93. The following is an analysis of the sentences passed :—

2 years' imprisonment	4
1 „ „	13
6 months' „	47
Less than 6 months' ditto	289
Ordered to find security... ..	74

The remainder were fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

94. The duties of Sessions Judge are performed by the Commissioner. 36 prisoners were committed for trial during the year, of whom 3 were discharged without trial, 22 were acquitted, 7 were convicted, and the cases of 4 prisoners were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, 1 prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for 9 years, 2 for 7 years, and the remainder for 3 years and under.

95. The cases referred to the Sudder Nizamut were thus disposed of:—1 was imprisoned for 5 years, and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

96. The several Magistrates disposed of the following criminal business :—

	Persons under trial.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Hazareebaugh ...	839	201	590	37	0	11
Lohardugga ...	808	225	522	38	5	18
Maunbhoom ...	1,430	560	770	32	16	52
Singbhoom ...	82	39	39	0	0	4

97. The sentences passed by them are thus classified :—

3 years' imprisonment... ..	75
2 „ „	90
1 „ „	74
6 months' „	71
Less than 6 months' ditto	333
Ordered to find security	255

The remainder being either fined, flogged, or dismissed from office.

98. The functions of a Sessions Judge are discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. 113 persons were committed for trial during the year, who were disposed of as follows ;—63 were acquitted, 19 were convicted, 30 were referred to the Sudder Court, and 1 prisoner was otherwise disposed of.

99. The sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioner are noted below :—

14 years' imprisonment	2
7 " "	6
5 " "	6
3 years' and under	5

100. The cases referred to the Sudder Court were thus decided :—

8 persons	were sentenced to death.
11 " "	to transportation for life.
3 " "	to imprisonment for life, and the rest were pending.

TENASSERIM.

101. There is a Magistrate in each District. There is likewise a separate Magistrate for the Town of Moulmein.

	Persons un- der trial.	Discharged or acquit- ted.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
Amherst	531	57	450	19	0	5
Tavoy... ..	579	225	347	6	0	1
Mergui	363	186	171	6	0	0
Moulmein	1,695	606	1,055	19	1	14

102. The following is a classification of the sentences passed by the several Officers :—

3 years' imprisonment	4
2 " "	5
1 " "	27
6 months' "	73
Less than 6 months' ditto... ..	448
Ordered to find security	43

The remainder were fined, flogged, or dismissed from service.

103. The commitments to the Sessions were disposed of by the Commissioner in his capacity of Judge, 51 prisoners were committed for trial during the year, of whom 3 were discharged without trial, 6 were acquitted, 20 were convicted, the cases of 11 prisoners were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and 11 persons were under trial at the close of the year.

104. The following sentences were passed by the Commissioner :—

10 years' imprisonment	2
7 " "	2
5 " "	5
4 " "	6
3 " "	1

105. The cases referred to the Sudder Court were thus disposed of :—

	<i>Persons.</i>
Death	1
Transportation for life	2
Imprisonment for life	1
Ditto for 14 years... ..	7

CACHAR.

106. The Superintendent of Cachar, in his capacity of Magistrate, disposed of the following :—

<i>Persons under trial.</i>	<i>Discharged or acquitted.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Committed to Sessions.</i>	<i>Otherwise disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
208	30	170	8	0	0

107. The Sessions commitments are heard by the Judge of Sylhet. 28 persons were under trial during the year, of whom 13 were acquitted, 4 were convicted, and 11 were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

108. The following sentences were passed on the 4 prisoners convicted :—

5 years' imprisonment	1
4 " "	2
2 " "	1

109. The cases referred to the Sudder Court had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

POLICE.

110. Since the abolition of the Office of Superintendent of Police for the Lower Provinces in 1853, the Commissioners of Circuit have had the general control of the Police in their respective divisions, submitting their periodical Returns and annual Reports regarding each District, direct to Government. The Magistrate of each District is, of course, responsible for the actual management of his own Police, and is bound to keep the Commissioner constantly informed of all his proceedings, whilst in all cases of difficulty he is entitled to the assistance and support of the Commissioner.

111. The state of the Police in Bengal has been so fully described in the Lieutenant Governor's printed Minute, dated the 30th April 1856, that it is unnecessary to go into any particular detail in this Report to show how extensively it has been condemned.

112. For Police purposes Bengal is now apportioned into eight Commissioner's Divisions, containing 37 Districts, or rather less than 5 Districts in each Division.

113. There are also 33 sub-divisions, or out-stations, constituted of parts of one or more Districts, in which an Assistant or a Deputy Magistrate is stationed, subject, in all respects, to the Magistrate of the District or Districts in which the sub-division is situated.

114. There are, at present, 486 Police Darogahs, presiding over a corresponding number of Police Thannahs in the Lower Provinces, so that, in the 37 Districts, the average number of Thannahs is rather above 13. At each Thannah are stationed, besides the Darogah, a Mohurrir or Clerk, and a Jemadar, with ten or twelve Burkundaues or Constables.

These form the whole of the Government Stipendiary Police.

115. The main body of the Police consists of the Village Chowkedars, of whom a full description will be found in the Lieutenant Governor's Minute above referred to.

116. With this inadequate machinery at their disposal, and dealing with a people notorious for timidity and dishonesty, it is almost a matter of surprize to see how efficiently some Magistrates manage to carry on their duties, and by personal zeal, ability, and tact, to infuse a temporary character of utility into their subordinates.

117. The Patna Commissioner's Division comprises the Districts of Patna, Behar, Sarun, Shahabad and Chumparun, with their respective sub-divisions. In Chumparun the Magistrate is also Collector of the District. In the year 1855, in the Patna Division there were 15,879 cases before the Police, in which 12,051 persons were arrested, of whom 5,854 were convicted or committed, 5,716 were acquitted, 355 were pending trial at the end of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

PATNA DIVISION.
Barh.
Nowadah.
Sewan.
Fasseram.
Shergotty.

118. The following Return shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which came before them in the course of the year, as well as the value of the property stolen and recovered :—

			Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of Property stolen.	Value recovered.
PATNA ..	Theft ...	888	387	709	320	385	4	0	}	47,756	3,683
	Burglary ...	2,143	61	136	39	97	0	0			
BEHAR ...	Theft ...	738	202	365	137	197	24	7	}	58,336	3,351
	Burglary ...	1,879	90	132	29	86	10	1			
SARUN ...	Theft ...	729	189	266	109	147	10	0	}	28,724	3,276
	Burglary ...	1,401	48	58	22	34	2	0			
SHAHABAD	Theft ...	505	137	153	85	57	8	3	}	42,317	3,116
	Burglary ...	568	20	40	11	27	2	0			
CHUMPARUN	Theft ...	617	211	296	173	91	3	29	}	22,254	8,986
	Burglary ...	441	24	48	31	17	2	0			

These results speak for themselves. The crime of burglary is committed with almost total impunity. The amount of property recovered is only about seven per cent. in Patna

and Shahabad, whilst in Behar it is as low as 5 per cent. In Sarun it is 11 per cent. and in Chumparun, where the success of the Police in cases of theft is remarkable, the percentage recovered is as high as 43 to the property stolen.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

Note—The District of Tirhoot has since been temporarily transferred to the Patna Division.

Buhara.
Deoghur.
Kissengunge.
Mudypoorah.

119. The Bhaugulpore Division contains the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Tirhoot and Purneah, with the several sub-divisions marginally noted. The duties of Collector and Magistrate in the Bhaugulpore District have lately been united under one Officer.

120. In the year 1855 there occurred in this division 10,971 cases, in which 10,649 persons were arrested. Of these 7,149 were convicted, 2,798 were acquitted, 394 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

121. The following tabular statement shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which were reported in the course of the year, and also the value of the property stolen and the proportion recovered :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BHAUGULPORE	{ Theft	830	250	622	237	374	11	0	23,811	4,329
	{ Burglary	1,079	35	155	43	112	0	0		
TIRHOOT ...	{ Theft	345	152	188	99	86	3	0	17,135	1,751
	{ Burglary	1,502	67	70	56	14	0	0		
MONGHYR ...	{ Theft	289	197	297	282	15	0	0	13,429	2,004
	{ Burglary	942	43	73	57	15	1	0		
PURNEAH ...	{ Theft	204	84	64	45	18	1	0	22,116	4,140
	{ Burglary	549	44	97	35	52	10	0		

These Returns are scarcely less remarkable than those of the Patna division in showing the impunity with which the crime of burglary is committed. The proportion of convictions to acquittals in the Monghyr District is curiously high. The average of stolen property recovered in this division is above 15 per cent, and in the Bhaugulpore and Purneah Districts it exceeds 18 per cent.

122. The Rajshahye division consists of the District of Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore and Maldah, with the two sub-divisions of Natore and Sookanee. In Pubna, Bogra and Maldah, the Magistrate is also Collector of the District.

123. In the year 1855 there occurred in this division 13,405 cases, in which 10,551 persons were arrested. Of these 5,688 were convicted or committed, 3,435 were acquitted, 444 were pending trial, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

124. The following Return shows the result of the operations of the Police in the offences of theft and burglary which were reported in the course of the year, and also the value of property stolen and the proportion recovered :—

			Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Fencing.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
RAJSHAHYE ...	Theft	...	286	92	142	101	34	7	0	9,745	1,526
	Burglary	...	724	39	35	27	8	0	0		
PUBNA ...	Theft	...	208	97	140	91	44	1	4	14,727	1,155
	Burglary	..	767	66	55	44	10	0	0		
RUNGPORE ...	Theft	..	222	109	198	77	109	6	6	48,703	2,292
	Burglary	...	338	106	144	52	85	0	7		
BOGRA ...	Theft	...	817	111	182	64	113	0	5	25,823	1,623
	Burglary	...	1,166	49	53	18	35	0	0		
DINAGEPORE..	Theft	...	840	221	378	178	180	14	6	20,912	1,445
	Burglary	...	1,171	80	163	62	101	0	0		
MALDAH ...	Theft	...	129	48	62	36	24	1	1	8,193	162
	Burglary	...	43	12	34	9	24	0	1		

In this division also thefts and burglary are committed with comparative impunity. The amount of crime reported in Maldah is small; but the circumstances of that District are peculiar. The average of stolen property recovered is less than 7 per cent., and in Maldah it is less than 2 per cent.

125. The **Dacca Division** includes the Districts of Backergunge, Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing and Sylhet with 5 sub-divisions. In Furreedpore the Magistrate is also Collector of the District. In this division 13,244 cases came before the Police during the year 1855, in which 11,404 persons were arrested. Of these 7,405 persons were convicted or committed, 3,189 were acquitted, 581 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

Jumalpoore.
Moonsheegunge.
Manickgunge.
Madareepore.
Serajgunge.

126. The number of cases of theft and burglary ascertained to have been committed, and the number of those cases enquired into at the request of the parties concerned, together with the number of persons convicted or acquitted, as well as the value of property stolen and recovered, is shown in the following statement :—

		Number of Cases re- ported.	Number of Cases on- quered into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BACKERGUNGE...	Theft ...	169	153	48	16	25	7	0	6,497	574
	Burglary ...	101	82	44	6	36	2	0		
DACCA ..	Theft ...	220	194	165	113	47	4	1	16,087	1,733
	Burglary ...	642	134	81	46	13	21	1		
FURREEDPORE ...	Theft ...	42	12	52	10	15	25	2	7,966	2,071
	Burglary ...	255	27	63	23	30	0	5		
MYMENSING ...	Theft ...	338	225	197	82	99	14	2	58,838	1,736
	Burglary ...	332	91	80	22	49	8	1		
SYLHET ...	Theft ...	342	133	116	71	43	2	0	12,317	2,257
	Burglary ...	238	29	21	10	4	7	0		

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the state of crime in this division, under the two heads indicated, is less than in either of divisions already noticed. The number of convictions, taken in connection with the number of crimes reported, is also more favorable.

127. In Dacca and Sylhet the per-centage of convictions to acquittal shows to advantage. The value of property recovered to stolen is poor, the per-centage in Sylhet being under 2 per cent. In Furreedpore, where the result is most favorable, it is 26 per cent.

		Per-centage.
DACCA ...	{ Theft ...	46
	{ Burglary ...	28
SYLHET ...	{ Theft ...	60
	{ Burglary ...	40

128. The division of the Commissioner of Nuddea is formed of the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Baraset, with 7 sub-divisions. The Magistrate of Baraset is likewise Collector of the District.

NUDDEA DIVISION.
Auringabad.
Santipore.
Kalarooa.
Kurreempore.
Kallygrunge.
Koolnah.
Magoorah.

129. During the year under review, there occurred 13,240 cases, in which 14,303 persons were arrested. Of these 9,433 persons were convicted or committed, 4,428 were acquitted, 326 were pending trial at the close of the year, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

130. The accompanying statement shows the number of crimes coming under the heads of theft and burglary and the results, as also the value of property stolen and recovered.

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
NUDDEA ...	{ Theft ...	345	202	427	131	296	8	0	14,113	1,365
	{ Burglary ...	739	31	57	20	33	2	1		
JESSORE ...	{ Theft ...	172	119	102	62	35	3	1	20,362	2,227
	{ Burglary ...	537	147	58	28	31	0	1		
MOORSHEDABAD	{ Theft ...	495	11	60	24	36	0	0	38,262	5,050
	{ Burglary ...	334	19	263	89	169	3	2		
24-PERGUNNAHS	{ Theft ...	578	4	848	481	358	2	7	16,208	5,811
	{ Burglary ...	196	13	76	35	40	0	1		
BARASET ...	{ Theft ...	55	37	47	28	17	1	1	2,688	511
	{ Burglary ...	290	23	30	18	11	1	0		

The crime of Dacoity is prevalent in all the Districts, but obtains to a greater extent in Nuddea and Jessore, where but few of the perpetrators were captured. When the Dacoity Commissioner's proceedings in those Districts shall have been fairly in operation, a more favorable result may reasonably be looked for. The proportion of convictions to acquittals under both heads is generally favorable.

131. The per-centage of property recovered by the aid of, or through the instrumentality of the Police in this division is very favorable.

The general average is over 16 per cent. The 24-Pergunnahs and Baraset exhibit the most favorable result, being 35 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively. In Nuddea, which is the lowest, it is 9 per cent.

132. The Burdwan Division consists of the Districts of Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore, with 8 sub-divisions. The Magistrates of Bancoorah and Beerbhoom are likewise Collectors of their respective Districts. Howrah having been formed into a separate District for criminal purposes only, the Collectorate duties are performed by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

BURDWAN DIVISION.
Bood Bood.
Nugwan.
Cutwa.
Serampore.
Gurbetah.
Tumlook.
Jehanabad.
Mungulpore.

133. 13,034 cases were reported in this division during 1855, in which 17,653 persons were arrested, who were disposed of as follows :—

11,591 were convicted or committed, 4,997 were acquitted, and 574 remained for trial at the close of the year; the rest were transferred to other Districts or otherwise disposed of.

134. The result of the operations of the Police, in the offences of theft and burglary, as likewise the value of property stolen and recovered, is given below :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
BEERBHOOM...	Theft ...	312	160	120	76	37	4	3	15,706	1,988
	Burglary ...	162	43	27	17	4	4	2		
BANCOORAH...	Theft ...	333	141	141	61	69	11	0	14,487	1,041
	Burglary ...	404	88	48	3	42	3	0		
BURDWAN ...	Theft ...	331	161	150	71	78	1	0	8,934	499
	Burglary ...	224	103	37	18	18	0	1		
HOOGHLY ...	Theft ...	230	169	273	100	158	3	12	13,416	836
	Burglary ...	308	83	56	27	28	1	0		
HOWRAH ...	Theft ...	357	260	301	155	135	0	11	11,548	1,767
	Burglary ...	162	56	21	8	13	0	0		
MIDNAPORE...	Theft ...	458	265	275	137	134	3	1	11,430	1,554
	Burglary ...	419	117	96	34	61	1	0		

This Return does not by any means exhibit a favorable result. In Bancoorah burglary is committed with the greatest impunity, only 3 persons having been convicted during the year, whilst no less than 404 cases of burglary were ascertained to have been committed. The average of property recovered is likewise small, being only 10 per cent. Howrah, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom furnish the best proportion, being 15, 13 and 12 per cent. respectively.

135. This division comprises only the three Districts of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore, with two sub-divisions. The Magistrates of the several Districts are likewise Collectors and Salt Agents. During the past year 3,434 cases came before the Police, and 2,545 persons were arrested.

CUTTACK DIVISION.
Bhuddruck.
Khoordah.

ed. Of these 1,643 persons were convicted or committed, 819 were acquitted, 71 were awaiting trial, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

136. The accompanying Return gives the number of offences under the heads of theft and burglary that occurred during the year; the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, and the value of property stolen and recovered :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
CUTTACK ...	{ Theft ...	446	*0	191	70	112	9	0	5,867	458
	{ Burglary ...	127	*0	18	7	11	0	0		
POOREE ...	{ Theft ...	234	170	158	82	72	3	1	3,380	641
	{ Burglary ...	95	46	24	9	14	1	0		
BALASORE	{ Theft ...	129	*0	46	29	16	0	1	6,111	171
	{ Burglary ...	87	*0	24	16	8	0	0		

The Results show that the offences of Theft and Burglary are not so rife in this division as elsewhere, the latter offence more especially. Very few of the perpetrators, however, were arrested, and a still smaller number were convicted. The proportion of convictions to acquittals under both heads is most favorable in Balasore. The amount of property recovered was 7 per cent. in Cuttack, 18 per cent. in Pooree, and 2 per cent. in Balasore.

137. The Chittagong Division consists of the three Districts of Chittagong, Noakholly and Tipperah, with the two sub-divisions of Cox's Bazar and Dakshin Shabazpore. The Magistrate of Noakholly is likewise Collector of the District. There were 2,795 cases reported during the year, in which 4,996 persons were apprehended. Of these 3,098 were convicted or committed, 1,673 were acquitted, 220 were awaiting trial, and the rest were otherwise disposed of.

138. The number of cases of theft and burglary, and the number of arrests, convictions and acquittals, together with value of property stolen and recovered, is given below :—

		Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
CHITTAGONG	{ Theft ...	120	73	101	54	46	0	1	5,466	603
	{ Burglary ...	28	15	25	14	11	0	0		
NOAKHOLLY	{ Theft ...	152	49	114	61	50	3	0	5,710	564
	{ Burglary ..	244	24	38	24	13	1	0		
TIPPERAH ...	{ Theft ...	229	85	116	49	61	6	0	9,063	1,762
	{ Burglary ...	150	20	59	20	19	20	0		

The general results in this division are favorable when compared with those of other divisions. The offence of burglary is more prevalent than in Cuttack; but the success of the Police in the apprehension and conviction of the offenders has been much greater, as will be seen from the excess proportion of convictions over acquittals. The general per-centage of property recovered was nearly 14½ per cent.

139. The general results of the year for the Districts comprised within Lower Bengal may be briefly stated as follows:—There were 86,002 cases of

SUMMARY. all descriptions that came before the notice of the Police, in which 84,152 persons were arrested. Of this number 51,861 persons, or nearly two-thirds of those arrested, were convicted; 27,055 were acquitted; 2,915 were awaiting trial at the close of the year; and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

140. In like manner the number of thefts and burglaries, with the number of persons arrested, convicted and acquitted, and the value of property stolen and recovered is as follows:—

	Number of Cases reported.	Number of Cases enquired into.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value of property stolen.	Value recovered.
Thefts... ..	13,734	5,110	8,110	3,997	3,813	202	105	7,08,437	78,078
Burglaries * ...	19,787	1,995	2,539	1,375	1,375	103	25		

This cannot be considered as, by any means, a favorable result. The very small number of cases of thefts and burglaries (but the latter more especially) enquired into at the request of the parties concerned is undoubtedly the main cause to which this is attributable; but until an improvement in the Police is effected, it is not probable that the Legislature will alter the Law under which it is now optional with the party injured to demand an inquiry, or abide by his loss.

141. The great want of success on the part of the Police in tracing and bringing to justice the perpetrators of the offence of burglary is even more apparent than in the offence of theft. Only 2,053 persons were apprehended out of 17,691 burglaries ascertained to have been committed, and of this number only 844 persons were convicted, being but a little above one-third of the number of arrests.

142. The proportion of property recovered to stolen, was 11 per cent.; but in taking into account the reputed value of property stated to have been stolen, it must be borne in mind that the Returns of the Police are based entirely upon the lists of articles stolen furnished by the sufferers, and that there is little or no check to the exaggerated value occasionally placed upon property when stolen.

* The Return under this head, for two Districts, is not given.

† There is a difference of 4 between the number of arrests under the head of burglary, and the total of the 4 succeeding columns caused by slight mistakes in the returns of Behar and Chumpran.

143. The Returns for the year give very uncertain results in the crimes of wilful murder and affray.

144. In the Patna Division 46 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 142 persons were arrested, of whom 82 were acquitted by the Magistrate, 37 were committed to the Sessions for trial, and the remainder were either pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Only 7 cases of affray are reported in this division, in which 76 persons were arrested, of whom 60 were either convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 15 were acquitted and the other was pending trial.

145. In the Bhangulpore Division 37 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 74 persons were arrested, of whom 20 were committed for trial at the Sessions, 47 were acquitted in the preliminary inquiry, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of during the course of the year. Only 6 cases of affray were reported, in which 107 prisoners were arrested, of whom 44 were convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 36 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial. These figures do not include the cases of persons mixed up in the Sonthal Insurrection, which will be separately noticed.

146. In the Rajshahye Division 43 cases of wilful murder were reported, in which 134 persons were arrested by the Police.

Of these only 7 were committed for trial to the Sessions, 89 were acquitted in the preliminary inquiries, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. The cases of affray reported were 48 in number, in which 127 persons were arrested, 82 of these were either convicted by the Magistrate or committed for trial at the Sessions, 4 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. One of the cases which occurred in the Rajshahye District was the most serious offence of this description reported during the year. Two of the principal native servants of the Indigo Planters, Messrs. Watson and Co., were convicted and transported for life ; but until a change in the Law takes place there is no penalty which can reach those for whose interests such offences are committed.

147. In the Dacca and Nuddea Divisions the results are not such as to call for any particular notice.

148. In the Burdwan Division 57 cases of wilful murder were reported, of which no less than 27 occurred in the Midnapore District, 150 persons were arrested by the Police ; but of these only 13 were committed for trial at the Sessions, 108 were acquitted during the preliminary inquiry, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. This result is very bad. There were 47 cases of affray, in which 306 persons were arrested by the Police, 227 persons are returned as convicted or committed to the Sessions, 74 were acquitted, and the remainder were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. In one District in this division affrays of a petty description have been unfortunately entered without distinction from those of a serious character.

149. In the Cottack and Chittagong Division crime of all description is rare. The District of Balasore was unstained by a single case of wilful murder during the year ; but two affrays occurred in which 13 persons were implicated. There were 6 murders

in Central Cuttack and 1 case of affray. In Pooree there were 3 murders, and no affrays. In the Chittagong Division no affrays occurred; but there were 24 cases of wilful murder, in which 18 persons were committed to the Sessions, and 33 acquitted during the year.

SONTHAL INSURRECTION.

150. The Sonthal Insurrection was the most remarkable occurrence of the year 1855. All the circumstances have been so fully reported on, that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the leading facts.

151. It has been clearly shown, that the grinding oppression of the Bengali Mahajuns on the ignorant Sonthals, was the main cause of the outbreak.

152. The Sonthal had no sufficient protector against the crafty Bengali, and the machinery of the Civil Courts was employed only as an instrument of oppression.

153. The insurrection suddenly came to a head in July 1855 by the murder of the Rajmehal Darogah Mohesh Dutt and two of his Burkundauzes. The wildest tales of alarm and superstition instantly spread in all directions, and before any Military Force could be brought to bear, the Sonthals had come out on the Plains and plundered many Bengali villages, killing men, women and children in the most ruthless manner.

154. But a small force of Native Infantry from Berhampore soon put the Rebels to rout below Rajmehal, and though some alarm continued to be felt at Beerbhoom, the course of the insurrection in that quarter was also checked from the moment that the Troops appeared.

155. Towards Bhaugulpore the general consternation and excitement were still greater, a party of the Hill Rangers having been discomfited, and the whole Country thus apparently left open to the ravages of the Sonthals. But here too again, as soon as the Regular Troops were brought down, the Insurgents were checked and driven back to the Jungles.

156. Eventually, a sufficient force having been organized, and the weather becoming more suitable for operations, a Military Force swept through the Country and speedily subjugated all those whose spirit had not been already broken by the ravages of hunger and disease from which the Sonthals had been suffering grievously since the line of Troops had been drawn round them. Many of the Sonthals tried to quit the Country and escape to the South, but were not suffered to cross the Grand Trunk Road.

157. As soon as Military operations ceased measures were adopted for restoring the disturbed Country to a more secure condition. A law was passed, making the Country occupied by the Sonthals independent of the jurisdiction of the Regular Courts, and a Deputy Commissioner, with four Assistant Commissioners, was appointed to the Civil control of the division, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore. But the result of these measures has not been yet fully reported on by the Local Authorities, and will more properly belong to the history of next year.

DACOITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

158. The appointment of Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity was held by Mr. E. Jackson during the early part of 1855, and by Mr. J. R. Ward from April to the end of the year. The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Chunder Seekur Roy, was an Assistant to the Commissioner at his Head Quarters, and Captain Keighly, of the Thuggee Department, also carried on operations against the Dacoits at Midnapore as an Assistant to the Commissioner.

159. There has been a very great decrease in Dacoity in the Districts around Calcutta, in which the Dacoity Commissioner has as yet been able to carry out his system.

160. *In the 24-Pergunnahs* the figures in the margin show that the crime had almost disappeared in 1854, though in 1855 a slight increase occurred. In four of the cases which occurred in 1855, 40 out of 45 Dacoits arrested were ultimately convicted, and in the fifth case, the gang which escaped all detection for some months, was ultimately brought to justice through information received by Mr. Fergusson from a prisoner in the Allipore Jail. Mr. Ward, in reporting on the above cases, observes :—" These figures speak for themselves. If the Police of other Districts could work with the same success, Dacoity would soon disappear." Undoubtedly the result reflects great credit on Mr. Fergusson.

1852	1853	1854	1855
11	7	2	5

161. *In Baraset* Dacoity is shown to have nearly ceased. Mr. Jackson, who was Magistrate of this District before he was appointed Dacoity Commissioner, pursued with unceasing vigor the gangs who had formerly infested it. Mr. Ward believes that the two Dacoities committed in 1855 were the work of a gang which came from another Zillah.

1852	1853	1854	1855
36	23	9	2

162. *In Howrah*, though there is a decrease in the number of Dacoities, Mr. Ward is of opinion that the crime would have utterly ceased if the Sulkea gang had not been released. See *Sudder Nizamut Decisions*, February 1855, page 263. Mr. Ward shows that when this gang was in prison Dacoity ceased; but on their release it immediately recommenced in that part of the Country which had been the scene of their previous depredations.

1852	1853	1854	1855
37	27	9	5

Mr. Ward arrested a notorious Dacoit named Madhu Chung, of the Howrah District, who has given an account of 24 Dacoities in which he was engaged. He commenced his career as a Dacoit in 1841. He was arrested eleven times by the Local Police on different charges of Dacoity, and on five occasions he was committed to the Sessions; once he was convicted at the Sessions, but was released on Appeal to the Sudder Court.

163. *In Hooghly*, though there has been a most important reduction in the amount of Dacoity, the crime still exists. The most unfortunate parts of the District are Thannahs Bydeabatty and Dhunyakholly. The former stretches along the whole river front (with the exception of the town of Serampore) from Sulkeah to Chandernagore, and is full of wealthy inhabitants. It is particularly open to the inroads of Dacoits from Calcutta and all the adjacent Districts. In Dhunyakholly Mr. Ward states that he has as yet been able to do little. 7 offenders belonging to this Thannah were under trial at the close of the year, but 3 of them were subsequently acquitted by the Sudder Court.

1852	1853	1854	1855
125	93	59	33

164. In *Burdwan* also the crime of Dacoity still existed, though much reduced since

1852	1853	1854	1854
65	50	47	27

1852. Sona Fakeer and Goohee Sheikh, two important members of the Fakeer gang of Dacoits, who used to prey on this District, escaped after they had been arrested and convicted. A reward of

1,000 Rupees was offered for the capture of Sona Fakeer, and through the incessant exertions and pursuit maintained, he has since been re-apprehended. The history of the career of Sonatun Mundul, a Dacoit, arrested in this District, is very remarkable. During the most active part of his life as a Dacoit, he was nine times arrested by the Local Police and five times committed to the Sessions. On three trials at the Sessions he was acquitted; but though convicted on two others, he was on both occasions released on Appeal to the Sudder Court. The cases of this man and of Madhu Chung, above noticed, in the Howrah District, strongly exemplify the inefficiency of the ordinary Courts in dealing with the crime of Dacoity, for although both these offenders were well known to the Police, it was impossible to secure their conviction by the formality of a Sessions trial, subject to an ulterior Appeal.

165. In *Nuddenh*, Dacoity has received a considerable check, although the

1852	1853	1854	1855
72	71	40	23

Dacoity Commissioner states that his proceedings are not yet thoroughly matured. A Police Jemadar named Goluck Roy, who was in league with the Dacoits of this District, has been convicted in the

course of the current year,—a result which Mr. Ward scarcely anticipated. This is the only Police Officer who has been named by the Dacoit Approvers as having been systematically in league with them. The capture of a notorious offender named Golakatta Hurish Ghose, has also been recently effected.

Mr. Ward states, that in the Thannahs North of Santipore, on the left bank of the Bhagerutty, and along the Jellinghy, Dacoity has all along been committed by the *luttials*. The gangs are small, but very numerous, three or four usually joining together in each Dacoity. They are composed chiefly of Goalas and Mussulmans.

166. *Midnapore*. The operations against Dacoity in this District are conducted

1852	1853	1854	1855
29	37	27	15

by Captain Keighly, who acts as an Assistant to Mr. Ward, by working against old offenders on the Approver system, and also undertakes the investigation of all the cases of Dacoity occurring

in the District immediately they are reported.

133. Dacoits were arrested by Captain Keighly, and have been disposed of as follows:—

- 15 Transported for life.
- 10 Sentenced to 9 years' banishment.
- 10 Pending reference to the Sudder Court.
- 2 Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.
- 4 Committed to Sessions.
- 1 Proceedings quashed by the Sudder.
- 4 Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- 9 Acquitted at the Sessions.
- 23 Released by Captain Keighly, (5 on security).
- 55 Awaiting trial.

Total... 133

167. *Jessore*. Whilst Dacoity has decreased in all the other Districts, it has increased in a considerable proportion in Jessore. The Dacoity Commissioner accounts for this circumstance by showing that he has as yet been unable to do any thing in this part of his jurisdiction, having been too fully occupied with his other duties. Additional assistance has recently been given to Mr. Ward to enable him to attack the gangs infesting this District.

168. The beneficial effect of the Dacoity Commissioner's operations in the 7 Districts in which he has been actively employed, is best shown by the reduction noted in the margin in the total number of Dacoities which have occurred there.

24-Pergunnahs.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Baraset.						
Howrah.						
Hoochly.						
Burdwan.						
Nuddca.						
Midnapore.						
	401	524	411	327	212	111

169. The total number of persons under trial before the Dacoity Commissioner during the year amounted to 229, of whom 136 were committed to the Sessions, 23 were pending before the Deputy Commissioner, 33 were released for want of evidence, 5 died, and the remainder were otherwise disposed of.

170. Although only 136 prisoners were committed to the Sessions during the year, there were, including the prisoners pending from the previous year, altogether 168 prisoners for trial at the Sessions during 1855. Of these only 7 were acquitted, 6 died, and 99 were referred to the Sudder Court, 56 being pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 99 prisoners referred from the Sessions to the Sudder,—64 were transported for life,—3 were acquitted, 1 died, and the cases of 31 were pending trial.

171. The trials of the 56 prisoners pending before the Sessions Court at the end of the year had all been disposed of before the 31st March by the Additional Sessions Judge.

172. The Dacoity Commissioner complains, that the differences of opinion among the Judges of the Sudder Court, on points of Law connected with his proceedings, have not been removed by any authoritative ruling of the full Court during the year. He observes, "There has been no argument on the law or the system under which we are endeavouring to carry it into operation, and no decision of the full Court to decide for our guidance what will be found sufficient in all cases and by all Judges. The result of our commitments thus still depends on the Judges, before whom they go."

173. The figures in the margin exhibit the comparative number of Dacoities which have been committed in all the Districts in Bengal during the last four years.

1852	1853	1854	1855
826	817	574	511

174. The decrease is almost entirely in the Districts affected by the operations of Mr. Ward's office.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

175. In December 1853, the Office of Inspector of Jails of the Lower Provinces was instituted, and Mr. T. C. Loch, of the Civil Service, was appointed to the situation.

176. The number of Jails placed under his superintendence was 45. From the 6th of February 1854, to the 5th of March 1855, Mr. Loch visited every Jail in his jurisdiction, with the exception of those in the South-Western Frontier Agency, Darjeeling, Cherra Poonjee, Cachar and Maldah.

177. Mr. Loch's services being specially required by Government in connection with the Sonthal Insurrection, he was unable to complete his entire circle of Inspection, and subsequently his health having failed, he was obliged to go to England on Medical Certificate. Previous to his departure he prepared an Annual Report for the year 1854-55, which was completed and published by his Successor.

178. In November 1855, Doctor Mouat, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, was appointed to succeed Mr. Loch.

179. The number of Jails placed under the management of that Officer is now 55, those of Assam and Arracan having been added to his jurisdiction.

180. From the date of his nomination to the 30th of August 1856, in ten months, Doctor Mouat inspected and reported on 45 of the Jails under his charge, and hopes to be able to visit the remainder during the ensuing cold season.

181. The distance to be travelled over by the Inspector in his tour, is calculated at seven thousand miles, many of the places embraced in the vast area of Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, Assam and Arracan being scarcely accessible at certain seasons of the year. A large amount of time is thus necessarily consumed in completing a journey of such magnitude. The services of Government Steamers have been occasionally placed at Doctor Mouat's disposal to enable him to inspect the Jails in Assam, Arracan, and the Eastern Provinces of Bengal.

182. In 1854-55, in the 45 Jails noted in the margin, the daily average number of Criminal Prisoners in custody was 17,807½.

Prisoners in custody and their cost.	
Alipore.	Hooghly.
24-Pergunnahs.	Howrah.
Backerungge.	Jessore.
Balasure.	Lohardugga.
Bancoorah.	Maldah.
Baraset.	Mambhoom.
Deerbhoom.	Midnapore.
Behar.	Monghyr.
Bhaugulpore.	Moorshedabad.
Bograh.	Mymensing.
Burdwan.	Noakhooly.
Cachar.	Nuddeah.
Chittagong.	Patna.
Chumparan.	Pooree.
Cossial Hills.	Pubnah.
Cuttack.	Purneah.
Dacca.	Rajshahye.
Darjeeling.	Rangpore.
Dinagapore.	Sarun.
Furteedpore.	Shahabad.
Hazareebaugh.	Sylhet.
Hazareebaugh Penitentiary.	Tipperah.
	Tirhoot.

183. The whole cost of the Jails for rations, money allowance, clothing, bedding, fixed and fluctuating Establishments, Medicines, Contingencies, and Additions and Alterations of Buildings in 1854-55, was Company's Rupees, 6,70,391-12 3.

184. The average total cost of each Prisoner was Rupees 37-10-4½

185. The net profit yielded by Manufactures during the same year was Company's Rupees 81,616-9-3.

186. During the year 1855-56, the daily average number of Prisoners in custody

Sambulpore.	Nowgong.
Darrung.	Seebaugor.
Gowalparrah.	Akyab.
Kamroop.	Ramree.
Luckimpore.	Sandoway.

in the 55 Jails now under the superintendence of the Inspector, those in the margin having been added, was 19,589, and the total outlay Rupees 8,14,936-13-2½, the total

average cost of each Criminal Prisoner being Rupees 42-10-7½

187. The net profit yielded by Manufactures was Company's Rupees 90-859-2-1.

188. With the exception of the Great Jail at Alipore, of which the order and regularity are as complete as those of any Prison in England, the discipline of all the Jails in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces is more or less imperfect.

189. The Guards, as a body, are represented by the Inspector, and by nearly every Magistrate, to be worthless and corrupt.

190. With such instruments it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent irregularities, or to enforce strict discipline.

191. Measures are now in contemplation with a view to re-organize the Jail Establishments so as to remove, if possible, this vital defect in their management, and the Inspector has been called on to report, after consultation with the Magistrates, as to the best means of placing the Guards on a more effective footing.

192. Another prolific cause of laxity of discipline exists in the employment of Prisoners on the Station Roads—a system which still prevails to a great extent in most of the Districts in Lower Bengal.

193. The evils of this mode of employment, as pointed out by the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, are still very rife, although in Bengal the system of sending out large bodies of Prisoners in tents to a great distance from the Sudder Station has been entirely discontinued ; but so long as the practice continues in any shape, the result must be prejudicial to discipline.

194. Means are now being gradually taken to provide in-door employment for all Convicts, except in the Provinces of Assam and Arracan, where, from the sparseness of the population, free labour is not procurable, and the employment of Convicts on Public Works can, under strict supervision, be rendered both penal and profitable.

195. Even there, however, it is continued rather as a measure of necessity, than one of propriety or expediency.

196. Although a system of in-door labor has not yet been universally introduced, and there are still great difficulties to be overcome, a considerable and most creditable amount of success has been attained in Jail Manufactures at Alipore, Patna, Monghyr, Sylhet, Hazareebaugh, Hooghly, Burdwan and Jessore.

197. Other Jails are fast following in the footsteps of those mentioned.

198. An Exhibition of Jail Manufactures from Bengal and the North Western Provinces has been held in Calcutta with very satisfactory results, which will be duly reported in the next annual statement.

199. In enforcing a system of in-door labor, the object to be steadily kept in view is to render it penal as well as profitable, the latter point being, however, for the sake of discipline, held to be subordinate in importance to the former.

200. The most successful results that have been attained are at Alipore, Hooghly, Howrah and Jessore, where the value of the labour of each Convict employed in Manufactures has been considerable. The chief Manufactures are Paper, Gunny, Cotton Cloths, Blankets, Carpets, Thread, Twine, Articles of Bamboo, Rattan and Reeds, and also Bricks. The largest profits are made in the Alipore Jail, whilst Jessore and Rajshahye exhibit the largest profits among the ordinary District Jails.

201. The construction of most of the Jails in Bengal does not at present admit of any further separation than that of locking up certain classes of Convicts separately at night.

Classification.

202. Except at Alipore, and, in a minor degree, at Hooghly, the whole body of Criminal Prisoners associate together more or less according to the size of the wards or working sheds during the day, and hitherto no systematic attempt has ever been made to prevent them from doing so.

203. There is an entire absence of classification among the female Prisoners ; no attempt has been made to separate them from one another. They are generally very few in number in each Jail, there being only 535 in all the Jails under the Inspector on 30th April 1855. It is exceedingly difficult to provide proper and separate accommodation for Prisoners of this class, and it has been proposed to establish a Central Jail for all those sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment.

204. The sickness and mortality in the Jails during the year 1855 have been very heavy.

Health and Mortality.

205. Some portion of this has been due to the occurrence of Epidemics ; but much is directly traceable to defective drainage, ventilation, bad conservancy arrangements, over crowding, the out-door employment of convicts, particularly during the rains, and to errors in diet.

206. The Inspector's printed special Reports on each Jail visited by him will show that minute attention has been paid by him to all these matters, and that remedies have, in the majority of instances, been suggested, which will, it is hoped, show progressive amendment in succeeding years.

207. The Inspector considers that the form of Reports at present submitted by Medical Officers, does not admit of results being so distinctly traced to their causes as could be wished. Means will be taken to remedy this for the future.

208. In 1854-55 the mean mortality of the 45 Jails, then under the superintendence of the Inspector, was 7.045 ; the greatest mortality, 21.901 per cent., having occurred at Bhaugulpore ; the next, 17.021 per cent., at Rungpore ; the third, Tirhoot, 12.939 ; the fourth, Bancoorah, 11.930. Four other Jails—Alipore, Chumparun, Hooghly and Moorshedabad exhibited a mortality in excess of 10 per cent.

209. Of the 1253 deaths which occurred during the year 1854-55, 211 were among Prisoners who had been less than three months in Prison, and the majority of them in all probability brought into the Jail with them the seeds of the diseases that proved fatal to them.

210. The averages from which the calculations are made do not appear to be obtained at present on one general uniform plan. The Returns do not show what proportion of the deaths occurred as a consequence of natural decay and what amount of preventible mortality can fairly be attributed to the Jails themselves. The Results are, therefore, liable to be so full of fallacies as to render it difficult to regard them as trustworthy or as more than rough approximations to the truth.

211. In the year 1854-55, among the average number of 11037.64 Hindoos in confinement, 804, or about 7.28 per cent died. The mortality was greater among labouring than non-labouring Convicts. Hindu Females were remarkably healthy.

212. Of 6465.93 Mussulmans 411 or 6.356 per cent. died. Of 29 Mahomedan Females, 2 died, giving an apparently high percentage; but no results of any value can be deduced from such small numbers.

213. Of other classes of Prisoners 38 have died out of an average total number of 218.80, or nearly 13.485 per cent. In the absence of all detailed particulars in the Records, it is difficult to account for this excess over the mortality of the Hindoos and Mussulmans, except that in this class are included the Prisoners of the wild Hill Tribes, who are seldom able to endure incarceration in the Plains.

214. The mortality of out-door labouring Prisoners of all classes was considerably in excess of those employed within the several Jails; but the exact percentage is not reported by the Inspector.

215. In 55 Jails, containing 19,589 Prisoners during the year 1855-56, the mean mortality has been 10.307.

216. The greatest mortality again happened at Bhaugulpore, where the frightful loss of 40.245 per cent was sustained. This Jail was fearfully over-crowded in consequence of the Sonthal Insurrection; but of the extreme loss referred to, no less than 24.65 per cent. occurred from Cholera,—a disease which defies all laws and calculation.

217. Detailed particulars on the subject will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Jails.

218. No general attempt has been yet made to introduce Education as a means of the reformation of Prisoners in the Jails of Bengal. The attention of
 Prison Education. the Inspector has, however, been directed to this important subject.

219. The Returns submitted by the Inspector up to 30th April 1854 show that on that date, out of 9,305 Male Hindoo laboring Prisoners, there were 792 who could read and write; and out of 5,122 Male Mussulman laboring Prisoners, 241 who could read and write; out of 825 non-labouring Male Hindoo 222 could read and write, whilst out of 457 non-labouring Male Mussulman Prisoners 56 could read and write. Among 595 Female Prisoners, on the same date, there were only 3 reported to be able to read and write.

220. The Revenue Administration of the whole of the Country under the Bengal Government is subordinate to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta.

221. Under the Board there are 11 Commissionerships comprising 49 separate Revenue Jurisdictions, as follows :—

BHAUGULPORE	...	{ Bhaugulpore Monghyr Purneah Tirhoot	PATNA	...	{ Behar Patna Sarun Shahabad
BURDWAN	...	{ Bancoorah Beerbhoom Burdwan Hooghly Midnapore	RAJSHAHYE	...	{ Bograh Dinagepore Maldah Pubna Rajshahye Rungpore
CHITTAGONG	...	{ Bulloah Chittagong Tipperah	ASSAM	...	{ Durrung Gowalparah Kamroop Luckimpore Nowgong Sebsaugor
CUTTACK	...	{ Balasore Cuttack Pooree	CHOTA NAGPORE	...	{ Hazareebaugh Loharlugga Maunbhoom Singhbhoom Sumbulpore
DACCA	...	{ Backergunge Cachar Dacca Furreedpore Mymensing Sylhet	ARRACAN	...	{ Arracan Ramree Sandoway
NUDDEAH	...	{ Jessore Moorshedabad Nuddeah 24-Pergunnahs			

Besides the above, there is a small separate Revenue Jurisdiction managed by the Superintendent of Darjeeling, in direct communication with the Board of Revenue, and there is also a Jurisdiction in the Cossyah Hills, from which, however, little or no Revenue is, at present, collected.

222. In the Regulation Provinces, with the exception of three Districts of the Cuttack Commissionership, and the District of Cachar, the Revenue is permanently settled. The District of Gowalparah, in the Province of Assam, is also a permanently settled District.

223. The Revenue in the permanently settled Districts of the Regulation Provinces, is realized with ease under the provisions of Act I of 1843. Few estates are sold for Arrears of Revenue, and of those which come to the hammer, by far the greater number are of very insignificant jummas.

224. The Revenue demand from the 31 permanently settled Districts, of the Regulation Provinces, constituted in 1855-56 88.8 per cent. of the entire demand, and 5.5 per cent. of the entire demand was realized from the District of the Cuttack Commissionership, thus leaving only 5.7 per cent. to be realized from the Non-regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan, and the Districts of Cachar, Darjeeling and the Cossyah Hills. The following Table shows the total demands, collections and

remissions of Land Revenue for 1855-56. It is to be observed, that the large balances which appear, are the balances which were due at the close of 1855-56, nearly the whole of which were realized on or before the 28th of June, which is the last quarter day for the payment of the Revenue of the past year.

	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
In the permanently settled Districts of Bengal and Behar... }	3,60,54,853	3,33,02,208	3,62,649	23,99,998
In Orissa ...	22,48,261	16,59,763	60,984	5,27,514
In Assam ...	10,36,190	8,66,061	19,154	1,50,975
In Chota Nagpore ...	3,58,012	3,11,086	5,332	41,594
In Arracan ...	7,42,576	7,33,507	353	8,715
In Cachar ...	82,154	81,640	283	230
In Darjeeling and the Cossyah Hills ... }	35,211	34,855	297	59
Total ...	4,05,67,257	3,69,89,120	4,49,052	31,29,085

225. The financial results of the Administration of the Customs Revenue in Bengal for the year 1855-56, compared with the Returns of the preceding year, and the Returns of two previous years, at intervals of 5 and 10 years respectively, will be seen in the following statement :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	50,20,517	5,63,230	44,57,287
1850-51	1,04,30,255	7,70,504	96,59,751
1854-55	89,75,765	6,43,625	83,32,140
1855-56	1,42,10,871	6,97,753	1,35,13,118

226. The receipts from the duty upon imported Salt in each of the above years were as follows :—

1840-41	17,13,384
1850-51	59,80,398
1854-55	41,60,345
1855-56	84,45,196

227. Therefore the Customs collections from the general trade of Bengal will be represented by the following figures :—

1840-41	33,07,133
1850-51	44,49,857
1854-54	48,15,420
1855-56	57,65,675

228. The following figured statements show the value of the Import and Export Trade and the amount of the Shipping* and Tonnage which arrived at the Port of Calcutta during the same years as those given above :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

		1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Imports ...	{ Merchandise	4,88,97,449	5,90,40,567	6,63,22,292	8,06,08,182
	{ Treasure ...	97,80,222	1,14,92,343	64,08,606	5,81,00,445
Exports ...	{ Merchandise	8,28,31,237	10,44,99,469	10,72,10,593	12,60,92,637
	{ Treasure ...	46,19,693	27,81,426	1,20,54,114	1,14,28,310

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING.

	1840-41.		1850-51.		1854-55.		1855-56.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Vessels	537	2,01,019	587	2,58,224	525	2,82,951	667	3,74,011
" Steamers	0	0	33	23,118	47	33,972	46	33,997
American Vessels	22	8,479	48	23,210	126	97,223	202	1,61,552
Arab Vessels	14	6,405	25	11,436	12	6,618	9	4,453
French Vessels	38	11,789	59	20,230	121	44,578	180	64,691
Other Vessels	10	2,462	15	5,074	36	16,539	30	11,616
Total	621	2,30,154	767	3,41,292	867	4,81,881	1154	6,50,320

229. The following table shows the average tonnage in each year taken upon the whole number of ships, and separately upon each class of ships :—

	1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
British Vessels (inclusive of Steamers)	374	453	554	572
American Vessels	385	483	771	709
Arab	457	457	551	494
French	302	342	368	359
Other	246	338	459	387
Total number of Vessels	370	445	555	573

230. The following general results are deducible from the two last tables :—

The number of British and Foreign ships that arrived in the Port of Calcutta in 1855-56 was greater than it was in 1840-41 by 82·6 per cent. and than in 1850-51 by 47·8 per cent.

* Exclusive of Native craft.

The aggregate tonnage of the British and Foreign ships that arrived in 1855-56 was greater than in 1840-41 by 182½ per cent, and than in 1850-51 by 90½ per cent.

231. The actual increase in each of the two classes of vessels is shown by the following table :—

	Number of Ships.		Amount of Tonnage.		Average Tonnage.	
	1840-41.	1855-56.	1840-41.	1855-56.	1840-41.	1855-56.
British	537	713	2,01,019	4,08,008	374	572
Foreign	84	421	29,135	2,42,312	346	573

ABKAREE.

232. The following Statement exhibits the Demand and Collections on account of the Abkaree Revenue during the year :—

DEMAND.	COLLECTIONS.			Charges.
	Spirit and Drugs.	Opium Sale proceeds.	Balance being difference between Columns 1 and 2.	
28,74,980	27,86,029	3,28,482	88,950	3,12,945

233. During the year, a Bill for the consolidation of the Abkaree Laws, previously scattered through enactments extending over several years, was brought under the consideration of Government by the Legislative Member of Council.

234. This is a measure, the necessity of which has been felt for many years past. In 1851, the Board of Revenue were addressed on the subject by the Government in the following terms :—“ It appears to the Deputy Governor that a new Law for all sorts of spirit “and perhaps for every article whence Abkaree Revenue is or may fairly be derivable is “very desirable. In a letter written more than seventeen years ago the late Board thus “characterized the Abkaree Laws. It is not easy to administer the Abkaree Laws, in some “places loose and vague, in others all but contradictory, in others again complex and inappli- “cable from the very nature of the forms and checks they prescribe, and the misfortune is “that, while these defects are glaring, and admitted on all hands, so heavy and increasing “is the weight of business which presses on all the Authorities, that there is literally no “time to devise a better system, which would require reflection, leisure and opportunity “for the collection of opinions and of information from all quarters. The Law remains in “the same state now, with the additional complication of the relaxation and rules that “have been intermediately introduced by orders of Government.”

235. It was mainly with regard to Spirits manufactured in Distilleries after the European method that an alteration of Law was required.

236. The existing Law Regulation 2, 1802, prescribed a still-head duty of six annas the gallon on spirits made at European Distilleries. The practice, however, for a long course of years, had been not to levy any still-head duty properly so called, but to take, under the authority given by or assumed under Regulation VII. 1824, a consolidated still-head and Abkaree tax of eight annas the gallon on all spirits passed from the Distilleries, except such as were removed for exportation under bonds.

237. When Regulation II of 1802 was passed, the Customs duty on imported Spirits was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*. It is now one rupee eight annas the gallon. Under the discretion allowed by Act No. XI. 1849, the Board of Revenue had fixed the duty on Bengal Rum, consumed in Calcutta, at one Rupee the gallon, and it was recommended "that this should be the rate of duty throughout the Country." The Bill accordingly has provided for that rate.

238. The Bill also gives a legal sanction to the practice which has obtained for many years past, of allowing Spirits to be passed from Distilleries under bond; and allows the free export, (so far as Excise duty is concerned,) of bonded Spirit, and a drawback of the whole, (instead of one-half), duty on all exported Spirit for which duty may have been paid.

239. The Bill was introduced into the Council by Mr. Currie, and did not, with one exception, give rise to much discussion. The exception referred to was the question whether offences against the Excise Laws should be adjudicated by the Revenue Officers, as had been the case for the past forty years, or whether their adjudication should be transferred to the Magistrates. The Officers of the Local Government, the Lieutenant Governor, and the majority of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council were opposed to any change in the existing Law, by which the adjudication of such offences was vested in the Revenue Officers. On the Bill, however, coming before a Committee of the whole Council, it was amended so as to transfer the adjudication to the Magistrates.

240. The Net Revenue derived from Stamps in the Lower Provinces in 1855-56, as well as the Revenue derived in 1854-55, 1850-51 and 1840-41 is shown below :—

	1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Net Revenue	20,72,056	19,74,954	20,74,822	20,31,214.

241. The subjoined Tabular Statement shows the Receipts, Disbursements and Net Revenue for the several years therein specified :—

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net Revenue.
1840-41	1,93,23,003 7 10	46,52,461 4 11	1,46,70,542 2 11
1850-51... ..	1,10,57,964 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,39,446 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,18,517 9 6
1854-55	1,45,54,026 15 5	33,14,880 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,12,39,146 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855-56... ..	1,09,35,916 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,53,620 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,82,295 15 10

242. The falling off in the Revenue in the past year, is to be attributed partly to a falling off in the out-turn of the manufacture of the year, and partly the expense incurred

for the importation of Madra
Salt, however, more than

alt. The duty upon increased imports of
a deficiency which own.

243. During the year a retail sales in Chittagong has been commenced upon. The supply of Salt by retail for that portion of the District which lies North of the Sunker River, has been given out of the hands of Government and left entirely to private traders. The Government Golahs in the North of the District have been consequently abolished; but no direct pecuniary saving to Government has resulted from the measure, the savings having been applied to increase the efficiency of the Preventive Establishment.

244. The wholesale purchasers of Salt commenced about August 1855, using the Railroad as a means of transport for Salt, and since that time large quantities have been conveyed by rail to the populous marts on the Hooghly and to the Country beyond the Chokey limits. It has, therefore, become necessary to have Chokey Stations and Establishments along the line of the new Traffic, and these have been recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

245. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, each person actually engaged in the Salt Manufacture is now allowed, free of charge, during the manufacturing season, an allowance of 2 seers of Salt a month for himself and family. This indulgence was proposed with the view of depriving the Molunghies of all excuse for smuggling.

246. Under the orders of the Supreme Government, the 24-Pergunnahs Agency was re-opened during the past year.

247. The Lieutenant Governor was of opinion, that there were such reasonable grounds for expecting large importations of Salt during the year, as to render this measure unnecessary, and the actual importations did not disappoint the expectations which he had formed. The private importations of Salt during 1855-56, amounted to nearly 37 lakhs of maunds, and the importations of the current year have already exceeded 26 lakhs.

248. The following table gives the receipt and charges of this branch of the Revenue for the several years specified:—

		1840-41.	1850-51.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Receipts	...	1,25,81,833	3,12,62,578	3,59,98,268	4,18,00,301
Charges	...	55,73,193	1,04,14,256	1,35,03,039	1,32,58,195
		70,08,639	2,08,48,322	2,24,95,228	2,85,42,105

249. It must be mentioned, however, that the bulk of the receipts of any one year arises from the sale of the Opium of the former year, so that a comparison cannot be instituted between the actual receipts and the charges of any given year. The reduction of the charges for the year 1855-56, as compared with those of the year immediately preceding, is stated by the Board of Revenue to be mainly attributable to the reduction in

the price per seer to the Cultivator from 3-8 to 3-4, which measure is sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

250. This branch of the Revenue presents nothing further that calls for special remark except the arrangements which it has become necessary to make regarding the purchase of Opium from the Province of Oude. It has been recommended to the Supreme Government that the system of purchasing Opium from the actual Cultivators without advances, should be introduced, and the cultivation of the Poppy be left unrestricted, the only stipulation being that the whole of the Drug shall be sold to Government, Officers who will supply the licensed Vendors. If this system should be adopted, it is proposed to have a weighing and receiving house at Jaunpore, or some other convenient place or places, to which the Ryots, on the borders of Oude and the vicinity, may themselves come, and to which also the local Officers purchasing in Oude will despatch the Opium they procure. A Sub-Deputy Opium Agent will be located at the station during the receiving and weighing season.

251. A proposition was made during the year by the Legislative Member of Council for Bengal, to remodel the Laws which regulate the cultivation and manufacture of Opium, and since the close of the year a Bill has been introduced into the Council for that object.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

252. The following is a brief narrative of the proceedings of the Education Department for the year 1855-56 :—

2. The limits prescribed for each subject, preclude the insertion of any thing more than a very general sketch of the operations of the year, and the Director of Public Instruction has been unable to furnish any statistical details, the materials for them having not yet been received by him from the Accountants' and other Offices.

3. July 9th 1854 was the date of the great dispatch which has given such an impulse to Education in India, and under which the Office of the Director of Public Instruction was constituted. In January 1855, a commencement towards carrying out its provisions was made by the appointment of Mr. Gordon Young to be Director of Public Instruction. The appointment of the University Committee and of a certain number of Inspectors and Sub Inspectors followed soon afterwards, though several months elapsed before the necessary Rules were laid down, establishments sanctioned, and other preliminaries arranged so far as to enable the Department to set to work to good purpose. It may thus be said with truth, that although it is now two years since the Education Dispatch was penned, the new machinery has been at work scarcely more than one year.

4. The chief provisions of the Despatch, so far as this part of India is concerned, were that a Department of Public Instruction was to be constituted, an University to be established, a system of grants-in-aid set on foot, and other measures adopted with a view, principally, to assist the efforts of private benevolence and enterprise, and to bring Education within the reach of the great mass of the people.

5. The University Committee, which was appointed by the Government last year, was charged with the duty of preparing a scheme as a basis for the Establishment of

Universities for Madras and Bombay as well as for Bengal. It has now framed a scheme for the Examination of Candidates and the granting of Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine and Civil Engineering, and it only remains for the Supreme Government to approve that scheme, and to appoint Senates at the three Presidency Towns for carrying out its provisions. The Legislature will probably be, shortly moved to pass an Act incorporating and establishing the Universities.

6. The Presidency College has now been placed upon the improved footing sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court of Directors in their Despatch dated 13th September 1854, and made a model for imitation, as far as possible, by the Mofussil Colleges. In framing the course of instructions, the Director has endeavoured to guide himself by the standard fixed by the University Committee for the Bachelor's Degree in "Arts," and with the efficient and well-paid instructive Staff now entertained, a fair proportion of its Students will, it is hoped, attain that standard every year.

7. The Law Department of the Presidency College is efficiently organized, and it may be expected to bring up every year a supply of qualified Candidates for the University Law Degree. Out of eight Students who completed their course this Session, and who were examined by Messrs. Charles and Edward Trevor, of the Civil Service, seven obtained diplomas of the College, which, under the Sudder Court's Orders, qualified the holders, (on their proving that they possess a sufficient knowledge of the Vernacular to transact business) to practise in any Court, or to hold the appointment of Moonsiff. The Examiners expressed themselves pleased with the proficiency exhibited by the Law Students.

8. The result of the Examination of the Medical College was satisfactory ; eight Students obtained the Diploma of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Two of these have since proceeded to England to compete for appointments in the Covenanted Service. The Examiner, Dr. McKinnon, reported that the Papers of this year were altogether better than those of former years, that they afford satisfactory evidence that each branch of the profession is taught up to the latest and most approved standard, and that the Professors perform their duties with proficiency and zeal.

9. The state of the Madrissas in Calcutta and at Hooghly, as regards discipline and Educational Progress, is satisfactory. The creation of an "Anglo Persian Department" in each of these Institutions has been attended with considerable success, and has done much to encourage the desire for instruction in English and in other subjects of a practically useful kind, which is beginning to actuate the Mahomedan Community.

10. The attendance in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrissa has fallen off during the year, in consequence of the fee paying system having been introduced here, while at Hooghly free tuition was still offered to all. This inequality has lately been remedied, and a small fee, (viz. half a rupee a month) is now levied from Arabic Scholars in both Institutions, one Rupee being paid by those who attend the Anglo-Persian Department.

11. The Zillah English Schools, 40 in number, have been, with very few exceptions, visited once or more frequently by the Inspectors during the year, and they are generally well reported on by those gentlemen. In many respects, however, they are susceptible

of improvement, and, with a view to effecting what is necessary in this respect, the Director proposes to constitute a Committee, to be composed of some of the Inspectors of Schools and other gentlemen of experience, with whose aid a proper and uniform course of instruction and set of Rules for Zillah and perhaps also for Vernacular Schools may be devised.

12. A great improvement in the system of examining Zillah Schools and granting English Junior Scholarships has been effected during the past year. Hitherto the examination of each School has been entirely conducted by its own Local Committee. The questions, therefore, and the standard by which the answers were judged, were various and uncertain in proportion to the number of the Schools, and the Examiners, being Amateurs, were not in all cases well qualified for the task or willing to undertake it. This year one set of Examination questions was circulated to all the Schools that sent up candidates to the Scholarship Examination, and the answers were valued according to a uniform standard by paid and professional Examiners appointed for the purpose. The results exhibited can, therefore, at least, be depended on, and they afford the means of estimating both the actual proficiency of the lads concerned, and the relative progress of different Schools.

13. It was expected that under this strict and systematic method of examination the "number of boys really attaining to the junior Scholarship standard would be found to be small, compared with what, under the old system, it has appeared to be." The result, however, has not been nearly as unfavorable to the Zillah Schools as might have been expected. The number of boys from those Schools, who came up to the Scholarship standard this year, was 52 against 60 of last year.

See the Director's third Quarterly Report, para. 5.

14. In past years but few boys from the Schools in Behar have gained Scholarships, and those few have been unwilling to retain them under the condition that they must be held at a College in Lower Bengal. To meet this difficulty, the Patna School has been raised to the status of a High School or *quasi* College, and Scholarships gained by pupils of the Behar Schools will, in future, be held there for two years. Besides the Scholarships awarded every year to the pupils of Government Schools, sixty "Out Scholarships" have been recently created, to be competed for only by boys educated at private Schools. Under the present Rule these Scholarships are tenable only at Government Colleges; but it is in contemplation that they may be held at any private Institution of a superior Collegiate character, such as (for example) some of those affiliated to the University may be expected to be.

15. The Director reports that the Head Masters of the Zillah Schools have been generally found by the Inspectors to be well qualified and zealous; but that so much cannot be said of the inferior Masters. The Director considers it not unlikely that it may be necessary to set on foot some system for training Teachers for English as well as Vernacular Schools. He is, however, desirous of postponing his decision on this point until the arrival from England of the Training Masters who were some months ago applied for. Mean while the system of holding periodical examinations of all Candidates for employment and promotion in the Department, and of regulating appointments in all possible cases by the Certificates awarded to such Candidates by the Examiners, affords a means of securing the best Teachers available for our Schools, and of excluding inefficient men.

16. Another means of increasing the efficiency of some of the English Teachers is supplied by the Rule, passed a few months ago, under which Certificates of Proficiency and Money Rewards may be given to Educational Officers who exhibit proficiency in the Vernacular Languages. As the Rule applies only to Teachers who have been educated in England, its effect is not, at present at least, very extensive.

17. Of Institutions for training Teachers for Vernacular Schools, there are at present but two belonging to the Government. A third has lately been sanctioned, and will be immediately opened under Mr. Pratt's immediate supervision, and an application from the Director for sanction to a fourth has been submitted to the Supreme Government. The want of good Teachers is at present one of the principal difficulties in the way of the Establishment of really efficient Vernacular Schools.

18. As remarked in the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, above referred to, the education

RULES.

1. The Local Government at its discretion and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of such District as compared with others, and to the Funds at the disposal of Government) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any School in which a good secular Education is given through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue to males or females or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:—

First. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

Secondly. The average annual expenditure on the School.

Thirdly. The average number of Pupils instructed, the ages of the Pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the School.

Fourthly. The persons responsible for the management and maintenance of the School, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

Fifthly. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

Sixthly. The number, names, and salaries of Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

Seventhly. The books in use in the several classes of the School.

Eighthly. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be applied.

3. Any School to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its Accounts, Books, and other Records by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular Education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided; but will seek, upon the frequent Reports of its Inspectors to judge from results whether a good secular Education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be for any considerable period unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the Scholar, and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects according to the peculiar wants of such School and District.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded and on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

of the mass of the people had been hitherto "too much neglected" in this part of India. The few Vernacular Schools established some years ago had been imperfectly superintended, and had fallen out of sight and notice. In this most difficult Department of Education every thing has yet to be done, and even the Director remarks that the principles and plan on which he is to proceed have yet to be discovered and determined on. The past year must, therefore, be regarded as one of experiment and enquiry rather than of organized action. Different plans have been tried in different parts of the Country according as local circumstances and prejudices seemed to indicate the most promising road. One principle has, however, been steadily kept in view, *viz.*, that the people are to be, if possible, induced and assisted to educate themselves, not to look to Government to do every thing for them. Model Schools have been set up in many Districts, some of a very elementary character, as in the Behar Districts, others on a more expensive scale, as in Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bograh, and some of the Districts round Calcutta. A system of rewards to indigenous Teachers in proportion to the progress exhibited by their Pupils at periodical Examinations has been set on foot in Behar, Assam, and some of the Districts of Mr. Woodrow's Division. In some parts indigenous Schools are aided by the labors of Government Teachers, who move about from one School to another, staying a short time at each, instructing the

Teacher in his duty, and the more advanced Boys in the higher subjects taught. A stimulus is also given to private efforts by means of Scholarships, ten of which, of the value of Rupees (4) four a month, are attached to each District in which these measures have assumed an organized form. These Scholarships are awarded to the best Pupils brought up at Vernacular Schools, and are made tenable either at a Normal School or at some Institution of the rank of a Zillah School. Direct aid is also offered to all Schools, English or Vernacular, by means of grants of public money under the provisions of the Rules published in July 1855.

19. It would be premature at present to pronounce on the results of these experimental measures, or to predict the effect which they may be expected to produce upon the people or the Country. No decided failure has yet occurred anywhere, and generally the measures taken have been attended with as much success as could have been reasonably expected. The number of Schools that had received grants-in-aid under the Rules

• 172, Vernacular School, 88 Rupees 1,015. referred to up to the 1st of July was 140*, and
 172, Anglo-Vernacular 52 Rupees 2,729. the amount of the grants, Rupees 3734, three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four a month.

20. These Schools are chiefly situated in the Districts not far from Calcutta, as it has been found difficult to induce the inhabitants of the more remote Districts, where Education is as yet little appreciated, to comply with the conditions of the Grants-in-aid Rules as regards private contributions.

21. The part of the Country where the least effect has been produced is the Behar Province. There, not only indifference and unwillingness to make the smallest effort for self-improvement have been found; but a bigotry and suspicion, amounting sometimes to hostility, have been encountered, and it has subsequently been found necessary to alter the original plans to some extent in these parts, and to call in the aid of the more direct influence of the Commissioner and the Local Officials, without whose co-operation it would be in vain to attempt to work upon the indifference of the people of Behar. This co-operation has been most willingly afforded by the Commissioner and by other influential Officers of Government, and the Director hopes to be able before very long to report that it has produced good results.

22. The Government Vernacular Schools in Assam are 67 in number, and are attended by 3,193 Pupils. They are in as efficient a state as can be reasonably expected considering the low salaries of the Teachers, *viz.* Rupees (7) seven a month. A proposal is under consideration for raising the rate of remuneration in the more important of these Schools.

23. It is expected that much assistance will be given to the cause of Education by the issue of the Notification of the 9th July 1855, under which situations in the public service worth more than Rupees (6) six a month are, after the 1st of January 1857, not to be given to any persons who cannot read and write. The recent Orders of Government, under which the Office of the Director is to be regularly supplied with Returns of all appointments made by Officers in the Mofussil, will enable him to see that the provisions of the Notification, as well as the wishes and intentions of Government generally, in regard to the employment of educated in preference to uneducated persons are properly carried out.

24. It has not been found necessary for the Department itself to take in hand the publication of any Educational Works during the year. Much is being done in this way by private persons, and the machinery and operations of the School Book Society and the Vernacular Literature Society have been increased and invigorated during the year. Indirectly the Department is enabled in many ways to afford effective aid to both private persons and societies in regard to the publication and dissemination of useful Educational Works. Should the scheme for establishing bookshops and agencies in the interior of Districts, which is now before the Supreme Government, be sanctioned, the Director hopes that the measures directed to this end will become more systematic and effectual than they have hitherto been.

25. The above is merely a brief outline of the Educational operations of the year 1855-56. A more detailed and complete Report on the progress of the Educational Department, accompanied by such Statistics and Appendices as are necessary for its elucidation, will be published as usual by the Director of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL FOR 1855-56.

253. The following is a brief Report of the transactions of the Marine Department, so far as it is subject to the Government of Bengal, during the last official year 1855-56 :—

The Department is presided over by the Superintendent of Marine, who is assisted by a Secretary and proper Establishment.

2. Under him is the Master Attendant, who, with three Assistants, has the control and supervision of the Pilot Establishment of the Port, including the Pilot Brigs, Light Vessels and Steamer *Despatch*, the three Light Houses of False Point, Saugor and Cowcolly, the Buoy and River Surveying Vessels, the Buoyage of the Sea and River Channels, and the Harbour Master's Department.

3. The *Beacon* has been engaged during the last year in the usual operations of examining and surveying the various Shoals and Channels in the River, including the Gasper and Thornhills, and in surveying and buoying off the new Lloyd's Channel between Saugor and Cowcolly, the old one having entirely closed up.

4. The *Grappler* has been employed throughout the year in the duties of overhauling the Buoys in the River and Sea Channels of the Hooghly* buoying off the River Mutlah, and relaying and shifting Buoys as found necessary, she has been fully employed and is a most valuable Vessel to the Service of the Port.

THE GRAPPLER.

*Making one trip to False Point with Stores.

5. The number of Ships which have grounded in the River during the last twelve months has been 232. Of this number 59 were proceeding with the assistance of Steam and 173 without it. 11 Ships were under the charge of Branch Pilots, 85 under that of Masters, and the remainder in charge of Mate Pilots, with the exception of 12, which were piloted by Volunteers.

Groundings of Ships in the River.

In 1853-54, .. 120 out of	735 vessels Inward and	753 Outward	Total 1,488
In 1854-55, .. 115 out of	935 " and	859 " "	1,794
In 1855-56, ... 232 out of	1,113 " and	1,089 " "	2,220

6. The marginal Statement shows the comparative result for

the last three years.

7. There is thus an increase shown in the number of Ships entering and leaving the River of 408 over any previous number on record.

8. This is not sufficient, however, to account for the great increase in the number of groundings, which is more than half as many again as last year, whereas the excess of Arrivals and Departures is only about one-fifth.

9. There were, however, very few cases of serious damage. The slightest grazing of the mud, sometimes so slight as to be imperceptible to any one but the Pilot, is recorded, and helps to swell the number to the aggregate stated. Of the whole number only 6 cases were of sufficient importance to need enquiry.

COLLISIONS.

10. The number of collisions in the River during the year under report has been 65 compared with 27 last year. These also were generally of so trifling a character that only 3 were enquired into, and in 2 out of these, the Pilots were acquitted of all blame.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

11. The Houses of Refuge on Saugor Island have been visited during the year and reported to be in good order.

12. Fortunately there has been no occasion during the last year for any recourse to the assistance which is here provided for shipwrecked Mariners.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

13. The statement of the number of Arrivals and Departures shows an increase (as already mentioned under the head of Groundings) of 408 Vessels over the Returns of the last year.

STRENGTH OF THE PILOT SERVICE.

14. The strength of the Pilot Service in India, at the close of the official year 1855-56, is shown in the margin.

Branch Pilots	10
Acting ditto	2
Masters	25
Acting ditto	5
Mates	24
Acting ditto	6
Senior 2nd Mates	12
21 of these acting as Mates	
Junior 2nd Mates	12
Volunteers	34
Total	130

During the year, 3 Branch Pilots have been pensioned, 1 has resigned, 1 died, and 1 has gone on leave to England, 3 Master Pilots have also gone on leave to England, and 1 Master and 1 Volunteer have died; the total 130, above shown, and 4

Officers, gone on leave during the year, added to 6 previously on leave, make the strength of the Service to be 140, leaving, on the 1st May 1856, 10 vacancies to be filled up by appointments from Home.

15. The subject of making some new arrangement with regard to the Pilot Service to meet the increasing demands of the Port, and with reference to the prayer of certain Memorialists belonging to that body, has been recently disposed of by Government, but does not come within the narrative of this year.

TRIALS OF PILOTS.

16. Six members of the Pilot Service have been brought to trial before the Marine Court during the last year.

17. Of these 2 were tried for having, through unskilful performance of their duty, occasioned the total loss of the ships under their charge. On one instance the verdict was for an acquittal, and in the other the Pilot in charge was fined two months' pay.

NUMBER OF PILOT VESSELS.

1. "Cavery."
2. "Coleroon."
3. "Fame."
4. "Guide."
5. "Megna."
6. "Salween."
7. "Saugor."
8. "Mutlah."

18. The arrival of the new Iron Pilot Vessel "Mutlah" from England in the early part of the official year increased the number of Pilot Vessels to 8 as per margin.

19. This number has allowed one Vessel, the "Cavery," to be laid up in reserve ready for any particular service required.

20. The Pilot Brigs are all in good condition, with the exception of the "Salween," which was docked in February last, and at the end of the official year continued under repair.

LIGHT VESSELS.

21. The two Light Ships "Star" and "Hope," situated in the Gasper and Eastern Channels, have kept their stations throughout the year.

22. The hull of the "Star" is in good condition, but a new Vessel is building to replace the "Hope," which has been condemned.

THE LIGHT HOUSES.

23. The three Light Houses, situated at False Point, Saugor Island, and at Cowcolly, were all in good and efficient condition at the close of the official year.

THE ANCHOR BOATS.

24. The Anchor Boats, as per margin, were in good order, and most efficient for the service, at the close of the year. The old "Vulcan" has been replaced by the present Vessel, which was launched from Kidderpore Dockyard in July last. Two new boats are in course of construction to meet the increasing demands of the Port from the great influx of Shipping.

"Heave Hard."
"Hercules."
"Vulcan."

THE SCREW STEAMER "DESPATCH."

25. The small Steamer, which was built as a substitute for four Row Boats, is in good condition, and is reported by the Officiating Master Attendant to be very useful in conveying Pilots and stores; but she is too small for the requirements of the Service.

PILOTAGE RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE PORT.

26. Under the head of Pilotage Receipts are included the whole of the dues received from Shipping on account of Pilotage, Lights, Buoys, Magazine and Tonnage duty, as well as the receipts from the Harbour Master's Department.

27. The charges are for the pay and establishment of the Pilot Service and Pilot Vessels, the Light, Buoy and other Vessels, the Buoys and the Harbour Master's Department, and the salaries of the Marine Department.

Pilotage Inward Co.'s Rupees,	2,77,691
" Outward,	3,94,003
	<u>6,71,694</u>
Intermediate,	775
	<u>Co.'s Rs. 6,72,469</u>
Add Pilots' subscription to Pension Fund,	18,622
Total, Co.'s Rs.	<u>6,91,091</u>

28. The receipts under this head have been Rupees 6,72,469, as exhibited in the margin, to which must be added the subscriptions to the Pension Fund, making a Total of Rupees 6,91,091.

29. An account of the exact Expenditure cannot at present be furnished by the Superintendent of Marine; but taking the average of the previous three years it may be estimated at Rupees 6,32,000.

1853-54.			
Receipts	Co.'s Rs.	4,37,408	
Expenditure	"	6,30,609	
Excess of Expenditure		<u>1,93,203</u>	
1854-55.			
Receipts	Co.'s Rs.	5,35,927	
Expenditure	"	6,29,760	
Excess of Expenditure		<u>93,933</u>	
1855-56.			
Receipts	Co.'s Rs.	6,91,091	
Estimated Expenditure	"	6,32,000	
Excess of Receipts		<u>59,091</u>	

30. A Comparative Statement for the last three years, based as above, is shown in the margin.

31. There is thus, for the first time on record, a clear profit on the operations of the year in connection with the Pilotage Establishment, and if the estimate Expenditure is correct, the profit amounts to Rupees 59,091.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

32. This Department is under the immediate control of the Harbour Master, assisted by a Deputy.

33. There are 23 Assistant Harbour Masters, who are constantly employed in transporting, mooring, unmooring and docking Ships in the River. In consequence of the progressive increase in the work of the Port three additional Assistants have been sanctioned by Government during the year.

Bankshall fixed Moorings, for 8 Vessels of 400 to 800 tons.
 Railway fixed Moorings, for 1 Vessel 500 to 1000 Tons.
 Lieutenant Governor's State Yacht Moorings, 1 Vessel 150 to 200 Tons.
 Prinsep's Ghaut fixed Moorings, for 8 Vessels from 500 to 700 Tons.
 Ditto ditto for 4 Pilot Vessels, from 300 to 400 Tons.
 Fixed Moorings below No. 1, Cooley Bazar, for 4 Vessels from 300 to 600 Tons.
 Salt Golah Moorings, for 4 Vessels from 400 to 1,000 Tons.

34. The number of additional Moorings for Ships that have been laid down since the 1st May 1855 is shown in the margin, by which

it will be seen that 30 additional Vessels have been provided for.

MOYAPORE POWDER MAGAZINE.

35. This Establishment, at which all inward bound Ships land their Powder, consists of a Keeper assisted by a Writer, a Tindal, 10 Lascars and 4 Coolies, at a Monthly cost of Rupees 159-8-0.

Receipts,	1854-55.	..	Rs. 7,973
Receipts,	1855-56.	..	Rs. 10,991
Increase,	...	..	Rs. 3,018

36. A considerable increase in the receipts under this head during the last year is shown in the margin.

SEMAPHORE AT HOOGLY POINT.

37. This Station has been hitherto retained, in connection with that at Diamond Harbour, to communicate to the latter the circumstance of any ship happening to ground on the James and Mary, and requiring assistance from Calcutta ; but as the Electric Telegraph is now at work between these Stations, it is unnecessary to keep up the Semaphores, and these last remnants of the old Semaphore Establishment have been recently abolished.

DIAMOND HARBOUR ESTABLISHMENT.

38. A small Establishment is kept up at Diamond Harbour for the purpose of assisting Ships into the Moorings which are laid down off the Station.

SURVEYOR AND BUILDER'S DEPARTMENT.

1854-55.			
New Works	...	Co's Rs.	1,73,218
Repairs	...	"	1,66,524
Cooperage	...	"	3,645
Total Co.'s Rs.			3,63,387
1855-56.			
New Works	...	Co.'s Rs.	1,44,171
Repairs	...	"	2,34,353
Cooperage	...	"	2,620
Total Co.'s Rs.			3,81,144

39. The amount expended in this Department during the year upon New Work and General Repairs is shown in the margin, exhibiting an increase of Expenditure this year of Company's Rupees 17,757.

40. These Accounts embrace the repairs done to the whole of the External and Inland Steamers

including the Vessels of the Indian Navy, the latter alone amounting to Rupees 26,710.

Master Attendant's Department	Co.'s Rs.	41,130
Tubal Cain and Shoo Gong	"	33,613
Harbour Master's Department	"	25,256
Kidderpore Dock Yard Premises	"	10,661
Kidderpore Dock Yard Account	"	13,482
Kidderpore Dock Yard Office Account	"	205
State Boats	"	4,289
Calcutta Channel Buoy Department	"	6,109
Police Department	"	8,279
Post Office, Custom House, and Stamp Boats ..	"	2,021
Coal Department	"	1,346
Inland Steam Department	"	14,190
Sea-going Steamers	"	14,260
Intermediate Ports	"	1,826
Indian Navy Vessels	"	26,710
Steam Dock Yard	"	838
Steam Department Workshop	"	1,639
Naval Store-keeper's Department	"	3,865
Marine Superintendent's House	"	73
Marine Superintendent's Office	"	219
Schooner Orissa (Balasore)	"	90

41. A brief abstract of the principal of these amounts debitable to each Department of the Public Service is shown in the margin.

42. The remainder is made up of Miscellaneous Charges; those against private parties have been adjusted by the recovery of the amount expended on their account, credit for it being given to Government.

43. The Transport Ship "Tubal Cain" was repaired at a cost of Rupees 34,192; Rupees 16,570 have been expended on the Anchor Stocks and Moorings laid down in the Port, compared with Rupees 2,218 in the previous year. A pair of new Dock gates, at a cost of Rupees 7,647, has been built, heavy repairs have been done to the Pilot Vessel "Salween," a number of boats of every size and description have been built, the Screw Steamer "Despatch" and two new Steam Ferry Boats have been constructed, the new "Nemesis" and two new Anchor Boats are under construction, and the yacht "Rhotas" has been completed, 2 Inland Steamers are in progress, and a number of Channel and Harbour Buoys have been built.

44. The number of Vessels taken into the two old Docks at Kidderpore has been 35, and 17 Inland Vessels have been docked in the Steam Dock.

45. The value of every description of Timber, including importations from Moulmein

Stock Account of Teak, Saul and Sissoo Timber, &c.	Co.'s Rs.	86,040
Stock Account of old Wooden Articles	"	1,373
Stock Account attached to the two Docks	"	465
Stock Account of Godown Stores, such as Copper Sheets and Copper work, &c., valued at	"	48,515
Stock Account of Tools, &c.	"	16,972
New Work left on hand unadjusted	"	24,179
		<hr/>
Total in 1854-55 ..		1,77,514
		<hr/>
Difference Co.'s Rs.		39,592

and Rangoon, a small importation from Western Australia, purchases in the Calcutta market, and Riga spars received from the Naval Store-keeper, with the value of every description of stock and of new work remaining on hand at the end of the official year, is shown in the margin.

STEAM DOCK YARD AND FOUNDRY.

46. This Department is under the immediate control of the Chief Superintending Engineer.

47. The operations during the year, in addition to the ordinary current work of the Department, have been as follows:—

48. The Screw Steamer "Despatch," fitted with a pair of High Pressure Engines and Boilers, and 2 Ferry Boats with 2 pair of High Pressure Engines and Boilers, commenced upon during the preceding year, have been completed, besides a Heave-up Boat; 4 others

have been put in hand, and were in a fair state of completion on the 30th April last ; 2 Inland Steamers were under construction, 1 small Engine with Tubular Boilers has been commenced upon, and is in a fair state of progress ; for the Rangoon Naval Yard 1 pair of Boilers of 200 Horse-power, suitable for the " Tenasserim " or " Fire Queen," are in a forward state of completion ; a pair of Boilers of 60 Horse-power for the Steamer " Houghly " and 2 pair of Boilers for Inland Steamers have been commenced upon.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

49. The School attached to the Steam Foundry has been carried on throughout the year under the Chief Superintending Engineer.

50. The Pupils, who average annually from 20 to 35 in number, are divided into two classes—the Senior and Junior, the course of Study being nearly alike in both, the only difference being that those in the Senior Class are more advanced.

51. The principal Studies consist of Arithmetic, including Decimals and the Extraction of the Cube-Root, Geometry and Mechanical Drawing and Sketching from sight, with instructions on the Steam Engine.

52. Lads are admitted at Examinations in June and December held in the School and presided over by the Superintendent of Marine and the Chief Engineer.

53. The Lads are put upon pay six months after admission, provided their conduct has been satisfactory.

54. The cost of maintaining the School is 200 Rupees a month, of which 100 is paid to the Teachers, and with the remaining 100 breakfast and dinner are provided for the Pupils and a cook and kitmutgar's wages paid. Books and Stationery also are provided from the same Fund.

55. On the 1st of May 1855, 27 Apprentices were borne on the School Roll, of whom 14 were on pay.

56. Out of the whole number, 9 were posted during the year (6 of them having been sent to Rangoon) and 5 resigned, leaving on the 30th April 1856, 13 lads, of whom 12 were on pay.

57. During the year 28 Candidates were admitted, of whom 5 were sent to Rangoon, and 5 withdrew, leaving on the 30th April last 18 lads, of whom 7 were on pay.

58. The Lads appointed to the different Vessels during the year were all capable, in some measure, of working at the forge, vice and lathe.

59. Of the Lads who resigned most have entered the Department of Public Works, or joined the Railway and Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service.

60. The conduct of the Pupils during the year, both at School and at work, has been generally satisfactory.

REGISTRAR OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

61. The Registry Office was under the charge of the Registrar to the close of the year.

62. The Registrar is assisted by a Deputy and a proper Office Establishment.

63. The Receipts of this Department, during the official year, have been Company's Rupees 48,739, exclusive of money paid in on account of allotment tickets and deceased Seamen's Estates.

64. The expenses, as far as they have yet been ascertained, have been Rupees 18,449, showing a balance to profit of Rupees 30,290.

1853-54.		
Expences.....	Co.'s Ra.	17,423
Receipts.....	"	30,115
Excess of Receipts.....	"	12,692
1854-55.		
Expences.....	Co.'s Ra.	19,270
Receipts.....	"	41,025
Excess of Receipts.....	"	21,755
1855-56.		
Expences.....	Co.'s Ra.	18,449
Receipts.....	"	48,739
Excess of Receipts.....	"	30,290

65. A comparison of the Financial Results of this Office for the last three years is marginally exhibited.

INLAND STEAM DEPARTMENT.

66. This Department is under the control of the Clerk of the Government Boat Office, and has been satisfactorily conducted during the year under review.

67. On the Ganges Line, 17 regular trips have been made to Allahabad and back, besides 26 extra trips to intermediate Stations.

CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

68. Of the 5 Inland Steamers in Bengal two only, the "Hoorungotta" and "Ber-

STEAMERS.	FLATS.	
"Hoorungotta."	"Dallah."	hampooter," can be favorably reported on as to condition of Hull and Machinery.
"Berhampooter."	"Goomtee."	
"Jumna."	"Kaleegungah."	
"Thames."	"Soorma."	
"Megna."	"Matabangah."	

69. The hulls of the "Jumna," "Thames" and "Megna" are all reported by the Chief Superintending Engineer to be nearly worn out, and the machinery to require heavy repairs.

DACCA AND ASSAM LINE.

STEAMERS.	FLATS.
"Thames."	"Goomtee."
"Megna."	"Kaleegunga."
"Jumna."	"Soorma."

70. The Steamers and Flats, as per margin, employed on this line, have made 8 trips up and down during the year.

71. The Earnings, cash and <i>pro forma</i> , have been Company's Rupees 70,384. The				Expences, as at present ascertained, have been Company's Rupees 46,676, showing a profit of	
Cash	40,232	14	0		
<i>Pro forma</i>	30,121	5	8		
<u>Total Co.'s Rs. 70,384 4 2</u>					
Rupees 23,708.					

THE RIVER MUTLAH.

72. It may be here briefly noticed that the River Mutlah has been buoyed off, 17 Buoys having been laid down, and sailing instructions have been published, the navigation of the River to and from Sea being rendered thereby simple and easy to the most ordinary capacity. A more complete account of these proceedings will belong to the ensuing year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

254. The total outlay on Public Works in the Lower Provinces during 1855-56, is reported by the Chief Engineer to have amounted to Rupees 38,28,216. The works done may be classified under two main heads - "Civil" and "Military," the former being sub-divided into "Public," "Judicial," "Ecclesiastical," "Educational," "Revenue General," "Revenue Irrigation and Drainage," and "Marine."

255. The total outlay on Works in the "Public" Department, including repairs, amounted to Rupees 12,45,259.

256. Of this sum Rupees 1,74,389 is stated to have been expended on the Dacca and Arracan Road, and Rupees 1,21,678 on other Trunk and Main Roads, principally in laying down a new layer of metal throughout on the Budge Budge Road, and in the collection of materials for the Patna Branch Road.

257. The outlay on Bridges and Causeways amounted to Rupees 2,96,610. The principal Works completed were two Wooden Bridges over the Mugra and Satgong Rivers and 27 Drain Bridges on the Grand Trunk Road; a new Bridge across the Circular Canal at Balliaghatta, a new Iron Bridge at Alipore, a Wooden Bridge on the Barrackpore Road, and several Drain Bridges on the Suburban Roads. There are in progress on the Grand Trunk Road, four large Bridges across the East Burrakur, the Booryah, the Morhur and the Botanah, the Causeway across the Soane, and a Viaduct near the Doga-gowtee Bridge.

258. The expenditure on navigable Rivers and Canals amounted to Rupees 57,409, with which the excavation of Silt from Tolly's Nullah, the Bhaugar Nullah, and the Ballygunge Canal, and the formation of tow-paths along Tolly's Nullah and the Sunderban Channels were completed, and the formation of a new Canal from Dhappa to the Hooghly River commenced upon.

259. On Staging Bungalows and Road Chowkees the expenditure was Rupees 10,257, with which one Bungalow was completed at Beehygunge, and the construction of three others commenced upon, *viz.*, at Sasseeram and Baroon, on the Grand Trunk Road, and one on the Road between Malda and Dowlutpore.

260. On Post Offices, the expenditure for the year was Rupees 1809 ; on Hospitals and Medical Buildings Rupees 16,918 ; on Electric Telegraph Buildings Rupees 17,396 ; and on the Government Houses at Calcutta, Barrackpore and Alipore Rupees 30,038, exclusive of the cost of repairs.

261. The total outlay on Works in the " Judicial " Department, including repairs, amounted to Rupees 2,25,745.

262. Of this sum the expenditure on Jails and Penitentiaries was Rupees 21,838, with which a Sub-division Jail was completed at Bood Bood, and two others at Khoolna and Magoora commenced, besides petty works and alterations effected in several places. On Court Houses, or Cutcheries, the expenditure was Rupees 1,20,204, laid out principally on Cutcheries, for the Judge of Berhampore, the Magistrates of Berhampore, Mozufferpore, Sibsaugur, Bograh and Pubna, the Deputy Magistrates of Moonsheegunge, Burdwan and Madareepore, and in completing two Buildings for the Bailiff and the Pleaders of the Sudder Court, and making sundry additions to the Out-offices of the Supreme Court.

263. On Circuit Houses the outlay was Rupees 5,173, with which a Circuit Bungalow at Gawalparah is being erected, and additions made to the Circuit Houses at Monghyr and Midnapore.

264. On " Ecclesiastical " Buildings the expenditure was Rupees 14,019, of which Rupees 3,237 were expended on Churches and Chapels, and Rupees 6,626 on Burial Grounds and Cemeteries.

265. On " Educational " Buildings the outlay, including repairs, was Rupees 25,031, of which Rupees 6,219 were expended on two School Houses, viz., one built at Sylhet and another in progress at Chuprah, and on sundry alterations and improvements made to the Hindu College, the Mudrussa, and the Barrackpore School Premises.

266. The total outlay on " Revenue " Works, including Repairs, was Rupees 1,55,802. Of this sum Rupees 35,411 were expended on Cutcheries for Collectors in course of erection at Burdwan and Bhaugulpore, a Treasury Room at Surajgurrah, which is nearly finished, and sundry petty additions and alterations to existing Buildings, Rupees 1,395 on Salt Golahs, Rupees 57,369 on Opium Factories, the principal Works connected with which, completed or in progress, consist of 8 tiled Sheds and a new Lewah-khannah and Wash-house at Patna, 79 cast Iron Windows prepared for the Factory at Gliazeepore, a Drying-room at Patna nearly finished, and a new Weighing Godown at Bettiah ; Rupees 29,674 were expended on a new Shed on the Custom House Wharf at Calcutta, and on a Custom House and Out-offices at Diamond Harbour, which are in progress.

267. In the Embankment Department the outlay amounted to Rupees 6,76,691.

268. By far the greater portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 5,46,823, was expended on the Embankments themselves, much having been done in strengthening old and making new Embankments in the Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore and Burdwan Districts. The Midnapore and Culmeejole Government Embankments have been repaired, and a long new Line has been completed at the mouth or neck of the Roopnarain River. The Midnapore and Culmeejole Embankments, which are paid for by the Zemindars, have, from

a state of great dilapidation, been made protective against the floods of the Cossye River and its branches. The Gunduck Embankments, which are also paid for by the Zemindars, have been maintained and improved in section wherever they were weak, and in parts where the River had encroached dangerously, they have been retired. The Damoodah Embankments, on the right bank below the portion abandoned, have been strengthened, and the Embankments abandoned have been carefully cleared away. On the left bank 31 miles of Embankments have been finished and turfed; 26 miles are nearly finished, and these, with 14 more, will be completed in another season. The breaches on the Adje River Embankments have also been repaired, and the Embankments on the Hooghly River from Akra Farm to 3 miles below Culpee have been nearly completed. Those on the Soonderbun side have been greatly improved.

269. In Hidgelee a great progress has been made towards the completion of the Embankments, which are of a magnitude that makes their completion tedious. 77½ lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up during the year in South Hidgelee; and in North Hidgelee 14 miles of Embankment have been finished.

270. The sum expended on Canals was Rs. 15,539, with which the annual excavations of the Pertubkhallee and Banka Canals, between the Roopnarain and the Huldeo Rivers, have been completed; and the Pyrantongee Khall, excavated and enlarged up to the Tumlook Road, to form a basin for Boats passing to the Roopnarain River.

271. Levels have been taken to ascertain the practicability of forming a navigable Channel between the Cossye and the Roopnarain Rivers, and a Survey has been made with levels of the Oolabariah and Banspathee Canals, with the view of obtaining orders for re-opening and making them navigable.

272. A further sum of Rs. 34,519 has been expended on Bungalows in the Bankee Estate, Cuttack, Balasore, Hidgelee, Midnapore, Culmejole, Burdwan, and the 24-Pergunnahs, the number of Bungalows completed being 22 including additions effected to four old Bungalows, while the construction of eight other Bungalows have been commenced.

273. On sluices the outlay was Rs. 49,940 for Works done in the Cuttack, Balasore, Hidgelee, Midnapore, Culmejole and Burdwan Districts, principally consisting of 28 large sluices for Drainage and 55 tunnel sluices for Irrigation, which have been completed, and of 14 large drainage sluices and of 6 tunnel sluices for Irrigation not yet completed. A large self-acting sluice has also been constructed on the embanked Road East of the Town of Cuttack.

274. The embanked Road on the Khatjorie side, below the Town of Cuttack, has been repaired, and the District Roads in South Hidgelee raised and widened, and above three miles of Post Roads completed in North Hidgelee, the outlay on these Roads amounting to Rs. 11,141. Miscellaneous Works have also been executed, such as the erection of boundary pillars in Hidgelee, to separate Salt from arable lands, precautionary measures at Tumlook on the Roopnarain to prevent the erosion of the high bank on which the place stands: the construction of the Cuttack Revetment wall where it was breached by the flood of 1855: Survey of the Mahanuddy undertaken with the object of placing the River under control, creating a navigable Channel to the Sea, and distributing the floods with reference to the capacities of its two main Channels which form the Cuttack Delta.

275. The outlay on Miscellaneous Works has amounted to 18,725 Rupees.

276. The quantities of work done in the Embankment Circle may be tabulated as follows :—

- 3,790 Lacs of cubic feet of earthwork.
- 707 Lacs of superficial feet of turfing.
- 124 Lacs of superficial feet of jungle clearing.
- 8½ Lacs of cubic feet of masonry in sluices and walls and buildings.
- 3½ Lacs of superficial feet of mortar plastering.
- 61½ Thousand of superficial feet of mortar painting.
- 4½ Lacs of superficial feet of white-washing.
- 3 Lacs of superficial feet of thatching.
- 16 Thousand superficial feet of painting.

277. The total outlay on works in the " Marine " Department, including repairs, was Rs. 22,955. Of this amount Rs. 14,686 were laid out on the Jetty and sloping Ghaut in front of the Calcutta Custom House, which is nearly finished ; Rs. 2,061 on Marine Buildings ; and Rs. 1,405 on Light Houses and Beacons.

278. The Total Expenditure on " Military Works " for the year was Rs. 5,04,197.

279. Of this amount the outlay on Fortifications was Rupees 17,839, with which one Block-house has been completed at Aeng, and two others, at Makoom and Dum Duma, are in progress, besides the construction of a Fort commenced at Banskadooar, near the Bootan Hills, and of two Redoubts, one of which has been completed in Fort William. On Ordnance buildings, the expenditure was Rupees 34,666, the principal Works on which the money was laid out consisting of a Verandah added to the Cossipore Gun Foundry, a six-stalled Stable, a Gram Godown, and a Barrel shed at Ishapore, an Artillery Bullock shed at Dinapore, and a Godown at Balooghât.

280. The outlay on Buildings for European Troops was Rupees 2,20,886, the Works consisting principally of several additions and improvements completed, or in progress in the Barracks in Fort William and Dum Dum. Additions and improvements to the Barracks at Chinsurah, and the European Barracks at Dinapore, are also in progress.

281. On the lines of Native Troops, the expenditure was Rupees 41,486, laid out on Quarters for the Serjeant Major of the Governor General's Body Guard, two lines of Stables for the Body Guard, and Works at the Stations of Chittagong, Debrooghur and Akyab. On Military Roads and Bridges, the expenditure was Rupees 8,356, with which a wooden platform Bridge at Dinapore, and 2 Drain Bridges at Dorundah have been finished, besides the metalling of certain portions of the Debrooghur Road, and the renewal of the pukka Masonry Bridge in Fort William across the main Ditch from the Treasury gate to Pocock's Ravelin, which are in progress, and on Convalescent Depôts Rupees 23,991, laid out principally on Out-offices at Darjeeling and Soldier's Staging Barracks at Kurseong.

282. The above is an abstract of the technical Progress Report of Public Works which has been furnished by the Chief Engineer for the year 1855-56. The Public

Works of greatest importance, which have been in progress or under discussion during the year, are the following :—

The Arracan Road.

The Patna and Gya Road.

The Darjeeling Road.

The Jessore Road.

The Cuttack Road.

Bridging the Streams on the Great Trunk Road.

Irrigation Works in the District of Shahabad.

Measures for controlling the Mahanuddy River in Cuttack.

Removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

283. THE ARRACAN ROAD.—An attempt was made, at the beginning of the working season of 1855-56, to supply the Arracan Road with laborers from Calcutta. Some 700 men were engaged by the Chief Engineer, and sent by Sea to Akyab, whence they were marched to the place where labor was most urgently needed. The measure proved an entire failure. The men were not of a class to bear with the privations to which they were necessarily subjected in the Jungles of the Arracan Road, and nearly the whole of them, after a short period, deserted. The progress in the construction of the Road was, therefore very small. No estimate which can be relied upon has yet been furnished of the probable cost of this great Work.

284. THE PATNA ROAD.—The progress on the Patna Road during the year was not great, nor up to the end of the year had the estimates, specifications and drawings required, by the Chief Engineer been furnished by the Executive Officer in charge, notwithstanding that upwards of two years had elapsed since the sanction of Government was given to the formation of the Road. These documents have subsequently been received, but have proved to contain less complete information than should have been afforded after so great a lapse of time. There is, in consequence, still an uncertainty as to the precise line which the Road is to follow, nor can the entire cost of the Work be stated with any confidence. The original estimate of ten lacs will certainly be increased by 50 per cent. or to fifteen lacs, and it seems not impossible that it may require nearly twenty lacs before the Work is completed. It is, however, a Work of very great importance, and worth even the higher amount named.

285. THE DARJEELING ROAD.—An imperfect estimate for the construction of a Road from the Ganges to the foot of the Hills was submitted to the Supreme Government, and by that Government recommended to the Court of Directors. Captain Impey, of the Engineers, has been since engaged in the preparation of detailed plans and estimates and in investigating the question of the best starting point for the Road from the bank of the Ganges. The project has been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, and it is expected that the Estimates will be included in the next Public Works Budget.

286. THE JESSORE ROAD.—This Road forms the first portion of the Line between Calcutta and Dacca. The whole Line was reported upon by Lieutenant Greathed, of the Engineers, and his Report was submitted to the Supreme Government at the beginning of 1855-56. The Lieutenant Governor, on a careful consideration of the Report, recommended that the project of constructing a metalled Road between Calcutta and Dacca should be

abandoned ; the expense estimated to be necessary to make a Road bridged throughout, with the exception of the two largest Rivers, being nearly 60 lacs of Rupees, and the advantage of a Road without Bridges in a Country where good water communication was available throughout the year, being deemed too doubtful to warrant any large outlay. The estimated cost of the first portion of the Road as far as Jessore—a distance of 70 miles from Calcutta—was roughly stated at about 4,20,000 Rupees, and the construction of this Road, with probably a continuation to Khoolna, 40 miles further on, has been approved by the Supreme Government and the Court of Directors.

287. **THE CUTTACK ROAD.**—This is a Road of very great importance, traversing the entire Province of Orissa, and connecting it by a Trunk line both with the Districts of Bengal and with the Presidency of Madras.

288. In September 1854 the Chief Engineer was requested, in consequence of a communication to Government from the Commissioner of the Division, to submit estimates for completing and metalling the Road between Cuttack and Pooree, and Cuttack and the Madras Frontier.

289. After the lapse of a year, the Chief Engineer represented that the entire Road from the Sooburnareeka to Cuttack, and thence to Pooree and Ganjam, required remodelling, levelling and reporting on, since the extensive damage caused by the last two seasons of flood. The entire length of Road, he stated, was 250 miles, and he proposed, in order to expedite the submission of Reports and Estimates, to divide the Road between Mr. Civil Engineer Armstrong and Lieutenant Dixon, the Executive Officer of Cuttack. The Chief Engineer was informed, that the Lieutenant Governor saw no objection to the proposed Division of the whole length of Road between Lieutenant Dixon and Mr. Armstrong, and in January 1856 detailed Reports and Estimates were submitted to Government. The amount of the Estimates was Rs. 8,93,000, and they were submitted with the Budget for 1856-57, with a recommendation that the general sanction of the Supreme Government should be accorded to the re-construction of the Road on the scale contemplated by the Chief Engineer.

290. The subject is under reference to the Court of Directors.

Bridges on the Trunk
Road.

291. There are now, exclusive of the Soane, six large Streams unbridged on that portion of the Great Trunk Road which traverses

the Lower Provinces.

292. These are the East Burrakur, the Morhur, the Boorya, the Botanah, the Gool-sunkree and the Lelajan. The four first-named Streams have never yet been bridged. Estimates for all four were framed under the orders of the Military Board in 1853-54, and orders were given by the late Governor of Bengal for the immediate commencement of the work. On three of them, namely, the Morhur, the Boorya, and the Botanah, more or less progress was made during 1854-55 ; but, the Chief Engineer seeing reason to take exception to the plans and estimates upon which they were being constructed, fresh estimates were called for, and the site selected for the Botanah was eventually abandoned at a considerable sacrifice of money in order to secure a better and safer position for the Bridge. With regard to the East Burrakur, the Chief Engineer has recommended a Bridge, having 9 spans of Iron Girders, each 1855 feet clear span, and 10 masonry arches of 75 feet each,

at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,37,176. This recommendation has been adopted by the Supreme Government.

293. A Stone Bridge over the Lelajan was completed in 1854-55 at an expense of about one lac of Rupees ; but owing to an insufficient provision of water-way, and also, it would seem, to defective construction in the foundations of the arches, it was carried away in the following year (1855-56) by a high flood which occurred in the month of August 1855. An estimate for the renewal of this Bridge has not yet been submitted. The Goolsunkree, a smaller Bridge built in 1848 at a cost of 24,000 Rupees, was carried away by the same flood which destroyed the Lelajan Bridge.

294. SHAHABAD.—IRRIGATION.—In 1853, Captain Dickens, of the Artillery, submitted, for the consideration of Government, a project for constructing Works of Irrigation in Shahabad and the neighbouring Districts.

295. The project was viewed with favor by Lord Dalhousie, and on being communicated to the Court of Directors, the Court replied that the subject of Captain Dickens' able Paper was one to which they attached the greatest importance, and they trusted, therefore, that the suggestions contained in it would not be lost sight of.

296. On the receipt of this Despatch, Captain Dickens was consulted regarding the preliminary measures which should be taken, with a view to the maturing of his project, and he suggested that he should be deputed, during the cold season of 1854-55, to visit Shahabad, so that he might see the Country while the Spring Crop was under irrigation, and thus, in addition to making a cursory examination of the sites to be selected for reservoirs, ascertain, in various places in the District, the depth at which water was found in the wells, the prevailing modes of raising and applying it ; its cost to the Cultivator, and the prospect of increased cultivation arising from a more abundant and more easy supply.

297. Captain Dickens's suggestion was acted on, and he was informed that it was thought desirable that he should somewhat extend the scope of his proposed preliminary enquiries, and that he should devote as much time to them as should enable him to ascertain whether his project was so probably feasible as to warrant the Government in setting Engineers formally to survey, plan, and estimate.

298. The Survey of Shahabad was accordingly commenced upon in January 1855, and by the end of April. such data had been collected as enabled Captain Dickens to prepare a Report, showing the complete practicability of irrigating the whole District, partly from the Soane and partly from Reservoirs to be filled from the Hill Streams North of the Soane. This Report was submitted to the Supreme Government during the past year, and generally approved of. The President in Council entirely concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor in " attaching the highest importance to the objects proposed by Captain Dickens." He considered that great reliance might be placed on the accuracy and sufficiency of the data on which the project was based, and " in full confidence that the results of this important measure will be pecuniarily remunerative, and in every point of view beneficial to the State," the Supreme Government intimated the intention of recommending the whole project in the strongest manner to the Court of Directors.

299. An extension of the Survey to Behar and Patna was authorized, and this being prosecuted during the cold weather of 1855-56, the practicability of irrigating, from the Soane, the greater part of the Doab, East of the Soane, between the Soane and the Poonpoo, and part of the Country East of the latter River, was proved.

300. MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING THE MAHANUDDY RIVER IN CUTTACK.—For many years past, considerable remissions of Revenue have been made in the Cuttack Province, in consequence of the severe inundations to which they are subject. The floods of 1854 and 1855 were unusually great, and the attention of Lieutenant Harris, the Embankment Officer in Cuttack, as also of Captain Beadle, the Superintendent of the Embankment Circle, was drawn to a consideration of the means by which the Cuttack Rivers might be brought under control.

301. The great Mahanuddy flood of 1854 satisfied them, that the Water Channels of the Country had become deranged, and they came to the conclusion that there could be no security for the Town and Station of Cuttack and for the cultivation of the Delta, unless something were done to control that River.

302. It was found that the mass of its waters made their way down the Katjouri, the first great branch thrown off by the Mahanuddy to the Sea, and the most direct path to it. Hence the bed of the Mahanuddy, from the part where the Katjouri branched off had become choked with sand-banks, and so silted up as to be dangerously diminished in its capacity as a Channel of discharge; the general idea which has been conceived by the Engineer Officers is to remedy this unequal distribution of water by the construction of such a mole as shall direct a certain depth of water down the main Channel of the Mahanuddy, the floods rising above this mole pouring over it into the Katjouri Channel. Such a work, it is expected, will at once regulate the discharge of the Katjouri, and cause the Mahanuddy to regain its full depth and character as the trunk Channel. In connection with the investigations necessary to mature the project above-mentioned, it has also been proposed to make a comprehensive examination and survey of the other principal Rivers of the Cuttack Province, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a navigable intercourse open throughout the year, connecting Cuttack with the Sea, and likewise of adopting measures for irrigating the lands in the dry season. The services of Lieutenant Harris have been employed exclusively on these enquiries, and he has submitted, since the close of the year, one very valuable Report on the Mahanuddy. The enquiry which is being prosecuted will not, it may confidently be expected, prove barren of valuable results to the Province of Cuttack. There is no doubt that the resources of this Province are, as yet, quite undeveloped. It is a tract of Country which is liable to suffer both from inundation and from drought, and, although it has a large River connecting its Forests and Metallic Fields with the Sea, there is not the means of transport, because no efforts have been made to render it navigable, while, on the other hand, no effective measures have been taken heretofore to govern its waters during the season of floods.

303. REMOVAL OF A PORTION OF THE DAMOODAH EMBANKMENTS.—The most important operation actually undertaken, during the year 1855-56, by the Department of Public Works, has been the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

304. The Embankments of the River Damoodah have been a constant difficulty annually increasing, and a subject of continued discussion.

305. Every year they failed, to the destructions of crops and villages, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, generally upon both banks, but for the most part, and with the worse effects, on the left bank, destroying the Grand Trunk Road and swamping the low hollow lands between the Hooghly and Damoodah Rivers.

306. The expenditure year by year increased, but continued to be ineffectual, and, to quote the words of a Member of the Board of Revenue in 1851 :—" As respects Burdwan, it is shown in the papers submitted, that these Embankments are each year breached somewhere or other. Not even the Engineers employed have supposed that the Embankments afforded protection to the Country. It never has been considered probable that the whole would stand even for one season."

307. In 1846, a Committee was appointed to report on the whole subject of the Embankments of the Rivers of Bengal. This Committee, composed of Mr. T. W. Simms, the then Consulting Engineer to Government, assisted by Colonel Sage, a Member of the Military Board, and Dr. McClelland, steamed up the Damoodah as far as they could go, inspected the Embankments, and recommended that the Rivers should " return to that state of nature which ought never to have been departed from," that " the present Bunds, &c., &c., should be entirely removed by a systematic commencement of large openings alternately on either bank, from the mouths of the Rivers upwards as far as the Bunds extend and the Country continues low and liable to inundation." This Report was not acted on by Government.

308. Mr. Ricketts, after an enquiry into the past management of Embankments, which was held at the Revenue Board's Office by a Committee, and lasted throughout 1851, alluding " especially to the Report of the Committee of 1846," stated that " information of a very different character from that to be found in the Report is necessary," before the Government could determine upon a complete change and the introduction of a new system, on the ground of the utter inutility of the old one.

309. " It is to me," Mr. Ricketts wrote, " quite wonderful, that the Committee of 1846 should have supposed it possible, that on the faith of such a Report the Government would feel itself warranted in abandoning a system which has existed for a century."

310. Four years subsequent to the Committee's Report, recommending the abandonment of the Embankments, Colonel Sage, then Superintending Engineer of the South East Provinces, returned from Burdwan after the occurrence of a disastrous flood which had carried away the Embankments, and he again emphatically declared his opinion, that the time was come for clearing away the Embankments of the Damoodah. On this Report of the Superintending Engineer, a note was placed before the Military Board, by their then Assistant Secretary, Lieutenant Beadle, recommending that the Embankments on the left bank of the Damoodah should be made continuous, complete and trustworthy, an escape being allowed over the opposite banks, the levels on that side and the drainage being favourable, compared with the circumstances of the Country on the left bank. This note led to a complete Survey of the Country on the right bank, and to much discussion of this, as well as of all the other plans which had been brought forward ; and in 1855, it

was finally determined to act upon the measure proposed by Lieutenant Beadle. The state of the question, and the considerations which led to the eventual adoption of the above plan, are concisely stated in the following Paragraphs, which form the conclusion of an able Paper on the subject drawn up in November 1853 by Captain Dickens, then Assistant Secretary to the Military Board.

311. "The foregoing observations appear to show that no permanent or satisfactory improvement of the Damoodah, so as to secure the Country from floods, can be made by confining the River between Embankments on or within the sites of the present Bunds, or between Embankments retired to a greater distance, or by new Channels."

312. "The other modes of remedying the existing state of things, which have been mentioned, are,—*first*, lengthening the course of the River, so as to reduce the declivity, which the calculation of the cost of a Channel to carry off only two-thirds of the floods, for a length of only 15½ miles, shows to be utterly impracticable; *secondly*, by forming rapids or weirs, to reduce the declivity of the intermediate spaces, which also appears impracticable, owing to the great expense of the works, carried, as it would appear they must be, over the Rivers and Streamlets of a very large tract of Country, including all bearing down sand to the main River, and the measure, when complete, will only be preparatory to the final object, the improvement of the lower part of the Damoodah; and, *third*, the construction of Reservoirs.

313. "As the greatest floods of the Damoodah appear to last not more than four days, during which a discharge, in round numbers, of 200,000 million cubic feet of water takes place, Reservoirs to hold 100,000 million cubic feet would enable us to reduce the violence of the floods by one-half when at their greatest, and altogether prevent danger to the Country from the more moderate freshes. 50,000 million cubic feet of the contents of the Reservoirs might perhaps be retained at the close of the rains, and poured off gradually down the River in the dry season, which would not only serve in some degree to clear the Channel of deposits, but would make it navigable. There appears to be no doubt that sites for the Reservoirs could be found in the Country along the 185 miles of the Damoodah's course (and 140 miles of the Burakur's, West of Burdwan. The expense, however, of the measure would be great. Colonel Dixon's Reservoirs, in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah, cost (including Masonry Dams, Escapes and Sluices), Rupees 150 per million cubic feet of water, which, for the 100,000 millions to be retained would come to one and a half crores of Rupees as a first cost, and would besides require further works on the River and considerable annual charges. Such an expenditure may be thought too great to be laid out on the improvement of the Damoodah alone, and the practicability of this scheme seems therefore to depend upon the possibility of getting the water used for irrigation and adequately paid for by the Cultivators. At all events, an immediate remedy for the present state of things does not appear practicable in this way.

314. "No immediate permanent and complete remedy, for the liability of the Coun-

* This scheme had been previously supported by Colonel Baker also, who succeeded Mr. Simms as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

try to disastrous floods appearing possible, nothing appears to be left but to adopt Lieutenant Beadle's Scheme * of applying a partial remedy in removing the Bunds from the right bank as discussed in Section X. of this Memorandum. It has been shown that the injury which will be done to the Country on the right of the Damoodah

Powers are controlled by the Supreme Government, and there are, strictly speaking, no Political affairs, according to the usual acceptation of that term in India, which are conducted by the local Government.

328. But under that head may be briefly noticed the circumstances of the Tributary Estates in the South and South West portion of the Presidency, and also our relations with the uncivilized Tribes which border upon the Eastern and the North Eastern Frontier of the Bengal Presidency.

329. Under the Commissioner of Cuttack, in his capacity of Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, are 18 Mehals, which are exempt from the operations of the Regulations. Two of these Mehals, Ungool and Bankee, have, within the last few years, become the property of Government. The remaining 16 are still held by Tributary Rajahs, who administer Civil and Criminal Justice within their respective jurisdictions, subject to the counsel and direction of the Superintendent whenever he may see cause to intervene. The Rajahs are not permitted to exercise the power of life and death ; but are required to refer all crimes of enormity to the Superintendent, who has power to take cognizance of murder, homicide, &c., and to try any criminal whom the Rajahs may commit to him for trial. Each Rajah pays to Government a small annual tribute, the largest amount paid by any one Rajah being Rupees 5,525 by the Rajah of Nyagurh. The aggregate amount assessed upon the whole 16 Mehals is only Rupees 34,250. This tract of Country was excluded from the operation of the Regulations in 1805, as being a "Jungle Country inhabited by a rude and uncivilized race of people." In a very interesting Report on the condition of these Mehals in 1847, Mr. Mills, after detailing the slight advance towards civilization which had been effected by the abolition of Suttee and Human Sacrifice, and in the repression to a great extent of the fierce feuds, which were common among the Rajahs, thus expressed his opinion as to the future:—"I consider what little has been done towards advancing the march of civilization in the Tributary Mehals and drawing their inhabitants within the pale of law and good order, is only the commencement of a great work, which our duty and our interest alike require us to go on with. Mr. Ricketts remarked that we might, without much difficulty, introduce the Regulations immediately in some of the Mehals, and so no doubt we might ; but would it be to the advantage of the people ? A modified system, free from some of the concomitant evils of our Code, and on a level with the understandings of the people, and containing, moreover, an effective provision for the protection and security of life and property, will be an important benefit to those Estates, when they shall have attained a more civilized condition. The inhabitants of the Hills are characterized by Sterling as more sullen, inhospitable, shy, and uncivilized, than their fellows of the Plain : the latter are certainly far in advance of the former. The Paiks of the Hills, he remarks, combine with the most profound barbarism and the most blinded devotion to the will of their Chiefs, a ferocity and unquietness of disposition, which render them an important and formidable class of the population of the Hills. I think, therefore, that the introduction of our Civil and Criminal Code would not be adapted to the present state of Society ; nevertheless, I am of opinion that much may be effected in paving the way for it, by adopting such measures as will extend the beneficial influence which it is in our power to exercise over the Rajahs, and as will put the relations of Government with these Chiefs on a better footing, and accelerate the progress of civilization. For the present, all that can be done, and which I would suggest for early adoption, is to exercise a greater degree of personal intercourse with them."

330. Mr. Mills then proceeded to urge the expediency of opening out Roads and encouraging Education. On the latter point he remarked as follows :—"The state of instruction among the inhabitants of the Tributary Mehals is very low ; the Education of the Chieftains is purposely neglected or kept in the background ; it is the interest of their designing servants to steep them in indolence and gross debauchery," in short, "to bring them up in such ignorance and with such habits of dissipation as will leave it in their power to engross the management and control of their Estate."

331. "As regards the Education of the people, the time is, I fear, far distant when the march of intellectual improvement will reach these wilds ; it is hardly yet commenced in the Plains, and it has not there received that encouragement from the people, because not given gratuitously, which was expected. A Vernacular School has been established at Khoordah, which is only 15 miles from Banki, and I hope to see one established in the latter place. Banki might be made the nucleus of Education in these parts. By educating its inhabitants we should stimulate their neighbours to seek knowledge, and thus advance the progress of civilization." He also strongly advocated the expediency of taking into our own hands the Education of minor Rajahs.

332. Since Mr. Mills wrote, some steps have been taken in the direction which he indicated. A few Roads have been gradually opened out. Several Vernacular Schools have been established in the two Estates of Banki and Ungool, which have lapsed to Government. Minor Rajahs are also taken charge of by the Superintendent and are educated under his immediate eye at Cuttack. For some time past the young minor Rajah of Nyagurh, one of the largest and best of the Mehals, has been thus under the Superintendent's guardianship, and a favorable account is given of the boy's progress in the Superintendent's Report for 1855-56.

333. The Report for 1855-56 is generally of a very satisfactory character. The tribute was punctually paid. The peace of the Country was perfectly preserved, and the several Rajahs have evinced every disposition to conduct themselves quietly, and to conform generally to the counsels of the Superintendent when occasions arise for his intervention. "The Tributary Mehals are now," the Superintendent writes, "perfectly quiet, and are likely, with ordinary care, to remain so. No opposition is to be apprehended from the Rajahs themselves. The fate of the Ungool Rajah, who had been preparing for years for rebellion, was encouraged by his retainers up to the last moment, and was then deserted by the whole body the moment the British Troops appeared. is a lesson which has not been lost upon them. They are one and all perfectly aware of the utter futility of any resistance to the British Power. The people of the Tributary Mehals have, for the most part, precisely the same characteristics as the Ooryas of Cuttack, except that they are more ignorant and superstitious. They are peaceable and loyally disposed, and if their complaints are patiently listened to, and they are protected against any gross oppression on the part of their superiors, they will continue so."

334. "The only points where any danger lurks I think, at present, are the Khond Maliahs and Bamunghattee, both inhabited by tribes of whom we know little except that they are highly excitable and liable to be strongly acted upon by causes which we can hardly appreciate. Both of these Countries are quite quiet at present ; but they require to be carefully watched, and the complaints of the people, however unreason-

"able they may seem to civilized ears, should be carefully enquired into, and their grievances redressed."

335. It has been recently proposed to place the Khoond Maliahs of Boad and the Maliahs at Goomsur under a separate Officer, subject to the control either of the Commissioner of Cuttack, or the Agent to the Government of Madras at Ganjam. This proposition originated in consequence of some disturbances in Goomsur, in the course of which it appeared that the Khoond Maliahs of Boad, from the incapacity of the Rajah of Boad to administer them, had become a place of refuge for the outlaw Chokra Bissoye and his adherents, who were supposed to be the perpetrators or instigators of the outrages recently committed in Goomsur. It was suggested to the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals by Captain McVicar, one of the Officers in Goomsur, whether the Boad Rajah, who seemed to have no authority in the Khoond Maliahs, should not be allowed a pension which he (Captain McVicar) understood that he was willing to accept, on condition of surrendering the administration of his whole Estate to Government. The Superintendent (Mr. Samuells) concurred in this view, and he was eventually authorized by Government to communicate with the Rajah on the subject. On doing so, it proved that the Rajah was by no means disposed to consent to the surrender of his Estate, and as it was not considered proper to force the proposed arrangement upon him, it became necessary to consider by what means the tranquillity of the Country could be maintained, and such an efficient Police Administration organized, as should prevent the Khoond Maliahs of Boad from forming a secure retreat for the marauders who, for so many years past, had to a greater or less extent troubled Goomsur and the neighbouring Country. Mr. Samuells had, in the mean while, taken possession of the Khoond Maliahs* of Boad, and established in them a body of Police with a Native Officer, and he proposed to meet the expense of the Establishment by the imposition of certain light taxes on the Khoonds, which, he said, there would be no difficulty in levying, provided that similar taxes were simultaneously imposed in the Goomsur Maliahs adjoining the Khoond Mal of Boad.

* These Maliahs, lying between Boad and Goomsur, were made over, Mr. Samuells said, to Cuttack on the termination of the Goomsur War under the impression that they formed part of the Territories of Boad; but that the authority of the Rajah had in fact never been recognised by the Khoonds, who, were to all intents and purposes, independent.

336. The occupation of the Khoond Mal of Boad by an establishment of Government was reported by Mr. Samuells in February last to have been entirely successful. "I am happy," he wrote, "to be able to report that the success of our Administration in the Boad Khoond Mal appears to have been perfect. I am assured by Lieutenant Macdonald, whom I met in the Hills, that the Goomsur Frontier has not been so quiet since he has known it. There has not been an outrage of any description in that quarter during the year. The Khoonds themselves met me with smiling faces, all loudly expressing their gratitude for the peace and security they have enjoyed since we undertook the immediate management of the Country; violent crime has been wholly unknown during this period, and quarrels and disputes have been settled with promptitude by the Tebseeldar with the aid of a Punchayet."

337. Mr. Samuells's proposition for the levy of Taxes in this tract of Country, as well as the suggestion to constitute a separate jurisdiction consisting of the Boad Highlands and the Hill Country of Goomsur, is still under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

338. There are 16 Tributary Estates under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The present annual demand by Government for the whole of these Estates is only 16,140 Rupees. The several Rajahs are much on the same footing as the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. They have the general Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; but all serious cases are referred to the Commissioner. No circumstances have recently occurred in connection with any of these Estates, which require to be specially noticed. They are peaceably administered, and the Rajahs are reported to "evince generally every disposition to administer, "according to their knowledge, full justice, Civil and Criminal, to those under their "rule."

339. Our Eastern and North Eastern Frontier has always been subject to the marauding incursions of the numerous uncivilized Tribes who border upon it. Of these, by far the most troublesome, during the last few years, have been the several clans of Angami Nagas, on the borders of Assam. During 1855-56, the Naga Tribes have been tolerably quiet; but, in the previous year, they made two or three savage inroads upon villages within our Frontier, which were attended with serious loss of life. In consequence of these inroads, it was proposed by the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Jenkins, that an expedition should be undertaken during the cold season of 1855-56, against the clans of Phirkerkremah and Diphorma, to which the atrocities were reported to have been clearly traced. This expedition, however, in consequence of the breaking out of the Sonthal Insurrection and other circumstances, was not encouraged, and subsequently, on measures being proposed by the Agent for securing the allegiance of these Tribes, by the acceptance of hostages from them, he was requested to adhere strictly to the policy of non-intervention, which had been prescribed by the Supreme Government, and to discourage all attempts on the part of his subordinate Officers to mix up the Government with any of the proceedings of the independent Naga tribes. Measures were taken during the year, chiefly under the advice of Colonel Hannay, who has been serving for many years in Assam, for the better protection of the Frontier by a re-arrangement of the Military posts, and the erection of two new Block-houses for outlying detachments at suitable places. A first attempt has also been made, and with considerable promise of success, to ensure the friendly and peaceable conduct of the Naga clans by enlisting young men from them into our service, either for duty in the Nowgong Police Militia, or for special duty in connection with the measures adopted for watching the frontier. The Kookees, a rather powerful tribe, from whom considerable annoyance was at one time experienced, have been perfectly quiet ever since the formation of the Kookee Levy in Cachar in 1850.

340. The Independent Tribes, which occupy the impenetrable Ranges of Hills on the Eastern boundary of Chittagong and Arracan, have, after an interval of comparative repose, again commenced to give trouble. In a serious attack, made by them early in January, on a Hill Village nominally subject to, but far remote from, the Thannah of Salkunnea, the Police, as usual, failed to obtain any clue to the actual offenders. The Commissioner of Chittagong, after offering rewards in vain for the detection of the guilty Tribe, proposed to organize a Military Expedition with a party of the Arracan Battalion up the River Koladyne; but this measure was strongly deprecated by Captain Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Arracan, whose personal experience in such Expeditions enabled him to give valuable advice on the subject.

EMIGRATION.

341. The following Tables show the number of Persons who emigrated from the Port of Calcutta and the number of Emigrants who returned during the year :—

Emigrated to	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	5,811	1,495	1,019	8,325
West Indies	1,075	384	158	1,617
Total	6,886	1,879	1,177	9,942

Returned from	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mauritius	3,034	369	347	3,750
West Indies	267	37	34	338
Total	3,301	406	381	4,088

SURVEYS.

342. The Revenue Survey of Bengal and Behar has been in progress since 1841-42, by means of four District Survey parties.

343. The following Districts had been completed up to the end of 1855-56 :—

Chittagong.	Behar.	Beerbhoom.
Midnapore.	Purneah.	Baraset.
Hooghly.	Tirhoot.	Nuddeah.
Shahabad.	Maldah.	Moorshedabad.
Sarun.	Bhaugulpore.	Pubna.
Patna.	24-Pergunnahs.	Bancoorah.
Monghyr.	Rajshahye.	Bogra.

344. The Districts of Mymensing, Burdwan, Jessore and Rungpore, were in progress at the close of 1855-56, the first two being nearly finished.

345. Seven Districts, namely Dinagepore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, Bullooah and Backergunge, remained still untouched.

346. The unfinished portions of the four Districts in hand, and the seven Districts untouched, are estimated to comprise about 29,090 square miles, and this, at the present rate of progress, 5,000 square miles per season, will take about six years to complete. These remaining Districts are, however, the worst of the whole, and it is possible that the rate of progress may be much slower than at present.

347. The Provinces of Orissa and Assam have both been surveyed, and Arracan is at present under Survey by a fifth party.

348. The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack are now being surveyed topographically by two parties, under the superintendence of the Surveyor General of India, and there will then remain to be taken up the Chota Nagpore Commissionership, with its Tributary States, having an estimated area of about 60,000 square miles.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

349. Besides the public Hospitals and Dispensaries in Calcutta, a considerable amount of medical relief is afforded by Government in the interior of the Country, by the establishment, in some places, at the entire expense of Government, of Charitable Dispensaries, and in other places, by the assistance which is given in furtherance of private exertions to the same end.

350. There are at present 43 such Institutions, more or less supported by Government, at the under-mentioned Stations :—

Alipore.	Gowahatty.	Mymensing.
Akyab.	Gowalparah.	Nattore.
Bancoorah.	Gya.	Ootterparah.
Baraset.	Hooghly.	Patna.
Beerbhoom.	Howrah.	Pooree.
Berhampore.	Jessore,	Pubna.
Bhaugulpore.	Kishnaghur.	Purneah.
Bhowanipore.	Magoorah.	Rampore Beaulah.
Bograh.	Midnapore.	Rungpore.
Burdwan.	Monghyr.	Sarun.
Burrisaul.	Moorshedabad.	Serajunge.
Chittagong.	Mootecharee.	Serampore.
Cuttack.	Mulnath.	Tipperah.
Dacca.	Mozufferpore.	Tumlook.

351. Seven of the above Institutions are supported wholly by Government, namely, the Dispensaries at

Bancoorah.	Chittagong.	Moorshedabad.
Bhowanipore.	Dacca.	Patna and Pooree.

352. Of the remaining 36 some receive aid from Government in the shape of a direct pecuniary allowance, others in the services rendered by Medical Officers paid by Government, and in the supply of Medicine and Surgical Instruments free of cost.

353. The Dispensaries that have Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to them are 23 in number, namely, those at—

Allipore.	Cuttack.	Mozufferpore.
Akyab.	Dacca.	Mymensing.
Baraset.	Gya.	Nattore.
Berhampore.	Hooghly.	Ooterparah.
Bhowanipore.	Howrah.	Patna.
Burdwan.	Kishnaghur.	Purneah.
Burrisaul.	Midnapore.	Pooree, and
Chittagong.	Moorshedabad.	Sarun.

Bograh.
Magoorah.
Rungpore.
Serajgunge and
Tipperah.

354. To the 5 Dispensaries named in the margin, selected Native Doctors, on special salaries of 40 and 60 Rupees a month, have been appointed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Supreme Government in 1854, on the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

355. The aggregate number of Patients treated in these Dispensaries (excluding the Akyab, Gawalparah, and Mymensing Dispensaries, from which no recent Returns have been received), during one year, taken generally from 1st July 1855 to 30th June 1856, is 1,53,161, viz., In-door Patients 7,545, and Out-door Patients 1,45,616, as under :—

IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		
	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>Relieved.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>Relieved.</i>
Allipore ...	122	104	0	6,268	5,212	18
Bancoorah ...	261	168	0	1,046	1,009	0
Baraset ...	0	0	0	8,252	3,924	1,050
Bauleah ...	159	115	21	4,147	3,377	473
Beerbhoom ...	98	50	2	611	453	27
Berhampore..	175	109	0	2,626	2,146	18
Half year from January to June 1856. No prior return received.						
Bhaugulpore	71	37	0	1,932	1,102	326
Bhowanipore	117	57	14	9,117	4,656	4,083
Bograh ...	6	4	0	735	616	33
Last half-year only recently opened.						
Burdwan ...	428	161	132	4,888	2,380	836
Burrisaul ...	124	73	12	4,827	4,417	146
Chittagong ...	52	19	1	2,293	891	395
Cuttack ...	521	261	6	728	373	10
Dacca ...	753	322	134	8,804	5,306	1,354
Gowahatty ...	141	64	14	816	709	33
Gya ...	617	448	0	3,687	3,524	0
Hooghly ...	312	161	61	7,127	4,472	1,732
Howrah ...	152	105	8	3,585	2,667	53
Jessore ...	282	145	71	2,675	1,832	386
Kishnaghur...	180	120	22	2,005	1,318	318
Magoorah ...	16	10	0	433	330	83
Carried forward	4,587	2,533	498	76,602	50,714	11,374

Last half-year only recently opened.

IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		
	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>Relieved.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>Relieved.</i>
Brought forward	4,587	2,533	498	76,602	50,714	11,374
Midnapore ...	490	313	5	4,888	4,407	69
Monghyr ...	140	90	22	1,898	1,243	253
Moorshedabad	51	30	6	7,722	5,187	999
Moteeharee ..	123	59	21	3,608	2,512	390
Mulnath ...	148	91	20	1,961	1,114	188
Mozufferpore..	166	127	16	9,409	6,372	2,362
Nattore ...	0	0	0	2,542	1,440	257
Ooterparah ...	153	87	15	3,496	2,086	559
Patna ...	97	56	10	13,359	4,984	3,275
Pooree ...	866	413	13	2,023	1,229	15
Pubna ...	61	37	7	1,170	914	13
Purneah ...	41	27	0	1,127	782	112
Rungpore ...	64	34	16	182	159	10
Sarun ...	142	121	0	1,870	1,853	0
Serajgunge ...	0	0	0	1,217	1,047	30
Serampore ...	192	123	30	6,099	5,756	197
Tipperah ...	148	71	36	3,452	1,831	706
Tumlook ...	76	45	4	299	2,754	33
Total ...	7,545	4,257	719	1,45,616	96,460	20,842

356. The proportion of Patients absolutely cured is 56.4 per cent. in the case of In-patients, and 66.2 per cent. on the case of Out-patients. Including those relieved, the proportion is 65.9 and 80.5 per cent. respectively.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

North-Western Provinces,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

Section I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE first of the Tables in the Appendix contains a general Statement of the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Districts, and scattered tracts, subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Paras. 1 and 2.

General view of the Area, Population, Revenue, and number of Districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

It is not strictly accurate and complete. For there are portions of the Gwalior Territory, annexed to the Nemar District, and portions of the Mairwara Territory, belonging to the Rajpoot States, annexed to the Ajmeer District, which are not fully accounted for; and one distinct charge, the Superintendency of Nagode, which comprises the care of four small Chiefships, under British management, in Bundelkhand, with a total yearly Revenue of about 3 lakhs of Rupees, is omitted in the Statement, the arrangement being of a temporary character, though likely still to last for some time. The new District of Etah also, in which a separate Officer has been stationed for several years, and which is now in course of permanent establishment in the Upper Doab, from the union of several inconveniently outlying portions of former Districts, is not included in the enumeration.

2. Adding Etah and Nagode to the list, there are 51 Districts, under the Administration of the North-Western Provinces, with a population of about 35 millions,* occupying an area of nearly 1,20,000 square miles, and inhabiting about 1,00,000 townships† or villages, (the great majority of which are separate properties), and contributing a total Revenue, which falls little short of 5½ crores of Rupees, or millions sterling.

* The last Census, of the greater part of the Territory, was accurately taken on the 31st December 1852, and that of the Hill Provinces of Kumaon on a later date. For the Saugor, Jawud, Neemuch, Nemar, and Ajmeer Territories, the estimate is as yet only conjectural.

† The number of separate townships in the Saugor Division is 14,830.

3. The superintendence of the Judicial and Revenue affairs of these wide and varied tracts, extending from a point on the Sutlej to the Frontier of the Bombay District of Candeish, and from Neemuch, in the heart of the Rajwara States, to the boundary of Nepaul, is exercised chiefly through the Sudder Court and Board at Agra, and, in part, through the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana and Central India, as Commissioners, under the Lieutenant-Governor, for Jawud Neemuch and Nemar, and through the Commissioner, who has the duties of Executive Administration in Ajmeer, but is in direct correspondence with this Government. There are two Officers, the Judge at Jubbulpoor and the Superintendent at Jhansi, who now exercise, within certain Districts, the full powers of the Sudder Court in *Civil* cases. From Jawud Neemuch, Nemar, and Ajmeer, references, in all Criminal cases, considered to call for a capital sentence, are made for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, who usually sends the record of trial for the opinion of the Sudder Court.

4. There is an Inspector General of Prisons for the control of Jails and Jail discipline, and a Director of Public Instruction, with four* Inspectors, for the greater part of the Territory. The Superintendent of the Ajmere School is charged with the duties of inspection for the subordinate Schools in that District and in Jawud Neemuch. A special arrangement, proposed for the Hill Province of Kumaon, awaits a decision of the Home Authorities. In the isolated District of Nemar, Education has scarcely been commenced, and the tract has not yet been brought within any circle of inspection.

5. The care of the Public Works of the Administration is under three superior Officers, acting under the direction of the Government :—

The Chief Engineer at Agra.

The Superintendent of Canals and Irrigation for the Provinces, with his headquarters at Roorkee, proposed to be made a Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class ; and the

Superintending Engineer at Saugor, whose Circle includes also the Military Station of Mhow in Malwa, proposed to be made a Chief Engineer of the 3rd Class.

The whole control of Civil and Military works, within all the Circles, is united under the superintendence of the Local Government. In addition to the above Officers, there is the Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department, whose sphere of control is of much importance and magnitude. The Government lastly exercises a direct and close supervision over the proceedings of District Committees, in the beneficial applications of the Special Road and Ferry Funds, amounting yearly to 7½ lakhs of Rupees, which are assigned for local roads, bridges, and other works, for the convenience of communication.

6. There is a Post Master General for the Provinces, but the Postal Department, throughout India, being under the direct orders of the Supreme Government, there is only incidental and occasional correspondence with him on the part of the Provincial Government. There are the usual Offices of Account and Audit, and the Accountant has specially responsible functions, as being charged also with the general distribution of Funds, and provision for all money demands in the Provinces, including the supply to the Punjab.

* Or more properly five, as there is a Joint Inspector in the very populous Benares Division

7. The Political affairs of the Government are of very limited extent, comprehending merely the business of the Dehlie Palace and the superintendence of several Jagheers or Chiefships in the Dellhie Territory, and of the Rohilla Jagheer of Rampoor in Rohilkhund, with the supervision of the management of the four small Boondela or Booghela Chiefships, which have been before mentioned as being under the Officer stationed at Nagode.

Paras. 7 and 8.
Political and Military duties, slight.

8. The Government has only rare and partial correspondence with the Supreme Government on questions of Military arrangement, and it has no Military control or authority.

Para. 9.
Superintendence of Forests and Tea Plantations.

9. There is a separate Officer, appointed within the last two years, for the care of the Sub-Himalayan Forests in the Dehra Dhoon, Sheharunpoor, Bijnore, and Gurhwal Districts, and a Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Sheharunpoor, who is responsible also for the experimental Tea Plantations in the Kumaon Hills and in the Dehra Dhoon Valley.

Para. 10.
Revenue Survey Establishments.

10. Three full Revenue Survey parties are at work in the Saugor Division, the Survey of the Jawud Neemuch District having been lately concluded, and detached parties are employed in the re-arrangement and demarcation of the Forest grant lands of Goruckpoor, and in the delineation of the South-western parts of Mirzapoor, towards the country under the Chota Nagpoor Agency, subject to the Bengal Government.

Para. 11.
Special Vaccination Establishments, Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions.
Agra Medical School.

11. There are two separate Medical Officers employed experimentally, with large establishments, for the diffusion and maintenance of Vaccination throughout the Districts of the Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions. The medical care of the Jail Hospitals, and of the very numerous first class and minor Dispensaries, which are now in existence all over the country, is, at present, under the control of the Superintending Surgeons and the Medical Board at Calcutta. But suggestions for an improved and more vigorous direction of the Civil Medical Department, in the North-Western Provinces, are before the Supreme Government. The Thomason Hospital, at Agra, has been made the *nucleus* of a Native Medical School, which has already shown much promise, and is designed for further valuable expansion.

12. For all Departments, regular Annual Reports of the Administration, and its results, are submitted, in addition to the constant references on single current subjects. The following may be prominently mentioned as showing the organization and scope of review, by which the Government is habitually conducted :—

1st.—Annual Reports from the Sudder Court on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice.

2nd.—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner, (of whom there are eleven), as Superintendents of Police, on the Police occurrences and results of every year.

3rd.—Yearly Reports from the Superintendent of Trunk Road Police, and supply arrangements, and of Cantonment Police, on the working of these Establishments and Departments.

4th.—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner, on the administration and proposed employment of the Road and Ferry Funds of the Districts of his Division.

5th.—Divisional Yearly Reports from each Commissioner on the employment of miscellaneous Funds on local improvements.

6th.—Divisional Yearly Reports, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, for each Division, remarking in detail on the Revenue results and management within that Division.

7th.—General Yearly Reports, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, as to the total results of the administration of all branches of the Revenue in the Districts under its authority. There is one general Report for the land and other miscellaneous sources of Revenue, excepting the Customs, and a distinct Report for the Customs Revenue, which reaches to above 60 lakhs of Rupees a year, derived almost entirely from Salt taxation. The latter paper is formed on a full explanatory Report from the Commissioner of Customs, whose charge is an intricate and extensive one.

8th.—Divisional Inspection Reports, by each Commissioner, on the state of all the files, and on the details of disposal of business, in each Collector's Office. These are rendered through the Revenue Board immediately after the close of the tour of the cold season.

9th.—Annual Reports on Jails, and on Education, separately as to the latter, for each distinct institution, or circle of superintendence.

10th.—Inspection and Revenue Reports in the Department of Public Works, especially as to the condition and cost of the Canals and Trunk Roads, and the receipts from them in water-rates and in tolls.

11th.—Special Reports on vaccine operations.

12th.—Special Reports on management of Insane Hospitals.

13th.—Special Reports on Forest management, Receipts, and Outlay.

14th.—Special Reports on progress of Revenue Surveys.

13. All these Reports, but the general yearly Land Revenue Report, and the last, or the Revenue Survey Report, have been received for the calendar, or the official year 1855, or 1855-56, and the necessary orders issued on them. The Revenue Survey Report has been accidentally delayed, but is immediately expected,* as is also the general Land Revenue Report, which will be laid before the Government, in this year, three months earlier, than in the past, when again it was three months earlier than in any former year.

14. There is one interesting and important subject, on which no information has

Para. 14.

Desire to obtain also a yearly Report on Productions and Commerce.

hitherto been systematically furnished to this Government, and the means are scarcely at command for obtaining it as exactly and fully as is desirable. This relates to the introduction of new, or the more general extension of old, productions of special value, and to the general course and amount of the internal or external commerce of the country. A suggestion has been made to the Board, on the most available means of supplying this defect, and the question will have mature examination.

15. It is the custom of this Government to print, for official circulation, in addition

Para. 15.

Usage in printing papers for official circulation.

to the published Reports and Orders on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of the general Revenue affairs of the year, as well as the published Annual Prison Discipline and Educational Reports, the remarks and instructions which are recorded in detail on the separate Divisional Reports on Police, Revenue, Road and Ferry Funds, and Local Funds, and improvements. A common sympathy and emulation are thus, it is believed, excited throughout the Provinces, and the experience of success, or of defects, in one District, becomes known for the benefit of all.

Section II.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

16. Much the greater number of the Districts, in the North-Western-Provinces, are

Para. 16.

General system of Civil Jurisdiction in different Districts.

under the Code of Regulations, and will share in the benefit of the reformed system of Civil Procedure, which is under discussion upon the Draft framed by the English Commissioners. Kumaon, Bhuttecanah, and Dehra Dhoon are under a discretionary Administration, the exercise of which, by the Government, is authorised by special Laws. No Laws have ever been passed for regulating the Government of the Bundelkhand Districts, (all of them of comparatively recent acquisition, whether as to sovereignty* or management,) in the Sangor Division, or of the District of Sangor, and the Nerbudda Valley Districts, which became British Territory in 1817. The Administration of Ajmeer, Jawud Neemuch, and Nemar, has always, also, been conducted under the orders of the Executive Government, and its superintendence constituted, until a comparatively late date, a portion of the functions of the Political or Foreign Secretariat of the Supreme Government.

* Several of these tracts are, by Treaty, under permanent British Administration, though a titular Suzerainty is still reserved to the Maharajah Scindia.

17. During the past year, a set of revised Rules of Civil Procedure has been matured and sanctioned for the Saugor and Bundelkhand Districts. These embody all the main principles of a rapid confronting of parties, an abolition of all cumbrous pleadings, the discouragement of *ex-parte* decisions, and a lowering of the scale of costs, to which assent is now happily given in all quarters. The jurisdiction, likewise, of the Civil Courts,

Paras. 17 to 19.

New Rules of Civil Procedure passed for Saugor, Bundelkhand, and other Districts.

In all of these, cases of Land Title reserved to the Revenue Courts.

has been withdrawn in cases in which the title to a right or interest in land is in controversy, and such cases have been reserved for exclusive adjudication by the Revenue Courts, which, in the condition of agricultural property and society in Upper India, are much more competent to decide them with accuracy and justice.

18. The Saugor Rules of Procedure have been generally introduced in the Bhuttecanah Courts. Kumaon has already a simple and useful body of Rules for its Civil Courts. But, in both of these jurisdictions, the assigning of the litigation, regarding land title, wholly to the Revenue Courts, has been very advantageously adopted.

19. The Saugor Rules have also, it should be here noted, been made the guide in some separate tracts, (the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpoor in Bundelkhand, and several lapsed or forfeited minor jagheers,) which are managed, with needful subordinate Agency, by the Magistrates and Collectors of the Hameerpoor and Banda Districts.

20. The original intention was to employ a separate class of Native Judges in the Saugor and Bundelkhand jurisdictions ; but, more recently,

Para. 20.

Question of abolishing separate Moonsiffs in the Saugor Division, and introducing the Punjab system of Courts under consideration.

a proposal has been laid before this Government, by the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries, with the concurrence of the Commissioner and the Judge of Saugor, for recasting the establishments on the Punjab model, and uniting the duties of Civil Judicature with those of general Administration in the same class of Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor is favorable to the principle of this change in the circumstances of those parts of the country, and its details are under examination.

Para. 21.

Saugor Procedure will be introduced in Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nemar.

21. In Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nemar, distinct Civil Courts have never existed. The improved Procedure, prescribed by the Saugor Rules, will, however, be followed by the authorities of those Territories.

22. In the Regulation Districts, the Judicial Courts and affairs of which are superintended by the Sudder Court at Agra, it may be fairly said that, as far as the existing Laws and Rules of Procedure will admit, the business of the Courts generally is conducted with dispatch, but few cases of comparatively long standing remaining in any of them. The state of the different files is

Paras. 22 and 23.

General view of the state of the files of Civil suits in the Districts under the Sudder Court.

closely watched by the Sudder Court, and annually examined with attention by the Government, and the growth of any avoidable arrears is promptly noticed and remedied.

23. On a review of the Returns submitted by the Sudder Court for the past year (1855,) it has appeared that there is no apparent tendency to a general

increase* of litigation in the Courts. There was, on the whole, a sensible decrease in the number of Original Suits pending at the close of 1855, as compared with the four previous years. The Pending Appeals, in the different Courts, have not diminished in the same manner, but still the amount of these, whether before the Principal Sudder Ameens, or the District Judges, was somewhat less than at the close of the year immediately preceding 1854. The exception is in the Sudder Court, where 103 Regular Appeals remained pending on 31st December 1855 to 62 on 31st December 1854. The only part, however, of the business of the Sudder Court, which requires watching, is the file of applications for Special Appeal. It is worthy of note, that there seems to be a growing number of institutions of Regular Appeals before the Sudder Court.

There were instituted—

In 1846	63
„ 1847	44
„ 1848	83
„ 1849	82
„ 1850	63
„ 1851	68
„ 1852	123
„ 1853	96
„ 1854	103
„ 1855	134

The growth of the number of applications, for Special Appeals, in the Sudder Court, has been serious. The number pending, on January 1st 1854, was 264. On July 1st

* The following Statement may be here entered :—

Abstract Statement showing the average duration of Suits decided in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, and the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1851 to 1855 inclusive.

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	0	3	26	0	1	12	0	4	3	0	4	14½	0	4	15½
Judges	0	6	2½	0	6	8½	0	6	23½	0	6	27½	0	5	21½
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	5	14½	0	5	27½	0	5	19½	0	4	28½	0	4	19½
Sudder Ameens	0	5	11	0	4	11½	0	5	12	0	5	3½	0	3	25½
Moonsiffs	0	3	6½	0	3	7	0	2	19½	0	2	23	0	2	21½

1856, it was, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of very able and energetic Judges, 1,359. The Table in the margin shows how much of this pressure is owing to the liberty, for the first time granted, by the new Special Appeal Law passed in 1853, of filing such applications directly in the Zillahs, as well as in the Sudder Court. The subject has been remark-

Pending on 1st January.	Number received from the Zillah Courts.		Number filed in Sudder Courts.		DISPOSED OF.												Grand Total disposed of.	Remaining
					Rejected on the merits.			Rejected or returned for irregularity.			Struck off on default or adjusted or withdrawn.			Admitted.				
					Of those received from the Zillah Courts.	Of those filed in the Sudder Courts.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.	Zillah.	Sudder.	Total.		
1854	227	422	804	1453	62	291	353	0	0	0	63	66	129	26	163	189	671	782
		1226																
1855	782	485	747	2014	134	284	418	51	17	68	80	63	143	57	123	180	809	1205
		1232																

ed on to the Sudder Court, as worthy to be kept steadily in view, though, under the proposals in the English Draft Code, the number of Special Appeals will be very greatly limited. A letter has since been received from the Court, on the best means of reducing this over-burdened file, on which a communication has been made to the Supreme Government.

24. There appears, it may be useful to remark, to be a decidedly less amount of

Paras. 24 to 26.
Sufficient facilities not afforded for suits of small amounts.

suits preferred relatively to the population in the North-Western Provinces than in the Punjab Districts. Deducting suits relating to land and land rent, which are tried in the Punjab by the Settlement and Revenue Courts, the number of Original Suits, instituted in 1855, in the Districts subordinate to the Agra Court, was 50,696, while, in the Punjab, the number was 62,129. The population, at the same time, of the Punjab Territories, is only near 13 millions, while that of the North-Western Province Districts in question is nearly 31 millions. In both the countries, the bulk of the cases are only for small sums. About 60 per cent. of the North-Western Province suits are for sums under Rupees 50, while 50½ per cent. of the Punjab suits were within the Small Cause jurisdiction of the Tuhseeldars, and of an average value of Rupees 31. The value of all the suits depending in the North-Western Province Courts, at the end of 1855, was (inclusive of land and land rent suits) Rupees 1,20,29,110, but it had, in the years 1851 and 1852, been only Rupees 62,79,092 and Rupees 64,09,678. The value of the property litigated in the Punjab Courts, in 1855, was Rupees 45,05,797.

25. It seems to be a just inference, from the above facts, that, were a cheap and more simple Procedure established in the Courts of these Provinces, a considerable increase must be looked for in the institution of suits for very small amounts, and that a proportional extension of some adequate plan of adjudication must be provided for the disposal of such suits. It has been remarked by an author,* who has compared the

* Campbell's "Modern India," page 543.

returns of the Bengal and North-Western Province Courts with those of the English County Courts, "that, while the average amount sued for, in each case, before the English County Courts, is but £3-4-0, the average, in the *lowest* class of Indian Courts, is, for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, £6 and £7-2-0, and, allowing for the relative value of money, we may fairly estimate the Indian causes to be comparatively, at least, ten times as high—a result which shows that the mode of procedure altogether cuts off from justice the class of petty cases, for which the County Courts are principally "useful."

26. On the one hand, it is not fitting, that there should be a virtual absence of the means of legal redress, for the great mass of the ordinary transactions of the community, and, on the other, it is far from desirable to foster any spread of a habit of litigiousness. The Sudder Court has been requested to bear these circumstances and considerations in mind in re-reviewing the Code of Civil Procedure, framed by the English Law Commissioners, which is now before them. It is much to be wished, that a more frequent resort to the services of arbitrators of the vicinage, acting under the superintendence and ultimate check of a responsible and qualified local Judge, could be introduced for the decision of all the more common suits of low values.

27. By far the greatest numerical amount of litigation is in the Courts of the Moonsiffs. Taking these for illustration, it is found that 2,198 suits were, in the past year, dismissed on default, and 11,508 adjusted or withdrawn, to 48,250 suits nominally decided on trial. But how great deductions are to be made from this last-named number, in order to show the *bona-fide* contested suits before the Courts, is apparent from the subjoined figures, taken from the Returns of four Districts :—

<i>Entered as "Decided on Merits."</i>		<i>But of these</i>	
Dehlee	4,686	Ex-parte	885
		Confession of Judgment	2,125
			— 3,010
Agra	4,067	Ex-parte	908
		Confession of Judgment	1,557
			— 2,465
Furruckabad... ..	4,594	Ex-parte	886
		Confession of Judgment	1,842
			— 2,728
Goruckpoor	4,563	Ex-parte	542
		Confession of Judgment	1,747
			— 2,289

In order, therefore, rightly to estimate the value of the figures, in the General Statement of suits, decided on trial, in the Reports for future years, the Lieutenant Governor has requested, that a note may be appended to the total entry of cases "Decided on Trial," in the Annual Returns, stating how many, in the aggregate, of these, were decided *ex-parte*, and how many on confession of judgment. The extreme frequency of these confessions is a very noticeable feature in the working of the judicial system of our Regular Courts. The Sudder Court have paid much attention to the point, and have recently given directions, with a view to the more correct preparation of the entries of these cases. It was said, in their yearly Report, that "it is satisfactory to

"remark, that the majority of Judicial Officers have expressed their belief in the "generally *bona fide* character of such confessions, and the Court see no reason to differ "from this conclusion." The remarks, however, of the Officiating Judge of Goruckpoor,

Para. 19.—There are a considerable number of iqbalda-wees, or *quasi* iqbalda-wees, purposely entered, in order to defeat some other parties' claim: these are generally based upon conveyances. It has long been a serious evil, and, as remarked by Mr. Brown, there is something discreditable in allowing the Civil Court to be made the instrument of fraud. Having had so little experience in the Judicial Department, and so little time to consider the subject, I am not prepared to propose a remedy. Still I will suggest that, in modification of Construction No. 1299, and rescission of the precedent, Bhujjunloll and Ramloll, Appellants, *versus* Mr. Maxwell, Attorney of Holroyd, Intervener, Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, No. 148 of 1847, page 387, parties interested be allowed to intervene under the precautions laid down by Mr. Macpherson on Section 2, Chapter 34, page 428, which will, in some cases, prevent the fraudulent practices that are admittedly prevalent. The Courts should wait a reasonable time before pronouncing decree upon confession of judgment, posting a notice in the Court-house, certifying the day of hearing the case, so as to allow time to parties interested to intervene. I am disposed to recommend that such notices be sent to the Judge, so as to ensure publicity being given to them.

If either before, or after, the institution of the suit, a third person has become interested on the solvency of one of the parties to the suit, or in the property sued for, by obtaining judgment against such party, either for a sum of money, or for the property sued for, or for some interest in it, such third person may intervene, for the protection of his own interest, and may, upon presenting a petition, obtain, from the Courts, permission to prosecute, or to defend the suit, especially if there be any reason to apprehend collusion between the parties to the suit.

fraudulent use of the decree against third parties. The possibility of allowing any proper facilities for the timely check of such frauds, deserves careful examination.

28. There is, at the same time, every reason to believe that confessions of judgment are often only employed as an easy means of registering and securing a claim. In these cases, also, the device is resorted to, on the grant of a loan, of obtaining a confession of judgment, and a decree as for a former debt to the same amount, the claim in the suit being false, and the judgment meant only as a cover for protecting the real advance.

29. The Original Suits, decided by Native Judges, were 69,391, to 72, decided by the European Judges. It has been recommended to the Sudder Court, that the European Judges should be instructed to take up a larger proportion of the Original Suits, so that they may acquire a more thorough and practical knowledge, than they can well have at present, of the working of the system of Civil Procedure. A reply is still awaited from the Court on this subject.

30. Of the suits other than those for land or land rent, there were only 77 on matters of "Caste, Religion, &c.," and 887 regarding the more valuable products of "Indigo, Sugar, &c.," to 49,732 suits for "Debts, Wages," and personal claims of a general kind. The litigation is, therefore, ordinarily simple.

Para. 31.
Results of Regular Appeals to Sudder Court. Remarks.

31. The disposal of Regular Appeals to the Sudder Court, in the past year, was as follows:—

	From Judges of Districts.					From Principal Sudder Ameens.	
Affirmed	4	...	...	30
Modified or revised	10	...	...	22
Remanded	0	...	...	5

Mr. W. Roberts, in the extract marginally cited from para. 19 of his Report, were considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be worthy of attention, in connection with the suggestion of amendments in the Draft Code of Procedure. No doubt, suits are often conclusively brought, and confessions filed, in order to a

The ratio of decisions, not upheld in appeal, is very high throughout India. It is dependent, in a great measure, on the uncertainty and room for varying views, as to facts, in Indian cases. But results, so inconsistent and unsatisfactory, of judicial awards, must be noticed as a great evil.

Para. 32.
Number of Civil debtors in Jail. 32. The number of debtors in Jail, in 1855, was 1,598, of whom 98 were at the suit of Government. The total number was somewhat less than in any of the preceding four years.

Para. 33.
Beneficial operation of Act XIX. 1853, regarding the receiving and record of evidence. 33. The opinions of the Judges, who notice the operation of Act XIX. 1853, an important Law for improving the Procedure, as to evidence, have been, the Lieutenant-Governor has been happy to see, highly favorable to it. This Law has, it may be confidently believed, done much towards securing really accurate and just decisions in the Courts of the Provinces, and it has not been attended with any drawback in delaying the disposal of cases. One of the District Judges, indeed, observed, that "I am told that, under the new Procedure introduced by this Act, and more especially "in consequence of all the witnesses being required to attend on one day, cases can be "decided more rapidly now than formerly." The Sudder Court have issued a useful Circular, (of 11th May 1855), enjoining the strictest observance of the provisions of this valuable Act.

Para. 34 to 41.
Mr. Harington's deputation to visit the Civil Courts. 34. An important circumstance, in the Civil Judicial Administration of last year, was the deputation of Mr. Harington, a Judge of the Court to visit the several Districts, in which Courts are established under the Regulation system, and to inquire into, and obtain, the remedy of any local defects. This duty was performed with much intelligence and completeness. Incompetent Judges have been removed, desirable transfers of Officers made, and the merits of many excellent Officers have been brought prominently to notice.

Para. 35.
Some of its results. 35. Among some special results of his inspection the following may be here stated :—

The whole Tulubana system, (that of fees for the services of Processes), has been revised. Great abuses prevailed on that point. Needless establishments of Serving Officers were kept up as a means of sustaining favorites, relatives, &c., who were paid by the excessive levy of fees. The remuneration to the superior Officers, responsible for such services in the different Courts, was injuriously uncertain and unequal. The establishments have been re-cast, and a certain number of men entertained and paid by the State, the whole amount of fees being carried to the public credit. This has been authorized experimentally for one year, when the working of the plan will be again reviewed.

Lithographed Forms and Registers given at cost of Government to all Native Judges. The recommendation, in aid of the insufficient and under-paid establishments of the Native Judges, has been authorized, that all papers in their Courts, which admit of being lithographed, shall be lithographed, and supplied at the expense of Government, and that the Books, which the Native Judges are ordered to keep up, as well as the periodical Statements required from them, shall be similarly lithographed, and supplied for their use

Rules have been framed, under which Commissioners of Divisions, who may pass Examination of Moonsiffs' Offices by Commissioners of Divisions in their cold weather tours. Moonsiffs' stations in their cold weather tours, shall visit them, and report on their state, and on any thing which may seem to call for notice in the official proceedings of the Moonsiffs, to the Sudder Court.

Moonsiffships at Stations to which Registerships of Deeds, with large emoluments, are attached, have been reserved for Officers of the grade Special means for adding to 1st Grade Moonsiffships. who have distinguished themselves by merit, and these form now an useful addition to the 1st Class Moonsiffships.

The question of raising, and varying, the standard of Examinations, for Moonsiffs, has been urged on the careful and early consideration of the Revision of plan of Examination for Moonsiffships. Court.

The whole cost of providing suitable Cutcherries, for the Moonsiffs, has been undertaken by the Government, and several irregular and very objectionable practices, which had been resorted to on the subject, have been totally prohibited, refunds being made of sums which had been improperly obtained from private persons for the purpose. Suitable Cutcherries provided for Moonsiffs by Government. Irregular functions stopped.

The means for the abolition of the Judge's Court at Futtehpoor, and the establishment of a separate Civil and Sessions Judge's Court, which has been long demanded for the Budaon and Shahjehanpoor Districts, in Rohilkhund, has been suggested at a reduction, instead of with an increase, of expense. Means suggested for establishing a new Judge's Court at Budaon, at reduction of total expense.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor has been happy to concur with Mr. Harrington, in his conviction, that the character of the Native Judges of these Provinces, as a class, for the discharge of their duties, with honesty, capacity, and diligence, has, of late years, been sensibly raised. He thoroughly joins in the desire, that rates of pay more suitable to their position and functions had been assigned to these Officers; but he goes much further than Mr. Harrington, in thinking, that a popular respect and confidence, which is now admitted to be wanting to the general system of the regular Judicial Courts, may be conciliated by a well-considered decision on the changes, under immediate discussion, in the course and manner of their procedure. Para. 36. General view of Lieutenant-Governor on the defects of the present Courts, and on the improvement which may be effected through reformed Code of Procedure.

37. It is not alone, as the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, that, by the new Code of Procedure, the practice of the Courts will be made more simple and rapid, and the costs of a suit be diminished. It is because, as he hopes, the Judges will be brought much more frequently into direct communication with the parties in suits and their witnesses, without any intervention of agents or pleaders, that he looks to the public becoming satisfied that the Courts are to be trusted as a means for obtaining substantial justice, and not dreaded as an engine capable of being readily perverted to the working of fraud and wrong under the forms of Law. It is not, he fears, to be denied, that low classes of practitioners, and unscrupulous habits of chicane, have grown up about our Courts, with their old complex and artificial pleadings and rules; and this being the

case, it cannot be matter of surprise, that, among a population so generally ignorant and helpless, discredit and dislike should have extensively attached to our judicial institutions. The more, the Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded, that it may be practicable, under the new system, to dispense with professional agents, and to bring the parties to litigation, solely, and at once, before the responsible Judge, the more may the reasonable belief be entertained, that the Courts will be valued as affording real securities for right, and as using their powers manifestly for the good of those who resort to them.

38. The Draft Code of Procedure, which has been prepared by the Commissioners in England, is now under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially assents to its leading principles, and thinks that it will be generally received as a sufficient groundwork for the reform so long called for. He has specially invited attention to the expediency of adding to it such provisions as will tend to preclude the employment, or, at least, the recognized remuneration, of third parties as pleaders, except in cases in which the presiding Judge of a Court may be satisfied, that the dispute is of a kind which could not be easily and fairly contested before him by the parties themselves.

<p>39. <i>Para. 39.</i> Salaries of Uncovenanted Judges. Remarks.</p>	<p>and emoluments of the grades of Uncovenanted Judges, that Mr. Harington's recommendations, for modifying the allowances of the existing classes of Judges, have not been thought, at present, to call for detailed remark. It will probably be regarded as an undoubted benefit, that, under the plan prepared by the Commissioners, the lowest grade of Judges will be vested with so considerable an authority, that the utmost care in selecting them, and a marked increase in their scale of allowances, will, at once, be felt to be indispensable.</p>
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<p>40. <i>Para. 40.</i> Remarks on costs of suits.</p>	<p>The rules of the Draft Code are very liberal on the subject of costs in causes. There is to be no institution fee, and as there are not to be written pleadings, the only expenses of Stamps will be, that deeds and instruments produced in evidence must bear the Stamp prescribed for such documents by the general Stamp Law. The costs of litigation, under the existing rules in these Provinces, appear to be evidently much higher than in the Punjab. The best care of the Sudder Court has been desired, in reviewing the Draft Code of Procedure, to carry out its excellent intention on the point of costs, by any suggestions which may tend to reduce them to the strictly requisite limit.</p>
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<p>41. <i>Para. 41.</i> Importance of local inspections by a Judge of the Sudder Court.</p>	<p>The Lieutenant-Governor entirely assented to what was said by Mr. Harington, of the extreme value of frequent local inspections by a Judge of the Sudder Court. The best manner of providing, from time to time, for this object, the importance of which has been well proved by the results of Mr. Harington's tour, will continue to have his best attention.</p>
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<p>42. <i>Para. 42.</i> Suggestion that, by the new Code, a Rule should be introduced, allowing the Court of a District Judge to be held elsewhere than at the Sudder Station.</p>	<p>The suggestions offered by Mr. Harington, on occasional circuits through their Districts, by the Zillah Judges, were recommended to the consideration of the Sudder Court, in reporting on the Draft Code, in which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that a provision might be very beneficially inserted, allowing of the Civil Court of the Judge being held elsewhere than at the Sudder Station. County Court Judges make circuits in England, and the keeping the Courts,</p>
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of the superior District Judges in India, fixed at one place, has, undoubtedly, greatly marred the vigor and practical success of the Judicial Administration in Civil cases.

43. Two important orders, given by the Sudder Court, deserve remark in this paper,

Para. 43.

Notice of two important Orders by the Sudder Court.

1. Agency of Revenue Officers to be employed in reporting on claims for enhancement of rent.

the first, by which the agency of the Revenue Officers has been directed to be employed in reporting on all claims brought by land-owners for enhancement of rents, both as to the right to enhance, and as to the fair quantum of increase to be allowed, when the adjustment of rent is a matter for judicial determination.

2. Revenue Officers alone to give possession of land included in a Revenue Survey.

The second, for restricting the giving possession of all decreed lands, *included in a Revenue Survey*, to the Revenue Officers.

Both these orders will be of most beneficial effect, in avoiding much practical risk of confusion and injustice.

44. Character books, such as those which will be noticed in a subsequent part of this Report, have been ordered by the Sudder Court to be

Para. 44.

Character Books introduced.

introduced in all the Judicial Courts, for Ministerial Officers drawing Rupees 10 a month and upwards, in the Courts of the District Judges, and for all Ministerial Officers on the Establishments of the Native Judges.

45. The Native Establishments, in the Offices of the Registers of Deeds, have been

Para. 45.

Establishments of Registers of Deeds regulated.

revised by the Court, and their number and proper pay, so as to secure applicants for registration from delays and illicit demands, have been duly provided for.

46. The question of appointing a Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate

Para. 46.

Question of appointing a Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate, for the North-Western Provinces Appointment approved by Court of Directors.

for the general care and control of the Civil or Criminal cases before the Courts of the Districts under the Sudder Court, and in the Court itself, has been discussed with the Commissioner for Civil Salaries. The creation of such an appointment has been admitted by the Home Government, in a recent Despatch, to be requisite, and it will be peculiarly valuable as regards the superintendence of important Criminal prosecutions.

47. In the Districts under the Judge of Saugor, the Returns showed that the

Paras. 47 to 49.

State of Civil files in Districts under the Judge of Saugor.

number of suits instituted were greatly less in the past than in previous years. This was explained to have been owing to the extremely unfavorable season, which had very general effect throughout the Saugor Division, and would naturally have led to a reduction of applications to the Courts, in order to the enforcement of the payment of debts.

48. The result has been so far fortunate, that it has enabled any arrears existing in the Courts to be nearly worked off; and the object of preventing an accumulation of Civil business, in any part of the Saugor jurisdiction, can now, therefore, be more

effectively watched, and a more early and certain benefit obtained from the new simplified Code of Procedure.

49. A satisfactory explanation was given by the Judge of the reasons which had led to some increase of the number of pending cases in his own Court, and it is not doubted that, at the close of the present year, his files will show a decided reduction.

50. The Judge has pointed out that, in the Districts under his authority, at "least 40 per cent. of every 100 cases decided are not contested by the defendant," and has referred to the fact as "a proof of the good faith, and honest intention, of a large proportion of the debtors, who are annually sued in the Courts." It is understood, therefore, to be his clear impression, that the bulk of litigation, in his jurisdiction, is to be regarded as of a *bonâ-fide* character.

51. On the general result of appeals, the Judge observed that the circumstance, that the ratio of regular appeals to original decisions, is, and has for some years been, only 7 per cent., is a satisfactory feature in the administration of Civil Justice in the Saugor Districts. The total reduction, in 1855, of the proportion of cases, reversed or modified, to those confirmed, from more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1854 to 40 per cent. in 1855, is also favorable; but it is still hoped that, with an improvement in the procedure and efficiency of the Lower Courts, the ratio of cases altered, on a second hearing, will be yet more sensibly diminished.

52. From two distant Courts, (Baitool and Seonce,) in Hoshungabad, the ratio of appeals is only 2 and 3 per cent. It has been remarked to the Judge, that it will be proper that, where the test of appeal is ordinarily so little applied, he should, on visiting the Courts, closely examine a certain number of the decisions taken at random, so as to satisfy himself with regard to the manner in which the investigation of cases has been conducted by the Moonsiffs in those jurisdictions.

53. In this jurisdiction also, there are very numerous confessions of judgment, the total ratio being nearly one-third of the cases decided, and, in one most striking instance, the proportion of confessions rising to 65 per cent. of their decisions. On this case, the remarks of the Judge may be marginally cited.

"Rao Krishen Rao, the Moonsiff of Dumoh, does, I believe, take greater pains than any other Judicial Officer herein confronting and cross-questioning the parties. He does more. He takes care that the defendants are brought by the Chuprussees, who carry the processes, into his presence, without being permitted to communicate with the wretched low Wooktears, two-thirds of whom are totally illiterate, who infest the *parlours* of all the Courts, and foment litigation. To this precaution, and to the pains he takes in examining the parties, I attribute the large number of confessions of judgment which are made in his Court. That he gives satisfaction to the people is apparent from the Appeal Statement, which shows that only 9 per cent. of his decisions were appealed, and of these the greater number were confirmed and upheld.

"Although the proportion of confessions of judgment in the Dumoh Court is rather large, yet it will be seen, that it amounts to 41 and 35 per cent. in other Courts, while the average of all is just 30 per cent. This proportion has obtained for years* past, and is to me a convincing proof of the urgent need of a complete and compulsory registration of deeds in these Territories.

"I look upon iqbaldawa (confession) cases as only a clumsy, tedious, and expensive species of attestation and registration, and the same may be said of probably three-fourths of the *ex-parte* cases, of which there are annually hundreds.†"

Machinery for the purpose.

54. Important questions are under discussion in the Saugor Judicial Division.

1st.—For rendering registration obligatory for certain specified kinds of documents, and providing an adequate

Para. 54.

Three points connected with Civil Justice Orders, discussed in Saugor.

2nd.—For giving to the Courts more efficient means of executing their decrees. This is connected with the subject of landed tenures in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, which will be again noticed in the Revenue Section of this Report ; and

3rd.—For introducing, in the Territory, the full Stamp Rates on Bonds and Obligations, which are in force throughout the North-Western Provinces.

55. The general state of the Civil Judicial Files, in the three Districts, under the Superintendent at Jhansie, has been found to be, on the whole, satisfactory. Some cases were, however, entered as having been pending from a year, and above it, to nearly two years.

Paras. 55 and 56.

State of Civil Files in the three Districts under the Superintendent at Jhansie, on the whole, satisfactory. Some delays noticed.

Such delays have been noticed as scarcely intelligible in the usually very simple litigation which comes before the Courts of this Jurisdiction. Under the new system, which, as has been said, will be identical with that of Saugor, a duly prompt adjudication of all suits is confidently looked for.

56. The same* general questions will have consideration in this District, as in those under the Judge of Saugor.

57. In the remaining Jurisdictions, (Bhutteeana, Ajmeer, Neemuch, and Nema,) the Returns present no matter for remarks. The litigation

Para. 57.

Civil litigation in other tracts simple, and promptly settled.

is simple, and, ordinarily, is disposed of with creditable promptitude. Any instances of delay, not sufficiently accounted for, have been noticed in the Government Orders.

Section III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

58. It has been mentioned, that the Judge of Saugor, and the Superintendent of Jhansie, are independent of the Sudder Court only as to their *Civil* Jurisdiction. There is no other peculiarity in the procedure of these Officers as to Criminal cases than that they

Para. 58.

General view of system of control over the Criminal Administration.

are authorized to pass sentences to the extent of imprisonment for seven years, on perusal of the record of trials held before Magistrates. The same powers have recently been given to the Commissioner of the Hill Province of Kumaon. The Magistrates in Kumaon have also been permitted to dispense with the inconvenient, and practically useless, formality of securing a proof of confessions voluntarily

Attesting witnesses to confessions before Magistrates in Kumaon dispensed with.

made before, and taken down by, themselves, by the signatures of two attesting witnesses, who were almost always Chuprassees of their Cutcherries.

59. Table No. 2, in the Appendix, is a Statement, in one view, of the administration of Criminal Justice during 1855, in all the Districts

Para. 59.

Reference to Table in Appendix for the year 1855.

under the orders of the Sudder Court. There are some variations, from other Returns, in the number of the population for the whole of the Districts, as assumed in this Table, but they do not affect the substantial value of the general results. Statistical deductions, from such data, can only be usefully drawn, when the Returns have been prepared with accuracy and fulness for some series of years. The more prominent points, which have marked the year's administration, will be separately referred to below.

60. Before noticing these, it may be mentioned, on looking over the published Reports of the Criminal Decisions of the Sudder Court for the

Paras. 60 to 63.

Notice of trials of peculiar interest in the Reports of the Sudder Court for 1855-56.

year, that there has been a gratifying celerity and certainty of punishment for serious crimes. Several open attempts at life, through enmity, have received due retribution. Members of organized bands of dacoits* from Gwalior on the one hand, and from Oude* on the other, have been sentenced to banishment or transportation for life. A peculiar combination of dacoits, of the Sweeper caste, (the ring-leader was a man of much strength and daring, who afterwards escaped from Jail, but was re-captured,) in the Bijnore District, has been broken up by the convictions obtained in a trial† of the year.

61. The distinguishing characteristics of crime, as apparent on the trials, may be thus classified.

The murders have been chiefly owing to the great cause of Indian atrocities of this class, the misconduct of women, or jealousy regarding women, or other excited feelings on points of supposed family honor.

Murders from jealousy. In some of these cases of infuriated passion, the murderer has, after killing the parties against whom his revenge was directed, rushed wildly into the road or street, struck down all whom he met, and then taken his own life, or been at length seized by the Police and neighbors.

Village quarrels regarding land, and its management, have been another fruitful

Murders from village quarrels regarding land.

source of violent crimes against the person. In one case of the kind, a servant, deliberately, from this motive, murdered his master's enemy, under his master's instigation,—a cultivator was murdered for paying rent to a contending co-sharer—a putwarry, or village accountant, was murdered because he was believed to have falsified the village accounts, and another, because he was suspected of having taken part in bringing about the sale of a village.

Murders of creditors by debtors.

A few cases appear of murders of creditors by their debtors.

A bad character, who had been a party to the robbery of a large sum from a

Murder by drugging of an associate in robbery.

Lucknow banker, was drugged and murdered by his associate in the first crime.

* Nizamut Adawlut Decisions, May 1855, page 678—Ditto ditto, September 1855, page 380. In the latter case twelve men were transported.—*Dacoitics*.

† October Decisions, page 610.

Conviction of a female
poisoner.

A professional female poisoner, for the purpose of robbery, was convicted and transported.

In an affray, in a town of the Bijnore District, between Hindoos and Mahomedans, from the occurrence of the Mohurram and Dussera Festivals at the same time, life was lost. But it was the only instance during the year of serious disorder of a kind, which was once fatally rife throughout the Provinces.

Violent affrays have been happily rare. Where it has appeared, that they might have been averted by a timely inquiry and adjustment in the Revenue Department, strong notice has been taken of the neglect in the Collector's Office. A riot was caused by an Indigo Planter in Jounpoor driving off to the thannah, cattle found trespassing on his fields. The Law, soon, it is hoped, to be passed on this subject, will give a declared right for the impounding of cattle, by persons suffering from such trespass. There has, in a few instances, been disorderly resistance to the Police, but only of a slight and accidental character, and chiefly in connection with endeavors to prevent the recovery of plundered cattle.

Child-stealing.

Cases of the stealing of female children have been too frequent, but the criminals have rarely escaped punishment.

A Vakeel, in the Moonsiff's Court, at Chandney Choke, in Benares, has been punished for abetting forgery, and a Putwarry, in Shajehanpoor, for making forged entries in his accounts, to the injury of the proprietor.

Lieutenant Chamberlain, an Assistant in the Department for the Suppression of
Conviction for a dacoity committed in April 1843. Dacoity, obtained a conviction, in May of this year, (the case may be mentioned, though not belonging strictly to the Official year 1855-56), of three persons, for a dacoity with murder committed in April 1843.

62. One case deserves notice, as marking the grave uncertainties which attend the administration of Justice in India, and the necessity for caution in passing a sentence which is irrevocable. Nine persons, who had been convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Court at Cawnpoor, were released, during the year, by the Government, on the recommendation of the Sudder Court, upon clear evidence of their entire innocence, furnished by the full confessions of the real dacoits, who had been apprehended for another crime of the same character. A case of conviction for perjury occurred also in the Dehlee Territory, in which a person, alleged to have been murdered, was proved to be alive.

63. There were four cases, in which Police Officers were punished for mal-treatment of prisoners, in order to extort confessions. In three of these instances, death ensued from the violence employed, and the guilty parties were sentenced to periods of imprisonment, extending, according to the degree of their criminal participation, from five to fourteen years' imprisonment.

The fourth case was of a lighter character, but a Tuhseeldar, or superior Police Officer, who had connived at the ill-treatment, was dismissed from his public employment by the Government.

64. Proceeding to the more general results, as shown in the Annual Returns for 1855, it is to be observed, that there has been, on a comparison

Paras. 64 to 70.

General review of results, shown by the year's Reports, satisfactory.

for five years, some increase of Criminal Trials for all kinds of offences, but the cases arising have been, on the whole, promptly disposed of, and the number pending investigation, before all classes of Courts, at the close of the year, was creditably small. In a population, not short of from 33 to 34 millions, the cases of only 2,657* persons, charged with offences, remained undecided.

65. The average duration of cases, which came before the Police, was, including all the Districts, the Hill Province of Kumaon, as well as others, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days, and of those in which the Police were not employed, 9 days.

66. The whole average time occupied in the investigation and trial of cases, (these being, of course, of the most serious kind,) referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, varied from three to three and a half months. It is hoped that this period may be still further reduced ; but it may be observed that, from Returns laid before Parliament, referring to a recent year, it is found that, in England and Wales, 3,137 persons were from two to three months, 872 from three to six months, and 186 persons for six months and upwards, in prison, before being brought to trial in the higher Courts.

67. The average proportion of acquittals, in all cases, was about $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the total number of persons tried. Observing on the similar result, in the Punjab, during the past year 1855, the Chief Commissioner remarked "the present proportion of "acquittals, *viz.*, 37·67 per cent., is probably nearly as good as can be legitimately obtained."

But the Lieutenant-Governor had to remark with regret that, in the more heinous class of cases, those, *viz.* included under the heads Nos. 1 to 41 of the General Statement, the proportion of acquittals by the Magistrates, or the Officers subordinate to Magistrates, was much less favorable. It was as follows in the several Districts mentioned :—

Unfavorable exceptions noted.

Moozuffernugger—Ratio of Acquittals	...	...	...	62·05	per cent.
Meerut	...	...	...	58·91	"
Mooradabad	...	...	...	56·3	"
Bijnore	...	...	...	52·55	"
Jaloun	...	...	...	51·83	"
Cawnpoor	...	...	...	51·61	"
Ghazeepoor	...	...	...	49·85	"
Mynpoory	...	...	...	49·53	"
Allygurh	..	...	...	49·37	"

It is to the ratio of acquittals to convictions, in these more serious cases, that the attention of the Magisterial Authorities should, of course, be most closely and earnestly directed.

* The entry, in the Table, for the Nizamut Adawlut, is of cases, not persons, but the number is so small, only 31, that it does not affect the substantial accuracy of the Statement. The total is taken from the Court's statements Nos. 1 to 9. The separate General Statement gives only

Of whom in Jail	2,127
On Bail	1,075
	1,052

68. The quickness with which witnesses were examined and discharged, as shown in the 5th* para. of the Report, was satisfactory and creditable.

69. Of 4,619 persons tried at the Sessions Courts, 3,425 were convicted, or had their cases referred, with recommendations of punishment, to the Nizamut Adawlut. This proportion of about 74 per cent., in a matter on which per-centage calculations may be fairly trusted, is undoubtedly favorable; so also, in the cases referred, or called for, for revision, by the Sudder Court, 785 were convicted to 252 acquitted, or in the ratio of 3 to 1; and this result is the more a matter of satisfaction, that concealment of the occurrence of grave crimes is believed, and as the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends, with truth, to be very rare in these Provinces, while the escape of the known perpetrators of such crimes is also comparatively unfrequent. In their Resolution regarding the Moradabad Sessions Court (para. 2), the Court observe that, in 1854, "the proportion of acquittals was 57 per cent. for Bijnore, and 54 per cent. for Moradabad, while, in the year under review, there were, for both Zillahs, 195 convictions to 35 acquittals." This diversity of result has, no doubt, been mainly owing to a change of the Officers presiding over the Sessions Courts. Peculiarities of individual minds exercise a very important influence on the result of Sessions cases throughout India. It is material to note the fact, both in justice to Magistrates, and in order also to point to the inference, that the partial aid derived from Juries, places little practical check on the Judgments of the Sessions Courts. Both in 1854 and 1855, the Sessions trials of Moradabad and Bijnore were, doubtless, held with the assistance of jurors.

Varying results in 1854 and 1855 in the same Court from change in Judges. Juries not a check.

70. Taking particular Districts, the results of Sessions cases were, in some, remarkably favorable.

Districts.	Persons convicted or referred.	Acquitted.
Goorgaon	48	1
Hissar	44	4
Saharunpoor	82	3
Moozuffernugger	38	9
Allahabad	142	11
Azimgurh	236	50
Jhansie Superintendency.....	200	19

Para. 71. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut and by the Sessions Courts were as follows :—

Punished with death	80	persons.
With transportation and imprisonment	185	"
With imprisonment above 12, not exceeding 21 years	144	"
Above 5, not exceeding 12 years	912	"
Five years and under	2,218	"

* Extract para. 5.—The number of witnesses summoned during the year was 3,23,346, of whom 2,87,487 were detained but one day, 23,818 two days, 6,933 three days, 5,102 for four days and upwards.

Para. 72.

Notice of effect of several Circular Orders of the Sudder Court.

72. The following remarks may be made as to the effect, during the year, of several Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Court :—

1st.—Circular Order regarding the exercise of Criminal powers by Moonsiffs of the 1st Grade. This was found to have been done with benefit in several Districts, as in Budaon, Shahjehanpoor, and Futteh-gurh, and the plan of employing Moonsiffs, so as to render justice easily accessible in minor Criminal cases to the residents of the neighborhood, has been pointed out by the Government as one to be still further encouraged and extended.

2nd.—Circular regarding the holding of Quarter Sessions at Out-stations by Sessions Judges. On this subject, the Sessions Judge of Dehlee has observed, that the quarterly Sessions “have been held at Goorgaon and Rohtuck, at the latter of which Hissar cases are likewise tried. The arrangement is a great boon to the public, who highly appreciate the advantage it confers on them.” Of the same arrangement at Etawah, both the Officiating Sessions Judge and the Magistrate have concurred in representing the introduction of the practice of Quarter Sessions to be of great benefit to the people.

3rd.—Circular of 10th August 1854, with general Rules on Police and Criminal Administration. The object of this Order was to establish an uniformly good and sound practice on the part of all Magistrates. Its provision may be still further beneficially added to.

On an uniform approved practice in Police inquiries and commitments.

4th.—Circular. Remarks on the enforcement of Act XVI. 1850, for the infliction of fines as compensation to parties injured by robbery.

This Act appears to have been scarcely attended to in many places, but to have been applied to some extent in others. In Goruckpoor 111 persons were fined during the year to the extent of Rupees 1,805. The Court have noted that the Law was acted on to a much greater extent in Saugor than in any other District, and that the proportion of fines realized was larger in the Saugor Division generally, than has been observed by them elsewhere. They have justly remarked, that the application of the Act, although it may often be without result, owing to the poverty of criminals, is peculiarly appropriate in cases of fraud, cheating, or embezzlement.

5th.—Circular on the mode of recording the confession of prisoners.

The checks established, in this Circular, are likely to be of much practical value. Its purport is, that when a prisoner is sent in with a confession, said to have been made before the Police in the interior, this document is to be invariably retained by the Magistrate himself, and not permitted to be used for reference while the prisoner is renewing his confession in the Magistrate's Office. Another of the orders of the Government has prescribed that, whenever a Magistrate may see ground to distrust a confession said to have been made before the Police, he should, if he does not punish the Police Officer, record the reasons for which he thinks it right not to award punishment.

73. It may be noticed, that the following two Acts, connected with the administration of Criminal Justice, have been passed by the Legislative Council, on suggestions from this Government :—

Para. 73.

Two Acts passed by Legislative Council, on application from this Government, connected with Criminal Justice. Two further Acts proposed.

Act II. 1856, which enables Magistrates to take cognizance of all offences affecting the public, without waiting for a private complainant, or requiring a complaint in writing.

Act IV. 1856, for the better preventing the malicious or wanton destruction of cattle, (a crime which was found to have been most injuriously prevalent in the Azimgurh District,) by making applicable to it the rules for the inquiry into heinous offences, which it is the duty of the Police to conduct without awaiting the complaint of a private prosecutor.

Two other proposals for new Laws, in this Department, are before the Legislative Council.

One for the more effectual securing the attendance of witnesses summoned on Criminal Trials.

And one for enabling the Government to render justice more generally and easily accessible in petty Criminal cases, by having a discretion to empower both Tuhseeldars and Moonsiffs, in these Provinces, to take up and decide such cases without the formality, an inconvenient one on several accounts, of appointing them to be Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. 1843.

74. An alteration, in the Law of Adultery and Abduction of Females, has been under discussion, with reference to the question of assimilating the practice on this point in these Provinces, more nearly to the more strict procedure which exists regarding it in the Punjab. The papers have been forwarded by this Government to the Committee of the Legislative Council engaged

Para. 74.

Alteration of the Law of Adultery and Abduction discussed. Circular Order, explaining the present Law, issued by Sudder Court.

on the Penal Code. But the Sudder Court have, at the same time, issued an order, explaining to the Magistrates that, under the present Law, the consent of the female to the elopement is no bar to the punishment of the male offender.

Para. 75.

Appointment of a Government Advocate for Criminal Prosecutions referred to.

75. The measures in progress, for the appointment of a Government Advocate to superintend the conduct of important public prosecutions in the Courts of the Provinces, have been before spoken of.

76. Capital sentences have been ordered, with the concurrence of the Sudder Court, to be executed in partial seclusion. An enclosure of sufficient height, to prevent the infliction of the punishment of death being made a spectacle for every idle gazer, is

Para. 76.

Capital sentences executed in partial seclusion.

attached to the outer wall of each District Jail. Certain official witnesses are always present within the enclosure, which has no gate; but only those private persons are allowed to enter, who are of a respectable appearance and demeanor, and of mature age.

Para. 77.

Petty Chiefs in Saugor Territory, with minor powers regarding offenders, to be gradually withdrawn.

77. There are, in the Saugor Territory, a few petty Chiefs or Land-holders, who have long been allowed to exercise an inconsiderable jurisdiction in the restraint, or punishment, of offenders. All privileges of this kind have been more closely regulated, and will be gradually discontinued.

Para. 78.

A few further points noted.

78. A few other points only need be mentioned under this head of the Report.

Measures have been taken, for making accessible, to all Magistrates, the full record of the orders and opinions of the Sessions Judges on the trial of commitments in their several Districts. This order operates very advantageously, and without any attendant countervailing evil or inconvenience.

All opinions and sentences of Sessions Judges in Criminal Trials made accessible to Magistrates.

Rules have been prescribed for lightening the crowded Record Shelves of the Sessions Courts, by the periodical destruction of the papers of old cases.

Periodical destruction of old records.

A Report has been received from Mr. C. C. Jackson, to whom the special enquiry was entrusted, on the varying systems of arranging and preserving the Records in all the Magistrates' Offices, and a set of standing Rules on this subject will, before long, be issued by the Sudder Court.

Standing Rules under consideration for arrangement of Magistrates' Records.

Section IV.

POLICE.

79. Under the head of Criminal Justice has been considered the degree of success attained in the conviction of detected criminals. Under the head of Police will be treated the character of the measures enforced for the prevention or discovery of crime, and for the general security of life and property.

Paras. 79 and 80.

General system of Thanna Establishments. Recent revision, in order to raise the pay of all grades.

80. The system of Police is, (excepting in the Hill Province of Kumaon, where there is no separate Stipendiary Police,) that of Thannadaree Establishments, scattered at convenient points over the country, the heads of these being the persons directly responsible, in the first instance, for the ordinary maintenance of good order, and for the tracing and apprehension of the perpetrators of all criminal offences. Until very lately, the pay of the Thannadaree Establishments varied greatly in every Zillah, but a re-casting of them, on the principle of reducing the number of the lower, and increasing the emoluments of the higher, grades has been carried almost throughout the Provinces, so as to improve, as far as possible, the direction and efficiency of the Force, without adding to its total cost. The number of Thannas has, in this revision, been considerably reduced, Out-post Jemadars being added in Thanna jurisdictions, the new large areas of which have been found to require it, and the most trustworthy of these Jemadars being vested with the powers of a Thannadar, for the purposes of prompt inquiry and action, though under the control of the superior Thannadar. Rules defining the position and duties of

the Out-post Jemadars have been suggested by an intelligent Magistrate, and will be authoritatively issued, after considering all the suggestions which may be offered for their amendment. The scale of the salaries will now be usually as follows. In a few Districts, in which, at the last Revenue Settlement, the Police Establishments had been placed on a better footing than elsewhere, the revision is, it should be added, postponed till the next re-settlement. A general Report on the whole results of this measure will shortly be laid before the Supreme Government.

The scale is :—

Thannadars—

One-third, at 60 Rupees a month.

Two-thirds, at 40 Rupees a month.

Out-post Jemadars—

One-third, at 20 Rupees a month.

Two-thirds, at 16 or 15 Rupees a month.

Mohurrirs at Thannas, 12 and 10 Rupees a month.

Jemadars at Thannas, 10 Rupees a month.

Duffadars and Mududgars—as subordinate Writers at Out-posts, 8 and 6 Rupees a month.

One-quarter, or one-third, of the Burkundauzes, at 5 Rupees; the remainder at the old rate of 4 Rupees a month.

Some addition is still desirable to the pay of the intermediate grades in the preceding list, but it is hoped that a considerable reform has already been effected. A valuable stimulus must be felt throughout the entire Police Service by the greatly increased opportunities for rewarding energy and merit, from the lowest to the highest rank, which have now been placed in the hands of Magistrates.

81. In the margin is entered, as an example, a comparative Statement of the strength and cost of the re-cast establishment, in the District of Saharunpoor, under this Government (containing an area of 2,162 square miles, 1,904 townships or villages, and a population by the census of four years back of

Para. 81.

Detailed Statement of revised Establishments in Saharunpoor. Comparison with Umballa Establishments.

Saharunpoor.	Amount.	Total.	Umballah.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Kotwal ..	0 0 0	80 0 0	1 Kotwal ..	0 0 0	75 0 0
5 Thannadars, at 40 ..	200 0 0		10 Thannadars, at 50 ..	0 0 0	500 0 0
2 ditto, at 60 ..	120 0 0		2 Jemadars, at 15 ..	30 0 0	
		320 0 0	1 ditto, at 10 ..	10 0 0	
3 Mohurrirs, at 12 ..	36 0 0		10 ditto, at 8 ..	80 0 0	
5 ditto, at 10 ..	50 0 0				120 0 0
1 ditto, at 8 ..	8 0 0		1 Mohurrir, at 20 ..	20 0 0	
10 ditto, at 6 ..	60 0 0		1 ditto, at 10 ..	10 0 0	
8 ditto, at 3 ..	40 0 0		10 ditto, at 15 ..	150 0 0	
		194 0 0	2 ditto, at 8 ..	16 0 0	
4 Jemadars, at 20 ..	80 0 0				196 0 0
7 ditto, at 15 ..	105 0 0		1 Duffadar, at 8 ..	8 0 0	
10 ditto, at 10 ..	100 0 0		17 ditto, at 7 ..	119 0 0	
18 ditto, at 8 ..	144 0 0		6 ditto, at 6 ..	36 0 0	
		429 0 0			163 0 0
10 Duffadars, at 6 ..	0 0 0	60 0 0	295 Burkundauzes, at 5 ..	0 0 0	1475 0 0
52 Burkundauzes, at 5 ..	260 0 0		Stationary ..	0 0 0	39 0 0
354 ditto, at 4 ..	1416 0 0		Repairs ..	0 0 0	32 4 0
		1676 0 0			
Stationery ..	0 0 0	36 12 0			
Repairs ..	0 0 0	72 0 0			
A Jamadar ..					
1 Duffadar ..	0 0 0	771 0 0			
And 40 Police Sowars ..					
Total, Co.'s Rupees ..		3638 12 0	Total, Co.'s Rupees ..		2600 4 0

8,01,325 persons,) and in the adjoining District of Umballa, in the Cis-Sutlej Division, under the Punjab Administration. There are no Troops in Saharunpoor, it is to be noted, while, in Umballah, there is the reserve of the strong Force of that Station, and the Civil duties, for which Sowars are

required, are performed by Horsemen from Irregular Corps.

82. The Police and other Executive Establishments of the Saugor and Bundelkhand Districts, under the Saugor Commissioner, have hitherto been weak, ill-paid, and inefficient. A scheme of improved Establishments has been framed with much care, and, having recently been experimentally authorized by the Government of India, will be introduced in all the Districts from December 1st next.

Para. 82.

Better Establishments for Saugor and Bundelkhand Districts, experimentally sanctioned by Supreme Government.

of India, will be introduced in all the Districts from December 1st next.

83. A late important measure, affecting the control of the Police, has been the investing the generally respectable and intelligent class of Tuhseeldars, with but very rare individual exceptions, throughout the Provinces, with the superior control of the Police.

Para. 83.

Powers of Police control generally given to Tuhseeldars.

Act XVI. 1854 was passed by the Legislative Council in connection with this arrangement. Paragraph 165* of the First Punjab Report, which is here cited, exactly describes the duty and responsibility which belong to the Tuhseeldars of the North-Western Provinces as Police Agents.

84. An experiment has been attempted in the revised general arrangements in the populous Districts, comprising large cities, of Agra and Bareilly, of appointing, in each jurisdiction, a Head Detective Officer, with a small special Establishment of Burkundauzes,

Para. 84.

Separate Detective Establishments authorized in the Agra and Bareilly Districts.

both on superior pay, with no local charge, but at the disposal of the Magistrate for the systematic pursuit of criminals in all quarters, and for employment in any important case or emergency. The benefit gained by this measure, novel in these Provinces, will be observed with close interest.

85. The experiment also has been authorized, for a term, of printing and publishing an *Official Police Gazette*, for the purpose of disseminating quickly over the Provinces the knowledge of the occurrence of heinous crimes wherever committed, and of stimulating the efforts of all Officers to unite in the search for the offenders. The result will be a subject for examination in the next year.

Para. 85.

Official Police Gazette.

of the efforts of all Officers to unite in the search for the offenders. The result will be a subject for examination in the next year.

86. The District Administration in the Police, as in all other branches, is divided between the Magistrates and Collectors and the Officers subordinate to them, according to the directions of a Circular Order of May 25th 1854, which has been approved in a recent Despatch from the Court of Directors, and is placed, as showing a general rule of procedure under this Government among the appendices† of the present Report, together with a subsequent Circular of the Revenue Board, (of September 14th 1855.) promulgating

Para. 86.

Standing orders for the distribution of Police and other duties between a Magistrate and Collector and the Officers under him.

Responsibility of Magistrates declared.

among the appendices† of the present Report, together with a subsequent Circular of the Revenue Board, (of September 14th 1855.) promulgating

* "For the control of these Establishments, an important machinery has been provided. The Board are anxious that the local influence and knowledge of the Native Collectors of Land Revenue (Tuhseeldars) should be used for this purpose. Each Tuhseeldar has been accordingly invested with Police powers within his jurisdiction. The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supersede them. He is to animate them when negligent, to overawe them when corrupt; he is responsible that they are faithful to the State and unoppressive to its subjects. He is to infuse vigor and honesty into their functions without usurping them. He is not to concern himself, as a rule, with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature, or unless an affray be anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land. Our fiscal arrangements will eventually strike at the root of these disputes. In the mean time, the Tuhseeldar, with his Revenue experience, is the fittest man to handle them."

† Appendix, No. 3.

further directions of the Government in the same spirit. The principle of these orders has been stated to "be that the personal responsibility of the Magistrate in regard to the "general direction of the Police, to the tracing the perpetrators of every serious crime, "and to the exact and complete preparation of commitments for trial, will be held to "be as strong as that for the due discharge of the Revenue duties of the joint office "of Magistrate and Collector." By a Circular instruction of October 11th 1855, the

Direct Reports rendered to Government of every grave Police case.

occurrence of all heinous offences of marked gravity is required to be invariably and at once reported for the information of Government. A very strict supervision is thus habitually exercised over the course of the Police management in every District, and the detailed Annual Reports of the results in this Department are subjected to a systematically searching and complete review.

87. Comprehensive, and, it is hoped, largely effective measures have been

Para. 87.

Measures taken against organized predatory associations.

Thugs.

Dacoits.

taken for breaking up all organized confederacies of habitual depredators, whether acting by open violence or furtively. The crime of Thuggee scarcely lingers in any part of the Provinces, and no case of this kind appears in the Returns for 1855. Bands of dacoits, living within the districts under this Government, are now almost unknown.

There are some remnants of gangs of the Bind and Dosadh Tribes in the Goruckpoor, Azimgurh and Ghazeeipoor Districts of the Benares Division ; but they have been closely watched and pursued, and will, it is believed, be soon quite suppressed. The old dangerous gangs of the Central Doab, in Etawah, Cawnpoor, and Futtehpoor, have been broken up. Lieutenant T. H. Chamberlain, an Officer of the Dacoity Suppression Department, has been placed, since the beginning of 1855, in Etawah, and has acted with marked success against persons addicted to Dacoity in the Doab, who have been

Bhadooria Dacoit gangs of the Doab and Gwalior.

in concert with Dacoits of the Bhadooria Rajpoot Tribes, within the Gwalior boundary. Major Williams, of the same

Department, has had, under the cordial and prompt co-operation of the Political Officers

Meena Dacoits of Jypoor and Ulwar.

in Rajpootana, the like gratifying success against the daring Meena Dacoits of the States of Jypoor and Ulwar. The

distant and bold attacks made by the Meena Dacoits distinguish them as a separate and peculiar class of outrage. Getting previous information from their scouts, the Meenas proceed in small parties, watch their opportunity, and then collect, and openly occupy with force the neighbourhood of the house to be assaulted, fire at all comers, and retire rapidly by by-roads and long journeys, generally mounted on camels, after effecting the robbery. Cases of this kind occurred, from a year to a year-and-a-half back, at points so remote from each other as South of the Ganges in the Allahabad District,—in the Futtehpoor—Sikree—Pergunnah of Agra,—at the large commercial town of Julesur, in Muttra,—and at the Sudder Station of Hansi. Latterly these Provinces have remained unassailed ; but a serious robbery of the same class has been committed by Meenas in the Bazaar of Loodiana, under the Punjaub administration. The Southern borders of the

Bunjara Dacoits of the Deccan.

Nerbudda Valley Districts continue to be occasionally disquieted by Dacoities committed by the vagrant Bunjara parties

of the Deccan. These, however, will doubtless soon be checked by the efforts of the officers under the Commissioner of Nagpoor and in the frontier assigned Districts of

Pases in Allahabad and Benares Divisions.

Hyderabad. The low Pasee Tribes of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions readily assemble for Dacoity ; but they were

chiefly formidable from the shelter formerly obtained by them among their kindred castes,

under the Oude Government, and now, deprived of this support, little, with steady care on the part of Magistrates, is to be dreaded from them. There are other Tribes given to

Dacoity, such as the Bhereas in Banda ; but their range is local and their power slight. Professional Highway Robbery, once very prevalent in the Provinces, has disappeared, excepting that one case

occurred within the last twelve months in the Goorgaon, and one in the Delhie District. Notwithstanding the continued urgency of the Government, which has intimated that it considers every undetected occurrence of this kind to be a just cause of reproach in the present circumstances of the administration, the criminals, in neither instance, have as yet been detected, but there have

been but these two cases. Poisoning on the high roads has also been put down. It has last ceased in some of the Benares Districts.

88. Free-booting excursions are occasionally made by outlaws, who find harbour in neighbouring Native States. Two of these men (named

Para. 88.

Two outlaw free-booters on the borders of Humeerpoor and Banda.

Rutton Singh and Desput Singh) have attacked, from time to time, villages in the Allahabad and Humeerpoor Districts.

They had former rights in land in those quarters, and seek to avenge themselves on those to whom they attribute their ruin, or who now occupy their place. They find sympathy and friends, both within our own and the Rewa and Bundelkhund frontiers. A vigilant watch is maintained over their movements by the Magistrates, and by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Para. 89.

Three principal thieving gangs — Bowreeahs, Sunareahs, Benares Gangs.

89. Of habitual thieving gangs, or depredators without violence, three may be prominently mentioned.

1st.—The Bowreeahs, whose haunts were chiefly in the Moozuffernugur District, and who infested all the main roads of the country during the travelling season. These have been the subject of special inquiries and measures, which have been made public in a recent number of the "Selections" of this Government. They found protection from the Zemindars, and connivance also from the local Police, whom they propitiated by presents. Alarmed by the investigations instituted regarding them, they have quitted their old seats, and the roads are for the present travelled with much greater security. But a constant attention will be requisite to guard against their return. Instructions have been given, by a Circular Order, to the

Circular instructions for guidance of Magistrates regarding vagrant Gangs.

Magistrates, enjoining their close personal examination of the number and resorts of all such vagrant classes in their cold weather tours throughout their Districts.

2nd.—The Sunareahs, who live chiefly in Tebree and other Bundelkhund native Chiefships, and send out their thieving parties to the roads towards Benares and in the Deckan. On information given by the District Officer of Chundeyree, under the Saugor Commissioner, eight of these men have been lately apprehended at Allahabad when returning with booty. A receiver in league with them, who bore an unquestioned character as a trader at Benares, has also been seized and forwarded to the Chundeyree Officer for trial. The same unrelaxing vigilance must be exercised in regard to these as to the Bowreeah gangs. And

3rd. Gangs who have their head-quarters at Benares and detach their parties to all great fairs and assemblages of people, as in 1855 to the Benares Gangs. Koombh or Duodecennial Fair of Hurdwar, at which vast multitudes of persons were collected from all parts of India;—to the Temple at Juggernath, and other like places. A clue was found, in the course of last year, to these gangs, which was followed up with activity and intelligence. Several leading men were apprehended on the information of approvers, and it was found that two principal Police Officers in the city of Benares were nearly connected with, and favored the plunderers. These Officers were brought to trial, and though the proof was not thought sufficient by the Sessions Court for their conviction, they have been exposed and dismissed with disgrace from their employments, and a strong check has been placed on the depredating practices to which they lent their aid.

Para. 90.
Notice of two other habitual gangs of depredators.

90. Passages are here cited* from the Police Reports of the year, as marking the systematic and hereditary character of predatory offences in India.

91. The bulk of the agricultural population of the Provinces may be fairly stated to be above want and honest in their habits. Still the crimes of simple theft and burglary are very frequent, and the classes usually concerned in them have been, as yet, scarcely analysed and understood. Registers of the castes and circumstances of Criminals implicated in different kinds of crime, are now carefully kept by several Magistrates, and useful general information on the point may, it is hoped, gradually be brought together.

Para. 91.
Simple thefts and burglaries very frequent. Registers of castes of Criminals instituted by several Magistrates.

92. It is well known that a Law of the Bengal Presidency, Regulation II. 1832, prohibits enquiries by the Police regarding common thefts and burglaries, excepting on the express application of the party robbed. To guard against this Law being used as a pretext for improper indolence and neglect by the Police, a cautionary and explanatory instruction has been issued, which is placed among the Appendices† of the present Report.

93. Occasionally, apart from profession or habitual offences, dark and mysterious crimes are perpetrated, chiefly among higher families, from some internal jealousy or dissension, the finding the right clue to which tasks and too often baffles all the efforts of the

Para. 93.
Occasional mysterious crimes.

* Extract from Letter of Magistrate of Goruckpoor.—“There is a class of thieves called Purdeysee in the Eastern portion of the District. This class corresponds, in some degree, with the Tushnabaz, Burnmut, Seora, and other vagrant classes of Robbers. They remain absent from their homes for long periods, and are said to travel to all parts of Upper and Lower Bengal, and under various pretences obtain service, or by other means become one of a household, in which they remain quiet until the occurrence of a suitable opportunity, when they take all the valuable and portable property, and return home to live at ease.”

Extract from Letter of Magistrate of Futtehpoor.—“There are six villages also in this District, which have among their residents a caste called Oudhya Bunncahs. These are hereditary thieves and coiners, carrying on their operations however at a great distance from their homes. One of these men was caught with false coins and the implements of coining in his possession, and received, on the 8th November 1855, at the Sessions Judge's hands “fourteen years' imprisonment with labor in irons.”

† Appendix, No. 4.

Police. Thus, in the early part of this year, the son of a wealthy landholder in Etawah was assassinated in a small room difficult of access, within the closed family mansion, or fort, without a trace being, to this time, obtained of the murderer. A reward of Rupees 1,000 has been offered for his discovery and conviction, but it may be only at a distant date that the truth will be elicited, and then even, very probably, without satisfactory means of judicial proof.

94. The tabular Statement, Appendix No. 5, gives a full comparative view, for three years, of all crimes committed in the Police Divisions under this Government, excepting in the outlying Districts of Ajmeer, Necmuch, Nemar, and Nagore. It may be referred to with some satisfaction, as showing, on the whole, a tendency to the decrease of the more serious crimes.

Para. 94.

Reference to triennial Statement of crimes in Appendix.

to with some satisfaction, as showing, on the whole, a tendency to the decrease of the more serious crimes.

Para. 95.

Statement of all heinous predatory offences committed in 1855.

95. The following Statement of the more heinous predatory offences may be entered in the body of this Report :—

Abstract Statement of serious predatory offences committed in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces during 1855.

Description of Crime.	Meerut Division.	Dellie Division.	Rohilkhand Division.	Agra Division.	Allahabad Division.	Benares Division.	Kannoon Division.	Saugor Division.	Total.	REMARKS.
Dacoities with murder	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	9	40
" torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
" wounding or serious injury	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	11	
" Simple	0	1	0	0	3	10*	0	5	19	161
Highway Robberies with murder	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	
" Torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" Wounding or serious injury	6	3	7	10	13	5	0	17	61	63
" Simple	2	12	5	9	2	10	0	50	90	
Burglaries with murder	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	
" wounding or serious injury	11	0	16	20	3	1	0	6	57	166
Thefts with murder, including numbers of children for the sake of their ornaments	4	6	12	11	18	12	0	7	70	
Thefts with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	5	17	28	8	18	0	6	96	
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	19
" with wounding or serious injury	4	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	13	
Total	48	31	63	85	58	60	0	104	449	

It will be seen that this Statement contains but 40 cases of Dacoity in all, that in two Police Divisions there were no crimes of that class, and in two others only one in each. A decrease of these outrages in the Allahabad and Benares, and eventually also in the Saugor Divisions, (though this last has long lines of exposed frontiers greatly intermixed with many Foreign Chiefships,) Dacoities few.

* Including one case of River Dacoity.

is confidently looked to. Highway Robberies and Thefts with murder or wounding are numerous from the heavy clubs or swords which are usually in the hands of the population, and are recklessly used upon the least resistance. The Highway Robberies are now, for the most part, merely casual, of single travellers on the open plains, which are the main feature of the country. Many of the simple Highway Robberies might more properly be termed cases of snatching, as of clothes or small articles of property, from passers-by.

96. To bring the information down to the latest date, a Return is subjoined of all the Dacoities committed in the same Divisions during the first six months of the present year. It exhibits only seventeen Dacoities, of which eight were in Districts of the Saugor Division :—

Para. 96.

Statement of Dacoities during first six months of 1856.

Statement showing the number of Dacoities perpetrated during the first six months of 1856, in the North Western Provinces and Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Date of Dacoity.	Upon whom.	Zillahs.	Number of Cases.	Supposed number of Dacoits.	Killed.	Wounded.	Amount of Property taken away.	Amount of Property recovered.	Arrested.	Convicted.
1856.										
February 2	Matadyalgeer Gosaeen	Allahabad,	1	25	0	1	705 0 0	0 0 0	2	0
March 7	Khosleah	ditto,	1	12	0	0	39 0 0	0 0 0	0	0
April 1	Bance Madho Sing	Azimgah,	1	20	0	0	938 0 0	25 0 0	0	0
January 17	Meero Mul Mahajun of Allahabad	Bandah,	1	13	0	0	112 0 0	28 0 0	0	0
March 4	Munnah Buncceah	Cawnpoor,	1	11	1	2	3 0 0	0 0 0	7	0
May 9	On a boat laden with sugar belonging to Goolah Mahajun of Agra	Futtehpoor,	1	25	0	0	13 mds. of Sugar value unknown	0 0 0	0	0
April 14	On the tent of Mr. Phillips occupied by his writers	Ghazeep,	1	35	0	0	20 1 6	12 15 6	5	0
May 3	On a boat laden with Rice, &c.	ditto,	1	40	0	0	177 0 0	29 7 9	9	0
March 2	Roopa Patel, &c.	Hoshungabad,	1	60	0	4	429 3 3	0 8 0	0	0
January 28	Durjageer Gorain	Mynpoory,	1	0	0	0	1000 0 0	0 0 0	2	0
January 30	Luchmih Doss Byragee	Saugor,	1	26	0	1	349 3 0	97 11 0	26	0
February 7	Sirawun Naik	ditto,	1	8	0	1	1125 6 0	0 0 0	2	0
January 5	Hunnoo Malgoosar	Seonee,	1	12	0	1	58 3 0	0 12 0	0	0
January 9	Bhukdoo Putwar	ditto,	1	10	0	1	112 3 0	7 13 0	0	0
March 31	Krishna Carpenter	ditto,	1	5	0	0	4 9 0	4 9 0	5	0
April 1	Kakroo	ditto,	1	12	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12	0
June 2	Kurroo Malgoosar	ditto,	1	20	0	2	501 2 0	0 0 0	4	0
	Total,		17	334	1	13	5574 4 9	197 12 0	71	0

97. In the Ajmeer and Neemuch Districts, which are mingled among the Foreign States of Rajpootana, violent cases of Dacoity and Highway Robbery are naturally more frequent than in the more compact and settled Provinces. Every grave instance of the kind is, however, at once reported to the Government, and attention kept on it, while a chance remains of tracking the free-booters. The most cordial aid for this object is given by Sir Henry Lawrence, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, who, as Commissioner under the Lieutenant-Governor for Neemuch, has recommended and obtained authority for the experimental introduction of watch towers, or keeps, in the scattered and often lonely villages and hamlets of that quarter.

98. The Special Police of the Grand Trunk Road, which passes through the Provinces for above 580 miles from the Caramnassa to beyond Kurnaul, requires a brief separate mention. This important main route has, for eight or ten years, been guarded by a distinct

Para. 98.

Police of Grand Trunk Road.

Establishment. The Foot Police on the road were originally Chowkeedars of the same class as the village watch, mixed with a certain number of the regular Thanna Burkundauzes. They are now treated more nearly as a portion of the general Police, and designated "Road Burkundauzes," and are regarded as eligible for promotion, upon good conduct, to the public District Establishment. The arrangement of the Road Police Stations has been revised in all parts of it, and systematically regulated. Robberies of the public and private Bullock Train Waggon, which are* largely employed in the transit of merchandise along the road, had been frequent; but a special Officer has been deputed for their suppression. They have been traced to particular plundering castes among the communities in the villages of the Districts above Cawnpore; arrests have been made and approvers selected; and for the last eight months, no report of such an attack has been received.

Road Burkundauzes.
Attack on Bullock Waggon put down.

99. The working of the Local Police, which is employed in the principal Military Cantonments, has been, and continues to be, very satisfactory. Some of these cantonments, such as that of Meerut, were formerly notorious for insecurity of property, and even for disorderly violence. This discreditable state of things has quite ceased.

Para. 99.
Cantonment Police satisfactory.

100. Some prominent points regarding the prevalence of particular crimes, or special arrangements in Police management, may deserve a concise mention.

Paras. 100 to 108.
Special notices regarding
Proclaimed Offenders.
Receivers.
Female Infanticide.
Suicide.
Child-stealing.
Affrays.
Cattle-stealing.
Cattle-poisoning.

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

101. Active search has been every where directed against these persons—criminals, charged with heinous offences, for whose apprehension proclamations had been long issued without result. The records and registers regarding absconded offenders have been

* A list of these, plying to and from the City of Delhi, may be interesting; many, it will be seen, belong to Native owners.

DESIGNATION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NO. OF WAGGONS.			
	Horse Carriage.	Four-wheeled Waggon.	Two-wheeled Waggon.	Bellies.
Messrs. Allen and Co.	100	300	0	0
Messrs. Gee and Co.	200	0	0	0
Joteepersaud	100	0	0	0
Jookul Kishore and Bunarsee Doss.	5	2	2	0
Gunguram	2	1	1	0
Fukeerechand and Bulla Mul	3	0	7	0
Sheolal and Casheram	2	0	0	0
Logee Mull and Salikram	0	150	0	0
Girdharee Loll	0	128	0	0
Moteeram	0	60	25	0
Ramdiel	0	0	7	0
Moteeram	0	0	0	0
Ramsuhoy and Judur	0	0	0	2
Total	412	641	48	2

thoroughly scrutinized and revised. The success, now that general attention has been called to the subject, in apprehending men of this class, has been remarkable. For example, 85 have been seized in Azimgurh, 57 in Jounpore, 27 in Mirzapoor during the past year. Among these, one man had been proclaimed on a charge of murder since 1838, and one on a charge of dacoity since 1839. At remote points in Ghazee-poor, on the Gogra and in Bareilly, such criminals, hopeless of evading the revived pursuit, have voluntarily surrendered themselves.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

102. Systematic efforts have been enjoined against this class, the guilty instigators and abettors of the direct agents in depredation. Sufficient proof against receivers, whose means of life are ostensibly respectable, is attained with difficulty in all countries. Only partial and occasional success can yet be reported in these Provinces. An instance of the kind has been before alluded to of a trader at Benares, who was found to be connected with the vagrant predatory tribes of Bundelkhand.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

103. This crime, so general among the Rajpoot and some other communities of Upper India, has been, for twelve to fifteen years back, greatly repressed in several Districts of the Doâb, Mynpoory, a part of Etah, Mozuffernuggur, and Meerut, and also in Agra and in the Jaloun District, though it is still occasionally practised there, here and in other places, as in some villages on the Jumna, in Futtehpore, and in the Jounsar and Bhawur Hill Pergunnahs of the Dehra Dhoon jurisdiction. This good result has been produced, partly by the influence of humane and energetic Magistrates, and, in a great measure also by their use of different measures of vigilance and coercion, to which an obedient and well-disposed population readily submits; but which have been, in themselves, irregular and without warrant in the Law. Recently, circumstances have

led to the disclosure of a painfully extensive existence of the crime throughout the districts of the Benares Division. A young Officer, Mr. W. R. Moore, who was deputed for the purpose of inquiry in the cold season of 1855-56, has furnished a full and intelligent Report, which leaves no doubt of the deplorable fact. The ease and secrecy with which the life of a very young infant can be taken in the seclusion of a Hindoo zenana, render independent proof against either the instigator or the perpetrator of the murder nearly unattainable. Yet it is shown by Mr. Moore that in one tribe of Goruckpore Rajpoots there has been no marriage of a daughter for more than 200 years, and also that, in the villages of other tribes, no girl is to be found living, and "no account can be given of marriage practices for daughters, and the names of *Tilluk* and *Duhej*," (the marriage ceremonial mark and the marriage portion of a daughter,) "seem to be unknown." There are, in the Benares Division, scarcely any influential Chiefs or Landholders of rank and wealth, through whose influence the co-operation of the Rajpoot communities, in the condemnation and voluntary abandonment of the criminal usage, could be hoped for. It has been felt that a resort to really effective measures for the eradication of the grievous and wide-

spread evil is the first duty of the Government, and that, in Benares as also in other parts of the country, the object is not to be secured without the enactment of a fresh Law, by which the preventive interference of the Magistrates can be exercised on a clear and incontestable authority. It is

requisite also that there should be the means of making the head of a family adequately responsible, although there may not, as there scarcely ever can, be evidence to his having personally incited the taking the life of a female child. The subject has been fully discussed with the Sudder Court, and awaits a final Report from them, when the project of a Law, founded on a Draft prepared by the Court, will be submitted to the Legislative Council.

SUICIDE.

104. The peculiar frequency of suicide in the Bundelkhand Districts of Banda, Humeerpoor, and Jaloun, has excited vigilance. There were in Humeerpoor, in 1855, 15 male and 35 female suicides, and in Banda 8 male and 13 female, besides 10 attempts. The causes are said to be generally disgust of life from pain, disease, domestic quarrels, and the like.

The number of suicides in these quarters has been noticed in the Police Reports for many years back. Closer inquiries have now been directed by the Deputation of Medical Officer of Humeerpoor for investigation. by the Deputation into the interior of the Districts of the Medical Officer of Humeerpoor. His first Report, and the Correspondence connected with it, will be published for general remark in an early number of the Government "Selections," and he will be again sent out for a more deliberate examination of the question in the present season.

CHILD-STEALING.

105. The carrying off of young female children for immoral purposes is too frequently reported; but convictions and punishments for the offence are also often secured and the subject engages the earnest attention of all Magistrates.

AFFRAYS.

106. Premeditated and deliberate affrays are now rare in these Provinces, disputes regarding land being closely watched and decided, as may be found necessary, by the Revenue Officers; but sudden serious quarrels and riots must be expected amongst such a population. They very seldom, however, occur with impunity. They are not regarded as disgraceful by the people. A pensioned Subadar of the Army was prominently engaged in a case during the past year, arising out of a squabble regarding Cattle-grazing.

CATTLE-STEALING.

107. This offence is habitual in the generally open villages and in the wide pasture plains of many districts. It is the hereditary practice of particular tribes. An experiment devised by an able Magistrate,—(of Moradabad),—has been authorized for its suppression in one part of the country, and though the Official Report of the result has not yet been received, it is understood that the losses have been diminished by nearly one-half. Systematic investigation and precaution must, it cannot be doubted, alarm and break up the confederacies through which alone the plunder of cattle and their conveyance to long distances can be successful. In the

Successful experimental measures in Moradabad.

districts of the Delhie Division a plan of trenching villages has been introduced, with varying opinions of its advantage, as a protection against Cattle thefts.

CATTLE-POISONING.

108. The poisoning of Cattle for the sake of their hides was found, in the year 1854, to have been of most injurious prevalence in the Azimgurh District of the Benares Division. Cattle were killed by the mixing of white arsenic, (quantities of which to an extent otherwise unaccountable were imported by the Patna traders), with their food. Their hides then became, by village custom, the property of the village Curriers or Chumars, who sold these to purchasers for the export market, by whom the killing of the Cattle by this means was in fact planned and instigated. Very many of the Chumars were punished at the time ; but the terms of their sentences will soon expire, and any attempt at the renewal of the practice must be promptly checked.

Detection of systematic commission of this crime in Azimgurh.
Para. 109.
Several noteworthy circumstances in the Police Reports for the year 1855.

109. A few specially noteworthy circumstances may be stated from the Police Reports for the past year.

The subject of disarming the population has been considered on the Reports for the Agra District. The possession and reckless employment of weapons undoubtedly leads to lamentable risk and loss of life. But it is thought, on the whole, best not to deprive the people of the prompt means of self-defence. Instances of the neighbours of a householder attacked by robbers assembling in order to drive off or seize the criminals are happily common in these Provinces. The neighbours generally show more spirit than the Police.

Suggestion for disarming the population disapproved.
A case of Suttee occurred in the Cawnpoor District ; but fourteen persons concerned in abetting the crime were punished.

Much attention has been paid by the former Magistrate of Cawnpoor to marking the castes of the Criminal classes. Large numbers of men of the higher classes—Brahmins and Thakoors—were found to have been engaged in offences both against person and property.

510 out of 720 discharged Convicts in Cawnpoor were found to be following an honest course of life. This subject is regarded with great interest generally. Valuable elementary and practical instruction is given to Convicts in the Jails. Small sums, tools, &c., are allowed to aid those of them who show good promise in supporting themselves upon their liberation, and the superior local Officers in Districts are enjoined to give them countenance and encouragement in seeking for employment.

Encouragement to time-expired Convicts behaving well in Jail.
In the Banda District there has remained a greater tendency than elsewhere to disorderly affrays upon any occasion of quarrel. A firm and capable Magistrate is in charge of the District, and the habit will, doubtless, soon be repressed.

Affrays in Banda.

In some districts of the Saugor Division a severe scarcity during the year, amounting in some places to famine, led to a considerable temporary increase of predatory crime.

In Seharunpoor, the great duo-decennial Fair of Hurdwar, (Koombh,) at which not less than two millions of persons are supposed to have been assembled, passed off with scarcely an accident. The orderly habits and the good spirit of Indian crowds, under precautionary arrangements properly taken and explained by the public Officers, are a striking and pleasing trait in their national character.

The great disparity in the prevalence of common offences against property, (a disparity which, after close inquiry, is believed to be real and not owing to errors or suppressions in statements,) in different districts of the Meerut Division has drawn observation. It has probably arisen from the greater or less degree of strictness with which the Magistrates have enforced the Police responsibilities of the village Zemindars. A pertinent remark on this point by Sir George Clerk, an Officer of approved ability and much varied experience, may be cited here from his Minute written on giving up the Lieutenant-Governorship of these Provinces:—"A Zemindar in any part of India, let the Kusbeh of his village be ever

"so large, would incline to smile at its being deemed a hardship to impose this obligation upon him, or at the supposition that he has difficulty not only in rightly ascertaining the perpetrators of such crimes on the lands of his village, but in informing himself beforehand of their intention to commit them."

A case in the Boolundshuhur District well illustrates the determined spirit in which a Mahomedan of the Upper Provinces thinks himself bound to take revenge for any stain on his family honour. Amanat Olla, a native of Boolundshuhur, heard, when serving as a trooper on an Irregular Cavalry Corps of the Peshawur frontier, of the misconduct of his wife. He resigned his service and returned home. His wife and her paramour had absconded; but he murdered the father of the latter, by whom the connection had been encouraged. The guilty couple having fled into Oude, (then under the King's Government) he followed them there, tracked them, and having put both to death, disappeared, and has not since, notwithstanding active pursuit and the offer of high rewards, been heard of.

Lastly, may be mentioned a device which has been resorted to on one or two occasions in the Budaon district, of cutting down runners carrying the public Mails, not for the sake of robbing the mails—(the bags have been afterwards discovered unopened,)—but apparently with the sole purpose of bringing suspicion and trouble on the owners of the villages in the neighbourhood of the place of attack. This matter is still left in much mystery; but it is hoped that a clue to the murders of unoffending and unprotected men will yet be found.

Para. 110.
Notice of several important orders.

110. Several general orders, having an important bearing on Police administration, may be here enumerated.

Rules have been* prescribed for the uniform and complete preparation of divisional Police Reports, so that all points of prominent interest may be kept constantly in view.

On form of Police Reports.

Rules have been† prescribed for the keeping up of Character Books as permanent records for the Police and all other Establishments, extracts from which are made claimable, as of right, by the Officers interested. But extracts, whether showing praise or censure, are to be delivered complete, and the practice of giving commendatory certificates to such Officers is strictly prohibited.

On Character Books.

Discretion has been‡ given to Magistrates and Collectors for arming and training persons selected from their general Establishments, so that they may have a small body of men under their immediate command, on whom considerable dependence can be placed for supporting their authority in the event of any local breach of order. This discretion has already been acted on in some Districts—Moradabad, Budaon, Allahabad, and others—with much prospect of advantage. The total want of efficient support to a Magistrate in the old Provinces, without his calling in the aid of Regular Troops, has been often felt as a serious defect. Occasional despatches of treasure can be, and are already, made under the guard of these trained Burkundazes, who thus save in part the necessity of Military escorts.

On arming and training men selected from District Establishments.

A model plan has§ been enjoined for building all new Police Thannahs so as to take away from them the character of enclosed buildings, removed from public observation, which belonged to older buildings of the kind in the Provinces. Security for purposes of necessary restraint is fully provided for; but it is made indispensable that the front of a Thannah shall be separated from a Road or Street by open railings only.

On model of Police Thannahs.

Arrangements have been|| directed with a view to the general abandonment of the use, hitherto frequent, of stocks in Thannahs.

On discontinuance of stocks in Thannahs.

Suitable uniforms have been ordered¶ to be worn in all districts, (the practice had varied in every District with the taste of every successive Magistrate,) by the Members of the Police, Revenue and Customs Establishments.

On uniform for Police and other Establishments.

Systematic arrangements have been made** for regulating the destruction or retention of old Records at Thannahs.

On destruction of old Thannah Records.

* Resolution Government North Western Provinces March 22nd 1855.

† Resolution January 23rd 1855.

‡ Resolution September 11th 1855. This Resolution is placed as Appendix 6 of the present Report.

§ Circular Order September 22nd 1855. Placed as Appendix 7.

|| Resolution December 15th 1855.

¶ Notification December 28th 1854.

** Circular Order 12th July 1854.

111. As far as possible, Thannahs have been directed to be placed at the same point

Para. 111.

Several measures noticed as likely to be useful.

Thannahs as far as possible to be at Tuhseelee stations.

Vernacular Maps of jurisdiction furnished to Thannahs and Tuhseelees.

A new edition of Darogah's Manual be officially recognized.

as the stations of Tuhseeldars. Useful publicity in the proceedings of the Police, and a more near supervision over them, are thus secured. Vernacular Maps of their jurisdictions, taken from the Survey Maps, have been arranged to be distributed to all Tuhseelee and Thannah stations. The useful work, termed the Darogah's Manual, originally compiled by Mr. Marshman, has been revised, and is under issue in a new edition. In this issue, a separate section will be assigned to a collection of the Laws and Orders which forbid maltreatment of Prisoners by the Police, and an engagement will be formally taken, on every appointment of a Thannadar, for his observance of all the Rules comprised in the Manual.

112. An important security for an improved Police has been gained in the Rule

Para. 112.

Payment of village Chowkeedars in money from Thannahs.

that, upon all Revenue re-settlements, a money salary of three Rupees a month is to be paid to each village Chowkeedar. This money will be paid by the Land-owners six months in advance, and will be issued to the Chowkeedars from the Thannahs under the orders of Magistrates. This simple change of arrangement may be expected to work essential good in Police management.

In a Revision of Records of rights in one District, (Allygurh,) unaccompanied by any alteration of the assessments, the terms of which have still twelve years to run, the Proprietors of land have voluntarily bound themselves to make good a payment to the Chowkeedars on the above plan. The assent is an acceptable, though not a singular, proof of the good understanding which exists between a Magistrate and Collector, seen to have their welfare at heart, and the people of his District, and of the influence he can exercise over them.

113. An interesting experiment has been made towards procuring independent

Para. 113.

Experimental employment in Police of Sons of Thug and Dacoit Approvers at Jubbulpoor.

employment for the sons, (themselves born at Jubbulpoor, and innocent of crime,) of the Thug and Dacoit Approvers who are collected at the Central Factory on the Nerbudda. They have been drafted to some extent as Police Burkundauses in different Districts, and have hitherto given general satisfaction.

114. The funds for the Municipal Police and Conservancy of large Cities and Towns

Para. 114.

Chowkeedaree assessment in large towns. This beneficial appropriation.

are chiefly derived from a Chowkeedaree Tax levied on the inhabitants. Much valuable attention has been paid by Magistrates in these Provinces to opening Roads, draining and lighting the Towns, and latterly to improved arrangements of cleanliness on a plan successfully introduced by Mr. M. R. Gubbins when Magistrate of Agra, and now largely adopted elsewhere. A report, showing how much has been done towards the more equitable and productive re-arrangement of this Tax, and the improvement of the Chowkeedaree force, in the City of Bareilly, where forty years ago the attempt to enforce the Tax roused the populace to a local rebellion, will appear in an early number of the printed Selections from Records.

In nearly all the Towns, enlarged and more accessible Kotwalee, or Head City Police, Buildings have either been completed or are in course of construction. Some taste and moderate degree of ornament are allowed to mark the character of these the chief public structures in populous Cities.

New Kotwalee Buildings.

Para. 115.

Four Bills on Police subjects before Legislative Council. Two projects of Law under discussion with Local Officers

115. Projects of Law on Police subjects are before the Legislative Council on the following points :—

I. A Law for the extension of the Municipal Chowkeedaree Tax and of the special Police paid from it which have been above noticed, to Towns and Bazaars in the interior of Districts. This extension has already taken place without opposition in many of the interior Towns of these Provinces, and it is very desirable to legalize it. In most of the large Towns of the Sangor Division, where the people regarded the Chowkeedaree Tax as an oppressive novelty, the Punjaub system of Town duties has, it may be here noted, been readily adopted within the last two years for purposes of Municipal watch and public security and convenience.

II. A Law for the prevention of Cattle-trespass.

This Law was proposed by the Government of Bengal ; but is strongly supported also by this Government. Final reports of opinions on it have been sent to the Council, and it is believed that it will be soon passed.

III. A Law for declaring the responsibility of Landholders in regard to the residence of Bowreeas, and other tribes of vagrant and predatory habits, on their estates.

IV. A Law for the punishment of Chowkeedars for neglect of duty.

An Act for this purpose was proposed some years back in consequence of a decision of the Sudder Court at Agra that at present there is no legal power to punish Chowkeedars for neglect otherwise than by dismissal.

The subject is of practical importance, and an amended draft of Law has therefore been proposed regarding it.

Two projects of Law are yet under discussion with the local Officers of this Government—

One, for better defining and enforcing the responsibility in Police matters of Proprietary Communities, consisting of numerous co-sharers.

And one for arming the Police with greater power for the suppression of Public Gambling houses. This Law will be mainly founded on the provisions on the same subject in the recent Presidency Town Police Acts.

Section V.

JAILS.

116. THE system of Jail Discipline in these Provinces owes its origin to the persevering energy and peculiar aptitude possessed by Mr.

Paras. 116 to 119.
Constitution of the Office of
Inspector General of Prisons.

W. H. Woodcock, who, after devoting much time and attention to the subject, both as a District Officer in this country,

and subsequently during a visit to England, was, in the close of 1844,* appointed to be Inspector of the Prisons in the North-Western Provinces. The appointment was, in the first instance, experimental, and the powers conferred on the Inspector were limited. It was soon found that larger powers were requisite to enable him successfully to overcome the opposition of the numerous lower officers of the Jails who were interested in obstructing reform. In 1845 greater authority was given to Mr. Woodcock, more especially in the check and control of expenditure, as to which his services were eminently successful.

117. The permanence of Mr. Woodcock's appointment was contingent upon the financial result of his measures. This was soon demonstrated to be far greater than had ever been anticipated, and the necessity for continuing the Office of Inspector was conceded.

118. From that period the close attention of an Officer selected for this special duty has always been given to the subject of Prison Discipline. No sudden and sweeping changes have been attempted or contemplated ; but each year has seen the introduction of measures calculated to render the system of imprisonment more deterring, while the cost of its infliction has been greatly diminished.

119. Mr. Woodcock's measures were, after his retirement, continued with equal marked ability and zeal by his successor Mr. C. B. Thornhill.

120. It had been the custom to employ Prisoners almost entirely in out-door work.

Paras. 120 and 121.
Effective discipline in scattered District Jails considered hopeless. The plan aimed at, associated labour during the day, and separation at night, in Central Jails.

Experience and closer attention to the subject had, however, shown the incompatibility of such employment with the enforcement of any sound discipline. They have also shown that a general and uniform system of discipline cannot be satisfactorily enforced when Prisoners are detached throughout the country in small District Prisons, under the care of the Magistrates. The varying and imperfect kinds of buildings,—the fluctuations of individual opinion on a question still so keenly debated even in Europe,—the want of the responsible superintendence of a competent Officer, distracted by no other duties,—all combine to render the attempt at effective penal discipline in scattered District Jails practicably hopeless.

121. It is the decided opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the only method in which real discipline can be maintained among so large a body of Convicts as are now

* The first suggestion for the appointment of Mr. Woodcock proceeded from Sir George Clerk when Lieutenant-Governor of Agra. In Para. 11 of his Minute of December 1843, on resigning the Government, he stated :—" Having heard that Mr. W. Woodcock had for some time devoted his attention to subjects of this kind, " and that moreover he had, during a late visit to Europe, made Prison Discipline the particular object of his " enquiries, I proposed to avail myself of services which, if properly applied, cannot fail to be of the greatest " public utility, as well as economical to the State. I accordingly directed my Secretary to apprise Mr. Woodcock, " then about to be relieved of his duties as Officiating Judge at Goruckpoor, that I looked to him still to pursue " this subject and to send in a Report upon it. I trust that my successor will execute those further intentions in " respect to Mr. Woodcock's services, by which I had expected to attain very important ends whether as respects " the diminution of crime, or the vast saving that may be effected in money now thrown away upon a defective " system, miscalled penal."

in the Jails of these Provinces (upwards of 22,000) is the concentration of all those whose sentences exceed some short term, into Central Prisons, where they may be employed within buildings suitably constructed, under the immediate and constant supervision of a Resident Officer specially charged with the government of the Prison. The plan on which he would construct these Prisons is with a view to associated labor

The whole expense of this plan not, however, at present contemplated.

during the day, with separation in well-ventilated sleeping cells for each Convict at night. He has not, however, in any orders yet issued, proceeded beyond the division of the Prisoners into six classes, according to the greater or less seriousness and turpitude of their crimes,—and the men in these classes will still, until opinion on the subject shall have sufficiently matured to allow of a considerably greater expenditure upon approved descriptions of Jails, be ranged together in sleeping apartments designed to accommodate as many as a hundred persons. A discretion is, at the same time, given as to keeping apart in the Female wards Prisoners whose association with others may be obviously undesirable.

122. The Provinces are proposed to be divided into six circles in the most convenient of the Military Stations, in each of which the existing Jail is, where capable of being so adapted, being gradually

Para. 122.

Six Central Jails desired for the Provinces.

Measures now followed only gradual and tentative.

rendered suitable for the reception of about 3000 Prisoners. When the old Jail is wholly unfit for the purpose, either from irremediable defect of construction, or from objectionable position, new buildings of an economical kind are being constructed in a better chosen locality. The stations which have been thus selected are—Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Jubbulpoor. The progress which has been made has been unavoidably slow as the agency of the convicts themselves is chiefly employed in erecting the necessary buildings. All but absolutely unavoidable expenditure has been abstained from in consequence of the expression of serious doubts on the part of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, on the general question of Central Jails. The tendency of the best opinions under all the Governments in India is certainly to the result that, without such Jails, no essential improvement is at all practicable.

123. The Agra Jail has, from accidental circumstances, become the experimental and model Prison of these Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has frequently made a personal examination into all its details of management, and the system which is now in

Paras. 123 and 124.

Conversion of the Agra Jail into the model Central Prison of the Provinces.

force in this Prison will become a general guide to the Officers who may be placed in charge of other Central Prisons. There are, however, disadvantages both in the construction and situation of the Agra Jail which have proved serious obstacles to its being raised into an Institution such as can be held out as a model for imitation elsewhere.

124. The rise of the Agra Jail to its present importance may be thus briefly explained. On the appointment of Mr. Woodcock as Inspector of Prisons it was thought requisite to afford him an opportunity of proving practically the correctness of the measures which he was anxious to prescribe. The Agra Jail, as being at the seat of Government, and the Head Quarters of the Inspector, was, therefore, withdrawn from the control of the Magistrate of the District, and placed under that of the Inspector. Refractory and dangerous Convicts were sent to this Jail to be subjected to a discipline, which, it was seen, readily reduced them to subordination. 500 of the Convicts of these

Provinces, of the Punjaub, and of the Districts subject to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, were transferred to Agra. Separate confinement was introduced as a means of prompt punishment; out-door labour was to a great extent abandoned, and intramural manufacturing operations substituted. A well-organized guard was authorized. Radiating segments were added as the least objectionable manner of combining an advance in the methods of control with a continued use of the ill-arranged but massive and costly wards of the old Prison.

125. The extent to which the Agra Jail had grown in the course of a very few years, and the responsibility of its government, were found

Para. 125.

Appointment of a separate Superintendent of the Agra Jail.

to interfere seriously with Mr. Woodcock's more important duties of inspection of other Jails. The present Superintendent, Dr. Walker, was therefore nominated to the sole charge of the Institution, and his untiring energy and efficient management have well-maintained and enlarged its utility and reputation.

126. On the occasion of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to this Jail in January 1854, he was gratified by finding that, while punitive discipline was strictly insisted on, a system of conveying

Para. 126.

Rules prescribed to ensure the execution of deterring labor from all Prisoners.

elementary instruction in Reading, Writing, and the simple rules of Arithmetic had been introduced by the Superintendent. With a view, however, to guard against a possible tendency to permit Convicts who evinced special aptitude in the acquirement of such attainments, to receive greater indulgences than other Criminals, rules were prescribed for exacting, (by a plan which works easily, of labour registers and ticket checks,) from all admitted into the Prison under sentence of hard labour—certain defined kinds, first of the most severe and deterring, and then of lighter, labour for fixed periods before proficiency in the subjects of instruction can be held to entitle a Prisoner to be eligible for any position, with exemptions from work in the Jail.

127. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward to the future employment of the Prisoners, who have given evidence of a well-disposed spirit

Para. 127.

Intention eventually to employ Convicts in part in the duty of Jail Guards.

and reliable character, as Guards over the other Prisoners in the manner which is adopted with excellent results in the Settlement beyond Sea. The rules now established provide that no Convict shall enter a Central Jail without the certainty of undergoing a hard and deterring punishment. But a reform of individual conduct, and the good order of Jails, will undoubtedly be promoted by leaving an eventual hope that a Prisoner may, by meriting the confidence of the Superintendent, obtain some mitigation of his sentence, and be employed in a duty of probationary trust.

Para. 128.

Views prescribed on the subject of Prison Education.

Good example set, after his release, by a Zemindar of Myunpoory, who had been educated in the Agra Jail.

128. On the subject of Prison Education, it is to be observed that the time devoted to this object is not taken from the hours of labor; but that instruction is given during those periods of the day which formerly were passed in idleness. The extract of instructions cited in the

margin best shows the spirit in which the attempts for the Education of Prisoners are

21. On the system of Jail Education generally, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to take this opportunity of recording his opinion, that he entirely concurs in the view according to which the instructions of Prisoners, after completion of their daily labour, has been heretofore encouraged by this Government. Experience places it beyond a doubt that such instruction has been a valuable auxiliary to discipline in the Jails in these Provinces, and when of a suitably useful character, his Honor cannot doubt that it must have a powerful tendency towards ameliorating the habits and feelings of the Prisoners, and improving their position and means of pursuing an honest course of life after their release.

22. At the same time His Honor would in no case relax the prescribed general periods of continuous hard labour, referred to in the 1st and 2nd paras. of this letter, so as to diminish the prescribed term of irksome toil for any Prisoner, merely because he may show aptitude as a Student or Teacher. His Honor remarks that Teachers should be taken from amongst the Prisoners who have been long in confinement, and especially (both in the case of male and female teachers,) from the Life Prisoners, who have been the longest period in the Jail, but retain the vigor of their faculties.

23. The character of the instruction imparted should be, as far as possible, suited to the particular class of Society to which the Prisoner belongs. Those of the Agricultural rank, possessing interests in the soil who are under term sentences, should be made proficient in reading and writing, in village measurements, in the principles and details of village administration, and in village accounts. Prisoners, under the like sentences, confined for the more ignominious classes of offences, should be taught to read and write, with the addition of such means as may be available for conducing to better habits, and to the practice of Industrial Arts, such as may aid in their procuring employment and subsistence when set free.

24. Persons confined for life, after undergoing the necessary period of protracted severe labour, should be so taught as to improve, as far as practicable, their moral sense, and to secure for them a capacity for the most useful employment, both as teachers and artisans, within the Jail.

prosecuted. It is a very gratifying fact that the Magistrate of one of the Districts (Mynpoo-ry) was able to report that a released Prisoner, a Landholder, who had been taught within the Agra Jail, had, after his release, usefully exerted himself to diffuse Education in his own neighbourhood.

129. The labour of the Central Jails is intended to be strictly intramural, and,

Para. 129.

Labour of Central Jails to be strictly intramural. Plan of inner and outer Guards.

as much as possible, in remunerative manufactures. The safety of the Jails will be entrusted to trained Guards, who are to be employed solely as sentries and will have no communication with the interior of the Jail or with the Prisoners.

The immediate supervision of the Convicts within the Jails will be entrusted to carefully-selected and well-paid warders, who are to be designated the Intramural Guard, with whom will rest the enforcement of internal discipline. Separate confinement, by day and

Solitary cells in use as a secondary punishment.

night, will be employed as a secondary punishment. The cells used for this purpose are artificially ventilated by a

blowing apparatus, which has been successfully applied to the extensive ranges of such cells in the Agra Prison.

130. There can be no doubt of the efficacy of the system, as it acts at Agra, in rendering a Jail a place of serious toil and punishment.

Para. 130.

Deterring effects of the plan followed in the Agra Jail.

Some striking instances might be adduced, if the limits of this Report permitted, of the degree in which its Labour-rules

are felt to be effective.

Para. 131.

Statement of general results of the changes introduced.

131. Viewing as a whole the result of the changes which have been introduced into the organization of the Establishments and system of Prison Discipline, the following may be mentioned as among the most remarkable of the reforms which have been effected.

Large reduction of expenditure—12 Lakhs of Rupees in ten years.

The expenditure has been reduced from an average charge of 44 Rupees 5 annas to 30 Rupees 9 annas per annum for each Prisoner. The former was the rate previous to Mr. Woodcock's appointment; the latter that of the past year.

This reduction has not been obtained by any course of sudden harshness. It has been gradual and progressive, each succeeding year, from the first appointment of an

Inspector, having been marked by a decided but moderate diminution of charge to the State.

The daily average number of Prisoners in confinement throughout the past year having been 22,366, the actual saving during the period as compared with the former rate of charges amounts to upwards of 3 Lakhs of Rupees, and the net saving, after deducting all charges on account of the salary of the Inspector General and his Establishment, has not been less than 12 Lakhs of Rupees in the ten years which have elapsed since the creation of the Office.

Together with this reduction in cost, a great advance in the internal system of discipline has been obtained by the introduction of messing in assorted gangs instead of allowing each convict to prepare his own meals. This is an improvement of marked practical value. It cuts off a means by which illicit indulgences were formerly procured, and confirms the valuable habit of obedience to prescribed arrangements. It economizes time, space, and money.

Messing system generally introduced. In Ghazee-poor, which was excepted by a special order, the prisoners have voluntarily formed themselves into small messes.

The testimony of Medical Officers is almost unanimous as to the complete sufficiency of the amount of food allowed by the present dietary.

The progress of a wholesome influence may be illustrated by the fact that, in the Ghazee-poor Jail, the first attempt to introduce the messing system, some years back, was the cause of an emeute, and led to the issue of a special prohibition against a repetition of the attempt. The Ghazee-poor Jail is consequently the only exception to the messing rule, which is otherwise general throughout the Provinces. Latterly, however, the Prisoners have spontaneously, and by arrangement among themselves, adopted the system in part. In the Benares Jail, where, in 1853, there was also considerable excitement on the subject, the change was introduced nearly two years ago, and not a complaint has arisen from it. Civil Prisoners and Prisoners under trial are not, it should be said, included in the messing gangs.

Trained Guards formed.

The Guards of the Jail have been organized, and subjected to an efficient course of training.

Para. 132.

Out-of-door labour, still too frequent in the Jails, but only temporary.

132. Out-of-door labour, to an extent very undesirable, is still permitted in some of the District Jails. But this is only exceptional till the principle of the contemplated changes shall have become authoritatively confirmed.

133. After a patient investigation, extending through a course of years, of the sanitary condition of the Agra Central Jail, the Medical

Para. 133.

Favorable opinion of the Medical Visitor Dr. Murray, on the sanitary state of the Agra Jail.

Visitor, Dr. Murray, an Officer of known experience and character, has stated that the health of the inmates of that Jail is as satisfactory as in the smaller District Prisons,

and that, where ample space and strict Conservancy Regulations are combined, the congregation, within an enclosed wall, surrounding 40 to 60 acres of three to four thousand men can be of no prejudicial influence.

134. Before closing this notice, the occurrence of the excessive mortality, which carried off many of the Prisoners of the Benares District during the autumn of last year, may be referred to. This was not an illness affecting chiefly the Prisoners within the Jail.

Para. 134.

Severe sickness among the Benares Prisoners in the autumn of 1855.

Those inside the walls were, indeed, more free from the prevalent diseases* than the men of the out-gangs who lived at a distance from it. The population of the City and its environs suffered in an equal degree, and the visitation can only be attributed to unexplained morbid influences which affected the atmosphere of the whole locality.

135. A passing allusion may also not be premature of the fearful violence of Cholera

Para. 135.

Cholera at Agra in the present season.

which devastated the City and District of Agra in the present season. Here, again, the inmates of the Jail, though enjoying no immunity from the scourge, only suffered in an equal degree with the residents of the neighbourhood. An interesting and full Report on this subject by the Medical Visitor, Dr. Murray, has been now published and circulated extensively, in order to draw attention to all the ascertainable facts of one of the most fatal outbreaks of the mysterious malady which is within recent experience.

Para. 136.

Use of Charcoal as a deodorizing agent, and of burnt Alum as a cure for Hospital Gangrene.

136. It is not, lastly, unworthy of note that, during the past year, the use of Charcoal as a deodorizing agent, and the application of burnt Alum as a remedy for Hospital Gangrene, have been introduced with marked benefit in the Jails of these Provinces.

137. Among the most profitable and useful Trades which have been introduced into

Paras. 137 to 139.

Notice of the most profitable Manufactures in the Jails.

Jails, Lithograph-printing, Paper-making, and Book-binding, Carpet-making, and Blanket-weaving, may be mentioned, and some of these have a beneficial influence even beyond the Jail walls.

138. In the Agra Central Prison upwards of twenty Lithographic Presses are kept

Value of the Lithographic Presses in the Agra Jail for Educational Works.

in constant employment, and it is from these that many of the works issuing from the Educational Department have been struck off.

139. In the District Jails of Moradabad, Allahabad, and Jubbulpoor, Presses are also employed with a peculiarly appropriate advantage in printing the Advertisements, or Hue and Cry Notices, which are now extensively employed, and with much success, for the apprehension of proclaimed Offenders, and the recapture of escaped Convicts.

140. The net cash profits from the sale of manufactured Articles during the year

Para. 140.

Net Financial results of Jail management during 1855.

1855 was Rupees 34,872, besides which the value of manufactured Articles in store at the end of the year was Rupees 25,909. These results may fairly be cited as satisfactory, without taking credit for the value of Convict labour employed on Articles prepared for Prison use, or on Buildings and Roads, or on menial Offices within the Jails, for which a charge for hired labour would otherwise have been requisite.

* These were chiefly Cholera, and a very virulent form of Dysentery.

Section VI.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

141. The nature and characteristics of the Land Revenue system in the North-Western Provinces are familiarly known to all interested in Indian Administration. It was the good fortune of the Provinces that their Revenue affairs had for ten years the most earnest care of Mr. Thomason, who was thoroughly master of every principle and detail of the subject, and who, by the compilation of lucid and comprehensive general Manuals,* and by separate detailed Memoranda of instructions upon local questions, did invaluable public service towards securing the right and consistent application of the system, and the clear solution of doubts or difficulties arising in its enforcement. The steady object of the Government during the three years since Mr. Thomason's death has been to extend and mature the good, of which the foundations had already been so deeply laid. As an important contribution to this end, select Despatches and Minutes, from a collection which had been made by Mr. Thomason, are, it may be here stated, in course of issue among the Official publications of this Government, and the first Volume is now leaving the Press.

142. The essence of the system is a minute definition, and a continued accurate record, from year to year, of every existing kind of right or interest connected with land in each village of the Country, and a close supervision by the higher Authorities, including the Government itself, of the proceedings of the District Officers in regard to these rights and interests, so that no novel incident of tenure shall remain anywhere undetected and unprovided for, and that accessible and prompt means of redress shall be at command against the infringement of every just possession.

143. Though the utmost efforts of the Government are used to explain the character and limits of their rights to the various agricultural classes and to enable these to protect themselves in the enjoyment of their subsisting interests, there is, at the same time, no attempt or desire to impede the changes which, in the natural progress of society, may tend, although but partially and very gradually, materially to alter the present distribution of property in land.

144. Attention has lately been called to the growing frequency of these changes, and a number† of the Selections of the Government has been printed, containing Reports collected on it during the past year 1855, from the whole body of Revenue Officers. The following table gives a comparison of the extent of such transfers for the two years 1853-54

	Under order of Court.		By Private Transfer.	
	Sales.	Other Cases.	Sales.	Other Cases (not of succession of Heirs.)
1853-54	3,140	2,925	3,214	6,775
1854-55	2,985	3,315	3,413	6,680

and 1854-55, the last for which Returns have yet been received. These include every kind of right transferred, whether of whole villages, of the interest only of the person entered in the Revenue books as the immediate engager with Government, or of those of single minor co-sharers. The interests may, in many instances, have passed to other sharers in the same villages; but the means of separating such transfers from those to strangers do not

* Directions to Settlement Officers. Directions to Collectors.

† No. XXIV.

exist in the Returns. Orders have been issued for giving precise information in future in every case of the transfer of an entire village or estate, (which may have the effect, perhaps, of breaking up an ancestral Community,) as to the particulars of the transaction, whether the property is one which had been, before, alienated, and is now transferred for a second time, or whether it is a fresh case of loss to the body of original owners, and also as to the position of the new acquirers, whether neighbouring landholders, traders, or persons connected with Official employment. The attention of the Collectors is also excited to the progress of these transitions, and, in different cases, Registers of the causes which may have led to the transfers are carefully kept up. The matter is one fit to be prominently held in view. A distinction is to be

Information to be systematically recorded regarding the transfer of entire estates.

Distinction between transfers under Judicial decrees and by private bargain.

made between transfers under Judicial decrees and by private bargains. The former are compulsory for debt, which may have arisen from many causes,—improvidence, struggles to meet a heavy Government assessment, or internal disputes in the Communities. The last cause is habitually watched and obviated, as far as possible, by the Revenue Officers, who interpose constantly, by a friendly mediation, to bring about accommodations, and to frustrate the intrigues of parties wishing to profit through the ruin of the old owners. Private transfers are, of course, only made when the property purchased, or taken in pledge, is profitable, and are, therefore, the index of a light assessment. The clear registration of every share in the village accounts, the readiness with which it is tangible, and the easy, inexpensive forms of transfer, alike facilitate private acquisition, and lead to the indication by a judgment-holder of property in land as that which he desires first to seize in execution. A Collector has lately brought to notice cases of apparently large interests in land which have been directed for sale by the Courts on account of extremely inconsiderable debts, and inquiries are in progress in order to see whether a means of avoiding sales in such instances may not properly be devised.

145. The Board, in reporting on the question, remarked that—"It seems to be very doubtful whether the guarantee of pre-emption in the settlement engagement in favour of co-sharers of the same stock

The condition of a right of pre-emption in co-sharers not effectual in preventing alienations to co-sharers.

Project of a Law giving effect to the condition, abandoned.

has been of any efficiency in preventing alienation." It has been found that the terms of the articles regarding pre-emption in the settlement engagements are, generally, too vague to be of practical value. Projects of Law for the more effectual enforcing of the right of pre-emption had been before Mr. Thomason for a year before his death; but he had come to no conclusion, and left no note of his views regarding them. They have been put aside by the present Lieutenant-Governor on the ground that—"It appears to him that the weight of opinion and argument which is opposed to any special legislation on the question, greatly preponderates, and that it would, in truth, be impossible to frame a Law which should provide for securing a positive right of pre-emption to co-sharers with any clearness, equity, or certainty."

146. Transfers to strangers are often, it need scarcely be observed, of undoubted benefit. "The great Bankers of Rohilcund are," it is said,

Transfers to strangers often beneficial.

"known as enterprising and intelligent men, and superior agricultural managers." And a case is referred to in the Meerut District of "an estate which involved a loss whilst held by a turbulent body of proprietors, being rendered profitable by coming into the hands of an enterprising and determined Mahomedan capitalist,—and by the introduction of a more industrious and thrifty race of cultivators."

147. The system of accepting engagements for each village or *manā* from parties recognized as its proprietors has been now universally introduced throughout the Provinces. It has always been the established system of the older Districts. The recognition of ownership in the land had long been withheld* in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, though, in the Northern portion of them, proprietary communities existed with rights as defined and certain as in any part of the country. The tenure in villages South of the Nerbudda was more like that in the Deckan and in the Bombay Presidency. The head man or potail of the village was, there, only the hereditary manager. But, in all instances, village settlements are in course of formation. Where,

Paras. 147 and 148.

The system of Proprietary Settlements extended throughout the Provinces.

Particulars regarding the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

In villages where there was formerly no clear Proprietary right, cultivators of long possession recognised as a class of Sub-proprietors with defined and secured rights.

pay, through the party engaging for the village, the Revenue fixed by the State. These arrangements have been approved by the Court of Directors.

148. Before conferring also the Proprietary right, an adjustment of the debts of the

Adjustment of debts and limitation of liens before declaring Proprietary rights in the Saugor Territory and where needed of cultivating rents.

new owners, (who had often had a kind of half-admitted interest in the villages), has been desired to be made, and a lien over the rights thus finally granted will only be allowed in favour of creditors having their claims settled on this inquiry.

The opportunity too of absolutely vesting the proprietary right is taken to secure a moderate revision, where needed, of the scale of cultivating rents. The same course has

Mahoba and Jeitpoor Pergunnahs.

been followed in the Mahoba and Jeitpoor Pergunnahs, formerly attached to Jaloun, and now superintended by the Collector of Humeerpoor. A Settlement of the Mahoba Pergunnah has very recently been carried through and sanctioned in accordance with these views. In Nemar, village

Nemar.

Settlements† have been, or are gradually being, made on very full instructions given by Mr. Thomason. In Neemuch, proprietary settlements are also in course of completion, and those of its two largest pergunnahs have been, within the past

month, reviewed and authorized. Similar Settlements have been confirmed in portions

Bhuttecana.

of the Bhuttecana District, and those for the remainder of it are before long expected to be submitted. The population

of this formerly bare pasturage tract are fast acquiring habits of fixed industry. Ajmere

Ajmere.

is a settled District, of which the prosperity is steadily advancing under the energetic and experienced care of Colonel

Dixon.

The Settlement of the Hill Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal was made on the same

Kumaon and Gurhwal—Detailed field measurements to be made in these Hill Districts.

principles as in the territory of the plains, with the exception that there was no detailed field measurement and record of rights. The term of the Gurhwal Settlement

being now about to expire, this defect will be remedied. There was long doubt as to the practicability of executing this measure with the many small and irregular fields

* See "Land Revenue of British India." By F. H. Robinson, pp. 76 to 80.

† A collection of papers on the Nemar Settlements is printed.

of a Mountain Province. But the experience of one or two detached Pergunnahs, which have come under Settlement in the Kumaon District, has proved that success can be well attained, and the benefit in the administration of justice and the security of property will scarcely be calculable.

Para. 149.

Instructions for the re-settlement of the Saharunpoor and Goruckpoor Districts.

Notice of new orders on them.

149. During the year 1855-56, definite orders have been given for the re-settlement of two extensive Districts, Saharunpoor and Goruckpoor, of which the term of the old Settlements approaches its close. These orders, as being of an important general nature, are placed in the Appendix.*

Their leading points are† that the record of measurements is to show clearly all sub-occupancies under other cultivators,—that the record of cultivating rates of rent is to be made with full publicity, and under the personal superintendence of the Settlement Officer, all rents being expressed in one consolidated sum,—that the statement of the village tenures and constitution is to‡ distinguish, plainly, what is a binding contract for the Settlement, from what is merely a record of present facts, and that general speculative provisions are to be strictly excluded from this paper;—that, as§ there is little doubt that two-thirds is a larger proportion of the real average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors, or communities, in a long course of years, about one-half of the *well-ascertained* net assets is to be considered the ordinary standard of the new assessment,—that due|| provision shall be made for the payment of the Village Police Chowkeedar through the Thannahs, and of the Putwarry through the Landowners, the incidence of the separate Road, School,¶ and District dāk cesses, and of the Chowkeedaree salaries being divided equally between the Owners and the Government,—and that the Representative or Manager on behalf of a Proprietary Community shall receive,** for his risk and trouble, a remuneration of 5 per cent on the amount of Government Revenue for which he is responsible, the number of such representatives being regulated and reduced as much as may be properly practicable in each case. In the Goruckpoor Instructions there is the further†† rule that “perfect partitions of mehals, with entirely separate responsibilities, will not be denied, when plainly and sponta-

Principle prescribed regarding complete partition of interests in estates.

neously called for by any party possessed of a clear and defined share of an estate; but such partitions should not be needlessly encouraged by any act of the Settlement Officer.”

This rule correctly explains the principle which is uniformly enforced on the subject of the breaking-up of associated village rights and liabilities in these Provinces. It very often happens that all that is wanted is what is called “an imperfect partition,” that is, a separate possession, and account of Revenue debts and payments in the Tuhseeldar's Office, without an entire severance of the joint responsibility to Government in extreme resort. In particular Districts again, the claim is of nothing less than a total disjunction of property and interests. Where this demand is deliberately made, it is always com-

* There have been a few later Supplementary Orders on single points which may be briefly noted. On the period at which the detailed record of cultivator's rents is to be made.—On right of tenants to construct wells. On special rules for the settlement of Mehals bordering on Rivers.

† Saharunpoor Instructions. Para. 26.

‡ Para. 33.

§ Para. 36.

¶ Paras. 25 to 31.

|| Paras. 33 to 42.

¶ The provision regarding the School cess is in abeyance pending a reference to the Home Government. The subject will be further noticed in the Section on Education.

** Para. 43 and 44. This rule has been adopted as a general one from the Punjab practice.

†† Goruckpoor, Re-settlement Instructions, Para. 11.

plied with. Rules have been prescribed for the first order on every application for a partition being always made by the Chief Revenue Officer, the Collector of a District, so that the exact object of the application may be rightly ascertained and met. A draft

Project of new Law on the subject under discussion.

of new Law has been framed, and is under discussion, for the purpose of rendering the process of partition more simple and prompt, and more strictly applicable to every description of tenure.

150. The re-settlements both of Seharunpoor and of Goruckpoor have been entrusted to the Collectors of the Districts, with suitable additional Establishments. It is thought that there is a decided advantage in this course over that of employing for the purpose of Settlement other Officers who quit the District at its close, and have not to look forward to guiding its working when made. In Seharunpoor, the general expectation is that of equalizing the assessment. In Goruckpoor,—a District which pays at present a land assessment somewhat exceeding 21 Lakhs of Rupees, but has a population exceeding three millions, there will, even on the carefully moderate principles which have been enjoined, probably be some considerable increase of the Revenue.

Para. 150.

The Re-settlements to be made by the Collectors of the Districts. Some increase of Revenue looked for in Goruckpoor.

151. The present Settlement of the Boolundshuhur District will expire on July 1st 1859, and preparations for a revision of the engagements, on the same plan as in Seharunpoor and Goruckpoor, have been matured.

Para. 151.
Re-settlement of the Boolundshuhur District also to be made.

152. A minute care will be required in every new Settlement in testing the

Para. 152.

In those Re-settlements great care to be taken in testing the record of field measurements and individual rights.

A revision of old Records for this purpose now in progress in several settled Districts.

correction of the detailed measurements, and in preparing the record of individual rights. This duty was often too cursorily done in the arrangements of the existing Settlement. The subject has had much attention during the past two years, and special establishments have been authorized by the Supreme Government for remedying the serious defect,

and are now employed in the Shahjehanpoor, Allygurh, and Meerut Districts. In Agra and Muttra a revision of the Records of Right had been made some years past. An establishment, partly with the same object, has also been recently sanctioned for the Allahabad District; but here, some reduction and re-adjustment of the assessments will likewise be called for in the portion of the District, (the Khyragurh and Barra Pergunnah, South of the Ganges. In Delhie, a gradual revision of the Records of Right is being prosecuted by the Collector with the assistance only of his ordinary establishment. In Futtehpoor a like revision is very desirable, and new proposals may hereafter be necessary regarding it.

153. After the passing of a Law in 1848, for limiting to three years from its date

Para. 153.

Notice of number of suits brought in the Courts to contest the Settlement awards by Collectors. Many of these amicable to register arrangements made since the Settlement.

the period within which suits to contest a Judicial award made by a Collector during the first Settlement could be instituted, it appears that 2275 suits of the kind were preferred. The Settlement awards were confirmed in 1402 of these cases, and modified or reversed in 873. This latter number, however, included many cases in which the suits, formally

laid to set aside the Settlement award, were really intended only to confirm and register amicable arrangements made since the Settlement. Of the 2275 suits, 1336 were in one district,—Goruckpoor. The causes of this greater frequency in that quarter are still under inquiry, though it has been explained by the Collector that there were many amicable suits. In the Moradabad District, but one suit of the kind was instituted.

The ratio of modification or reversal was large in Ghazeepoor, 113 to 203 suits brought, and an Analysis and Report on the cases has been called for. The Board have, however, stated that they do not see reason to distrust the general accuracy of the Record of Rights in this District.

Para. 151.

Three general measures much advanced.

1st.—Formation of Putwarree's Hulkas or Circles.

2nd.—Education of Putwarrees and of Government Officers in Tuhseeldaree Establishments.

3rd.—Systematic examination of the yearly Papers of Putwarrees.

154. Three general measures have been lately greatly advanced.

First.—The forming of Circles (Hulkas) of villages, belonging to different Proprietors, under the charge of one Putwarree, with an adequate salary, and the aid of an Assistant when the circle is unavoidably large. This is, doubtless, a great deviation from the original constitution of an Indian village, each of which, large or small, had its own Accountant.

But it is only by this means that such a salary can be secured to the Putwarrees as will obtain men qualified for the much more difficult class of duties required from them under our Government. A Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, recorded on March 28th 1856, is placed in the Appendix, and shows that the measure has been prosecuted with general ease and success. Later reports are of quite the same tenor.

Putwarrees were, at the Settlement of 1833, agreed to be paid very much according to the varying opinions of Settlement Officers, either through the Collector in money after payments made by Zemindars to the Collector together with their Revenue, or directly by the Zemindars at a rate stated in the Settlement Papers. The latter was the more usual mode; but, in the independent practice which was allowed to exist very generally

Putwarrees to be still paid in these Provinces, Collectors again often altered the rule through the Zemindars. declared at the Settlement, and required the Zemindars to

deliver the salaries of the Putwarrees into the Treasury in order both to protect them from delays or default of payment, and to obtain a more decided control over them. It is thought by the Lieutenant-Governor that the time has not yet come for rendering the Putwarrees independent of the Zemindars. A general arrangement of a novel character, which must tend much to their practical independence, is in course of establishment. They are, through the earnest care of the Government, being made more instructed in mensuration, mapping, and accounts, than are the bulk of the people, and there is a danger to be guarded against of their being raised, by being wholly removed from a sense of subordination to the Zemindars, into the petty masters and tyrants of their villages. Wherever, therefore, the payment of their salaries through the Collectors has not been long the practice, assented to without complaint, it has been ordered that that procedure shall be discontinued. At the same

time, it has been directed that Putwarrees shall be required Their residence in their Circles insisted on. invariably to reside within their Circles. It has been found

that there has been, in several Districts, too much laxity in allowing their non-residence.

Secondly.—The education of Putwarrees, and of all the Officers in the Tuhseeldaree Establishments, in the easy Reading and Writing of the Nagree character of Hindce, (the character formerly in use in village accounts was a corrupt and scarcely legible one,) in accounts, and in Surveying by the Plane Table, and Mapping by Scale.

A very valuable degree of local improvement is being effected by these measures. Accuracy in the data necessary for the satisfactory decision of disputes regarding land possession and right will be largely secured. Teachers were first appointed for the instruction of the different Establishments, and Inspectors have now been deputed to test, by an uniform standard, the reports received of proficiency. The present scheme of village accounts has been considered open to suggestions of amendment; but it will not

be wise to press these too hastily. An experiment for the introduction of daily records of village transactions and of regular notes of current payments, has, however, been authorized under Mr. R. Alexander, the Commissioner of the Rohilkhund Division, who, when Collector of Muttra, established in that District a good practice on those points.* The Putwarrees, as a test of their continuing knowledge, will be required to furnish, from year to year, a correct field Map of all changes of cultivation and tenure which may occur in each season. And—

Thirdly.—The systematic examination in every year of the village papers filed by the Putwarrees, in the presence of the assembled Ameens and Cultivators of land. The continuing accuracy of these papers had been too generally assumed till sometimes they had, for years together, instead of showing the actual state of facts, been mere copies, one season after another, of the papers as they stood at the period of Settlement. The Collector, and the Officers under him in their own Sub-divisions, are now responsible for testing the papers, and the subject is one of special annual report through the Board to Government. With the progress of education, the people themselves will be more able to detect and to expose errors, and a much increased degree of correctness will be ensured. There are villages, it is to be said, chiefly held by large proprietary brotherhoods, where all classes of occupiers of land, owners or cultivators, combine to withhold information, and do not desire truthfulness in the papers. As long as complaints are not received from individuals in such cases, authoritative interference is not insisted on. The object is to have a trustworthy record as evidence where there may be allegations of wrong-doing; but not needlessly to excite differences, or to shake the feeling of contentment and harmony in a village community.

155. The practice of employing the Putwarrees in the detailed field-measurements preparatory to a Settlement has been adopted in these Provinces from the Punjab. And, though it may cause some occasional delays in the progress of the Professional Survey, or other minor inconveniences, it has been found to be attended with much more than countervailing benefit. The Putwarrees are not employed, however, in large bodies as measuring Ameens at a distance from their own neighbourhoods, but only in their own and in adjoining villages. A sense is thus created of a local and permanent responsibility, and a familiarity with every detail connected with the measurements of the Settlement, instead of being lost with the departure of the temporary measuring establishments, becomes usefully added to the stock of village knowledge. Satisfactory testimony has been received from several of the Professional Surveyors respecting the accuracy of the complete field Maps prepared by Putwarrees.

156. Much pains has been taken to secure the position of mere cultivating tenants, in so far as it may be right that the Public Authority should interfere for that purpose. A jurisdiction has, under the discretion given by the Law, been declared in the Summary Courts of the Collectors, on complaints of the non-delivery of receipts for payments. The experiment is in progress in different Districts (Meerut,

* Honorable mention is here to be made of the school of private instruction for Omla established by Mr. Caut when Collector of Banda, and kept up by him at great sacrifice of valuable time and labour.

Dehlie, Budaon, Moradabad, and perhaps others,) of introducing the general use of printed receipts, or memoranda, of every sum due from, and payment made by, a Cultivator. Orders have been issued, which belong, however, more properly to next year's Report, defining the cases in which the Summary Courts should support the ejection of Cultivators, or should themselves receive applications for ejection. These Orders protect equally the interests of the Proprietors with those of the Cultivators. An important Correspondence took place during 1855 regarding the rights of tenants in the Etawah District, who were reported to have executed at the Settlement recorded deeds of renunciation of their title as hereditary Cultivators, while they now insist on this title, declaring their ignorance of the purport and effect of these deeds, and pleading their uninterrupted possession since the time of Settlement. The Government has directed that the Revenue Officers can recognize only existing facts of occupancy, and that questions respecting the validity and force of these deeds must be left for adjudication to the Courts of Law.

157. The record of rates of rent, made at a Settlement in these Provinces, is not, it should be said, intended to fix absolutely the amount

Para. 157.

Rent rates, recorded at a settlement, not intended to be binding for its whole term.

There are some exceptions to this principle in the former Settlements, according to the arrangements adopted on the point by each Collector. But where a change of circumstances may warrant a demand for increase of rent, the recognized rule is that this increase is claimable by the Zemindar.

The Sudder Court have, however, lately issued a Circular Order, enjoining on all the Civil Courts that Reports upon such claims should be uniformly required from the Revenue Officers, whose means of arriving

Notice of two useful Circulars by the Sudder Court.

at a just conclusion are much more favorable than those which can be possessed by Stationary Judicial Courts. Another Order, issued by the Court, may be here noticed, as one which is also of substantial value, and as marking the cordial co-operation of the Judicial and the Revenue Authorities of the Province for the promotion of justice. When a suit was tried between two parties for a right in land before the Courts, it was the previous practice to give an order for mutation of names in the Collector's Register in favor of the one of them for whom the Court decreed, leaving any third party injured by the order to bring a fresh suit for its reversal. But as these suits were often brought collusively, serious injustice might thus be occasioned to the person really in possession. No such order for mutation is now included in the decree; but, the point being decided as between the two parties before the Court, notice is sent to the Collector, who, in executing the Decree, reports for separate orders the actual facts as to Mofussil possession. The extent of oppression and wrong, which may be prevented by this simple order, may scarcely be conceivable by those not practically conversant with the Administration.

158. The preceding Paras. have given a general view of the principal points of interest in the scope and working of the Revenue System.

Para. 158.

State of Land Revenue Collections in 1854-55 and 1855-56. These generally prompt;—a few partial exceptions noticed.

Reference may now be made to Table No. XI in the Appendix, showing a Comparative Statement of the Land Revenue Collections for the years 1854-55 and 1855-56. The percentage of balances in the former year was not 1 per cent.

In the latter, owing to a scarcity amounting to a famine in some districts of the Saugor Division, and to suffering from the same cause in the already impoverished district of Banda, the per centage was raised to 179 per cent. Large remissions, on account of this scarcity, have been made in those Districts. But ordinarily the collections are always prompt and punctual. In portions of the Bijnore and Moradabad Districts

in the Rohilkhund Division, there is a tardiness in the Revenue payments, partly from a series of unfavorable seasons, and partly from local disorganization, or the competition of rival produce, (such as Sugar), owing to the advance of prosperity elsewhere. But though there will be some delay, the greater part of the Revenue in those quarters will not be lost.

159. The subjoined Table of the Coercive Processes employed in the collection of the Revenue from 1841-42 to 1855-56 strikingly proves the increasing ease and moderation with which the Public demands are asserted. There was some increase in 1855-56 of the number of Farms and Sequestrations as compared with

Para. 159.
Table of Coercive Processes from 1841-42 to 1855-56. Decrease satisfactory.

previous years; but this was the sole effect of a year of considerable distress from the irregularity in the falls of rain. The decrease in the number of Dustucks, or Writs of Demand and Summons chargeable with a light fixed Fee, is decided. This subject has had much of the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor in order to prevent the abuse of such processes. Care is, of course, required that unavowed processes are not substituted

New Law regarding Dustucks under discussion.

for the authorized Dustucks. A new Law for the better regulation of the Dustuck Writ has been fully discussed, and will probably be soon laid before the Legislative Council.

Statement of Coercive Processes enforced for Arrears of Revenue from 1841-42 to 1855-56.

YEAR.	SALES.		FARMS.		TRANSFERS.			SEQUESTRATIONS.		Number of Dustuck.
	Number of Mohals.	Junma.	Number of Mohals.	Junma.	Number of Mohals.	Number of Puttees.	Junma of Puttees.	Number of Mohals.	Junma.	
1841-42	99	1,28,130	262	2,16,042	81	Shares.	45,733	40	48,035	3,82,573
1842-43	226	2,06,140	341	2,59,685	162	181 & 22	68,966	53	68,619	4,01,151
1843-44	221	1,26,718	266	2,50,655	152	365 & 263	75,068	37	64,216	3,75,597
1844-45	121	1,14,504	214	1,77,066	192	271 & 28	67,590	18	30,027	3,16,790
1845-46	97	70,744	127	1,26,609	134	375 & 39	73,304	30	55,845	2,92,682
1846-47	115	93,601	121	1,00,120	112	347	47,025	15	32,497	2,58,235
1847-48	52	55,246	41	40,616	76	238	26,366	17	41,683	2,35,127
1848-49	81	81,072	45	29,688	80	108½	23,436	15	35,868	2,63,219
1849-50	74	91,081	102	94,855	166	120	53,241	31	61,208	2,52,841
1850-51	69	79,588	41	31,008	57	349½	23,898	15	29,160	2,34,455
1851-52	71½	91,561	45	37,397	67	185	34,397	42	95,952	2,62,204
1852-53	93½	1,06,060	82	68,744	94	Shares.	32,853	7	13,198	2,50,309
1853-54	47	20,351	48	34,308	84	143 & 4	31,287	26	49,048	2,27,276
1854-55	32	17,120	66	55,864	59	Shares.	21,725	12	18,729	2,03,191
1855-56	27	20,198	96	49,226	58	104 & 18	22,968	41	41,709	1,85,378
Total last ten years...	662	6,55,878	690	5,41,526	853	143 & 4	3,17,186	221	4,18,962	23,72,235
Average ditto	66	65,588	69	54,153	85	Shares.	31,719	22	41,896	2,37,223

These entries may not be quite strictly accurate from the want of final Reports from some Districts, but they are substantially so.

160. An excellent plan, instituted in the Banda District by Mr. Cust, has been recommended for general adoption. By this, the Tuhseeldars

Para. 160.
Pre-instruction of Tuhseeldars as to the process suited to each defaulter.

have lists given to them by the Collectors of the different Landholders within their limits, and a note of the legal Process of Coercion most proper to be enforced according to the character and circumstances of each. An intelligent, discriminating preparation of such

lists is of great advantage both to the interests of the Revenue and to the ease and just convenience of individual Proprietors.

161. The owners of land in these provinces have almost universally no pecuniary

Para. 161.

Advances only made by Government to Landowners for permanent works of Irrigation. An exception this year in the Banda District.

aid or advance from the Government except for the construction of permanent Works of Irrigation. Advances for such Works are readily made to the limits within which there may be a reasonable prospect of useful outlay by the applicants. In the past season, however, an advance of about 39,000 Rupees, for the purchase of Seed, Grain, &c., was granted to the Zemindars in the Banda District, where the assessment remains, though it has been considerably modified since the Settlement, still ill-regulated. The measures for the reform of the state of Banda will be briefly noticed in a later Para. of this Section.

162. Some administrative measures in the Revenue Department may be next enumerated in this place.

Para. 162.

Several measures of the year noticed.

Revision of Rules of Practice.
Inspection Reports by Commissioners as to all the files of a Collector's Office.

Year of Land Revenue engagement and account.

Proposals for improvement of Summary Suit Law.

Rules for the Regular and Summary Jurisdiction of Collectors in Saugor, Kumaon, and Bhutteana.

Yearly Report on management of Forest Estates.

Rules for examination of Tuhseeldars.

Revised scale of Salaries for Tuhseeldars.

Rules for compensating every class of Interest affected when Land is taken for public purposes.

Adjustment of Debts and Credits between Canal and Land Revenue Departments.

Reduction of ultimate highest rate of Jumma in First Grants.

Office of Canoongoo.

Standard Measurement Boogah.

Kham Khales Estates.

Remodelling of Official Subdivisions of Districts and District Maps.

Revision of Ministerial and Record Establishments.

Transfer of Officers too long employed in the same Districts.

Arrangement, and periodical destruction, of Records in the Offices of Collectors and of Tuhseeldars.

First.—A revision has been made of the Rules of Practice for regulating the powers of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Commissioners of Divisions, so as to give increased authority to the latter Officers, while maintaining strictly the main principle of this administration, that a complete supervision and check are to be exercised by the Board, as the Central authority over all Revenue transactions which may affect right and tenure in Land.

Secondly.—The Commissioners of Divisions have been desired to furnish, at the end of the cold Season's tour, an Inspection Report relating to all Departments and Files in the Offices of Collectors. This will tend to bring to notice any objectionable delays, or deviations from rule and practice, especially in regard to accounts and deposits,—a neglect of which causes much confusion. Much attention generally has been given to securing promptitude in accounts and the clearance of Deposits.

Thirdly.—A long pending question regarding the proper years of Agricultural engagements and Land Revenue Account has been fully considered, and proposals for the proper regulation of the subject were submitted in January last for the decision of the Supreme Government.

Fourthly.—The important question of attaining greater expedition in the determination of Summary Suits regarding the demand or exaction of rent has been examined, and suggestions on it are in circulation among the Revenue Officers. There is a free and growing resort to the Summary jurisdiction of the Collectors both on the part of Owners and of Tenants, and the operation of the recent Rules before mentioned for giving a remedy to both classes on disputes respecting

the right of ejectment from a tenure must be expected to add to the number of Suits. There were instituted in 1854-55 —

For Rent or Repleven,	24,205 Cases.
Against Exaction,	2,534 „
Against Ouster,	6,277 „

Two points must be specially provided for in any amendment of the Law,—the length of time for which it shall be allowed to hold over the execution of a Summary decree, (which arises out of a Jurisdiction prompt in its character and purpose,) especially as to the right of ejecting a tenant,—and the permission, or prohibition, of awarding interest on decrees for rent. Practice as to the adjudication of interest has not been uniform. As there seems no reason why a decree for rent should not bear interest, the power of charging it has been given to the Courts of the Saugor Division. There is a further question as to whether Tuhseeldars shall not be empowered to receive and decide on Summary Suits, subject to appeal, as well as to report on them on a reference from the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor is in favor of the change.

Interest on Summary decrees for rent authorized to be charged in the Saugor Courts.

Fifthly.—Rules have been prescribed for guiding the procedure of the Revenue Courts, both in their Regular and Summary Jurisdiction, in the Saugor and Kumaon Divisions, and in Bhutteana.

Sixthly.—Regular Reports have been required on the yearly management of Estates held in trust, whether of Estates of disqualified Proprietors under the Court of Wards, or of Estates under Revenue attachment. There had been some neglect of this class of properties. The education of Minors of sufficient age has been cared for. There are a few Minors of family and good circumstances, whom it will be endeavored to bring together for associated instruction under Teachers of influence and character. A new Law regarding the management of Ward's Estates has been proposed in the Legislative Council; but it has been reported that it is not suited to the state of things in these Provinces.

Plans for education of Minors.

Seventhly.—Rules have been published, to have effect from January 1st 1857, regarding a suitable examination of persons in the important class of Tuhseeldars, on their first appointment, and on subsequent promotion. The selection is, in all instances, left to the Collectors; but the possession of the requisite knowledge will be duly tested.

Eighthly.—A scale of salaries in grades, varying from 150 to 200 a month, has been recommended for Tuhseeldars, and will be reported on by the Commissioner for Civil Salaries.

Ninthly.—New and more comprehensive Rules have been issued for giving compensation to every kind of interest affected by the taking up of land for Railways, Canals, Roads, or any Public object. These are embodied in a Circular Order of the Revenue Board of April 10th 1855.

Tenthly.—The mode has been arranged of debiting to the Canal Department abatements of Revenue rendered necessary through any injurious action of Canal water. A

complete review is awaited of the manner in which the fair credits and debits of the Revenue with the Canal Department may best be settled.

Eleventhly.—Greater encouragement has been given to the holders of grants for reclaiming the forests in Seharunpoor, Goruckpoor, and elsewhere, by lowering the ultimate highest standard of assessment to the average rate of Sub-divisions* of old Forest Allotments in Goruckpoor. the nearest peopled and cultivated tract of the adjoining District. An impulse has been given to clearance in Goruckpoor by breaking up the earlier very large divisions arranged for grants into convenient sub-divisions, of which a boundary survey is in progress.

Twelfthly.—The utility and appropriateness of the employment of Officers, under the designation of Canoongoes, on the establishment of Tuhseeldars, has been the subject of enquiry. The question will be decided during the current year.

Thirteenthly.—A question regarding the introduction of one standard beegah of measurement in all districts has been decided by an order that the beegah adopted in each district at the general Settlement now in force is to be maintained,—Tables being calculated, and sent to all offices, showing the relation of each district beegah to a selected beegah of official reference and comparison.

Fourteenthly.—Measures commenced by the late Lieutenant-Governor for settling in Proprietary Right estates* for which, from various circumstances at the Settlement, no claims to ownership were admitted, have been steadily prosecuted. Out of 1677 such estates, only 108 remained for enquiry at the date of a late return.

Fifteenthly.—The remodelling of Tuhseeldaree, Moonsiffee, and other interior Sub-divisions or Jurisdictions within districts has been carefully carried on with the intention of publishing detailed district District Maps on scale of 2 miles to an inch. maps, in English and in Vernacular, of each district, on the scale of 2 miles to an inch. Several of these useful Maps have been issued during the last year.

Sixteenthly.—Measures are in progress, in communication with the Commissioner of Civil Salaries, for a revision, and suitable classification and arrangement, of the ministerial establishments of Magistrates and Collectors. The principle followed in these Provinces is that of territorial distribution,—that is, certain Ministerial Officers have charge of all the files of business connected with a particular Sub-division of a District. The charge of the Sub-divisions is, as has been before explained, divided between the Magistrates and Collectors, (with a general superior control in the latter,) and the Officers under them. The Record branches of the Establishments,—which require peculiar care where so much depends upon exactness and quickness of record and reference,—have been re-organized, and placed on a good footing, from savings arising from other sources :—an improved regulation of the Treasury and Account branches, so as to render the latter an independent and efficient check on disbursements, and to secure clearness and regularity in the rendering of accounts, will be experimentally tried under the Collector of the Banda District.

Ministerial Offices regulated on principle of Territorial distribution.

Record Establishment re-arranged.

Improvement of Treasury and Account branches. Experiment authorized in Banda.

Seventeenthly.—Wherever there has been reason to believe, (as in Goorgaon and Allahabad,) that Native Officers have been too long employed in the Establishments of Districts, and that objectionable connections have grown up, either by the employment of members of the same families in offices within a district or otherwise, changes have been directed, and transfers of Officers arranged from other quarters. A high standard of conduct and character is insisted on in Officers vested with responsible functions. Two Tuhseeldars, who had been shown not to be trustworthy, but were retained in employment from compassionate or too indulgent personal motives, were dismissed during the year by the direct order of Government.

Eighteenthly.—Regular systems have been concerted with the Revenue Board, and have been enjoined by them in Standing Orders for arranging the Public Records of the Offices of Collectors and of Tuhseeldars, and of destroying, at stated periods, records the retention of which would be useless. The point is one to which Mr. Cust, when Collector of Banda, had given much praiseworthy attention.

Para. 163.

Notices regarding single Districts of the Provinces.

163. Some points may be stated in regard to single Districts of the Provinces.

The transit of Timber, and of all Articles, from the Dehra Dhoon Valley to the plains has been freed from duties, which used formerly to be levied at the passes. These duties were the means by which the revenue was taken from forest products. A direct management of the forests has now been introduced, which will be noticed in a subsequent section. The survey and demarcation of all the Forest Grant Lands in Seharunpoor has been completed, and several grants for clearance have been given to speculators.

The Survey Establishment which was employed for the above purpose in Seharunpoor, has been sent, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, to survey the course of the Cuggur River in the Cis Sutlej Division under that administration in order to see what use can be made of its waters for irrigating and fertilizing the barren tracts of Bhuttecana.

Progress of Bhuttecana Settlement.

In Bhuttecana, the Settlement of one Pergunnah, (Durba) has been finished, reported, and confirmed. This District may be regarded as in course of rapid improvement. An old Settlement of some low-lying tracts in another Pergunnah, (Futtehabad,) which had been for a considerable period before the Board, has been submitted and approved. A question of interest has been discussed in connection with these Settlements. It has not been usual, in these Provinces, to consider the occupant rights of hereditary tenants as capable of transfer by sale, or in any other manner. But it has been found that, under the permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Rights of Tenants have an admitted value in exchange, and there is no reason why an absolute bar should

Principle generally declared in the Provinces that no positive bar is to be maintained by the Revenue Officers against the growth of a transferable right in hereditary tenant occupancies.

be placed against the transfer of whatever may have such a value, if it is allowed to take place with the tacit, as well as with the express, assent of the Proprietor of the Estate. It must be of advantage that every subsisting fixed interest in land should be made free and convertible. This principle has been generally enforced for observance in all Districts.

Old Settlements, now for the first time reported, of two Pergunnahs (Tolana and Rutteea,) in the Hissar District of the Delhie Territory, have been sanctioned during the year. The arrangements have been found by experience to have been moderate and well-considered.

Questions, urgently pressed by the Zemindars within the Istimrar or permanent tenure of the Nuwabs of Kurnaul, of the over-assessment of their villages, have been placed in course of examination and adjustment.

The Rohilkhund Division, with super-abundant produce, suffers greatly from the want of communications. Metalled Roads have been begun to be constructed from Moradabad to the Gurhmooktesur Ghât on the Ganges, and from the mart of Chundousee in the Bareilly District to the Moopshuhur Ghât, and these will be continued on the West of the Ganges to the principal markets of the Dooab.

An examination has been made by Captain Yule, of the Engineers, of the practicability of constructing a line of Railroad to bring the Timber, Sugar, Rice, &c., of Rohilkhund to the Ganges. His Report has appeared in the Public Selections, and an eventual sanction to the plan will be of vast advantage to that valuable division of the Provinces.

Three Pergunnahs in the Turace of Rohilkhund, (Roodurpoor, Gudderpoor, and Bazpoor,) of which the Settlements have broken down, are under the charge of an Officer who is also Superintendent of Works of Irrigation in the Division. His management is very energetic and successful. The total settled demand is Rupees 48,270. The collections in the last Fuslee year were Rupees 60,013. The surplus is laid out wholly on Roads, Bridges, Dispensaries for the sick, (the tract being particularly unhealthy,) and other works of local improvement and benefit.

In Kumaon, also, Roads are being made,—the ministerial establishments of the province, originally on a very narrow scale, have been made adequate to the present wants of the province,—the extension of cultivation in the Sub-Himalayan forest lands has, under the skilful and indefatigable superintendence of Captain H. Ramsay, now Commissioner in Kumaon, been very remarkable and gratifying. Some old undecided points respecting the rent-free tenures of the province have been determined,—and the commutation of yearly grants to the numerous temples in the Hills for present money payments has been authorized.

In the Agra Division the principal new measure has been the constitution of the Sub-division of Eta, (composed of parts of the Allygurh, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, and Budaon Districts) into a separate jurisdiction, with a sufficient establishment. The question of the salaries to be assigned to Eta, and some other minor Districts in the Provinces, will be reported on by the Commissioner for Salaries.

In the Allahabad Division, an inquiry and registry has been directed in respect to a peculiar class of sub-occupant cultivators, termed Khugyars, in the Cawnpore District, papers on whom have been published in the Selections of Correspondence. In Banda considerable remissions of Revenue

have been sanctioned for the past season, and effectual measures are contemplated to bring the revenue affairs of the district into proper order. Injurious reductions of the allowances made for the Village Police at the time of forming the present Settlement of Banda had been made in subsequent modifications of it; but the proper allowances have been now ordered to be restored. The proceedings authorized in the Allahabad District have been already explained, and the Settlement concluded in the Mahoba Pergunnah under the Humeerpoor Collector has been mentioned.

Remissions and reform of Revenue State of Banda.
Restoration of allowances of Village Police in Banda.

In the Benares Division old Settlement proceedings in the Secunderpoor Pergunnah of Azimgurh, and the surplus lands of Pergunnah Singrowlee in Mirzapoor, have been laid before the Government, and sanctioned. The entire receipts from the last-named lands have been ordered to be laid out in the improvement of the jungly tracts which adjoin the South Western Agency under the Government of Bengal. A Deputy Collector has been appointed for the management of two Extensive estates, (Kuntit and Ajorce Burhur), which are under the direct care of the Collector of Mirzapoor.

Old Settlements reported and confirmed in the Benares Division. Improvement of the Singrowlee Pergunnah of Mirzapoor. Appointment of a Deputy Collector in that District for two large Estates under direct management.

In the Saugor Division, the first object has been to give facilities of export for the produce of the Country. The main road from Jubbulpoor to the Ganges has been metalled, and will be bridged. It is earnestly hoped that sanction will soon be given to the construction of a railroad from Allahabad to Jubbulpoor. Final orders have been passed for the assignment of the forest and waste lands within the Division.

Improvement of the Saugor Division. Communications.

A summary and reduced Settlement, for a short time, has been authorized, of the newly-acquired Jhansi District, pending the completion of the regular Survey. In the Nagode Superintendency of the Commissioner of Saugor the young Chief of the Myhere Principality has been brought to Agra, and a satisfactory report is made of his progress in education.

Summary reduced Settlement of Jhansi District.
Education of the Minor Chief of Myhere under Nagode Superintendent.

The prosperity of the Villages of Ajmere continues steady under the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon. The principle has been recognized and applied in one case, that on the demise of the many Talookdars and other superior holders of land in this territory, a moderate increase of Revenue may be taken from the successors.

Continuing prosperity. Ajmere of Moderate increase of Revenue demand authorized on succession to Talookas in Ajmere.

In Jawud Neemuch and Nemar the matters of interest relate chiefly to the Settlements which have been before stated to be in satisfactory progress. It may be added that the District establishments of the Neemuch District have been settled upon a general revision instituted by Sir Henry Lawrence.

Progress of Settlements in Neemuch and Nemar.
Revision of Neemuch District Establishments.

164. In closing the notice of the Land Revenue subjects in these Provinces, which has unavoidably extended to much length in consequence of their great extent and variety, the following Acts relating to this branch may be noted as being before the Legislative Council.

Para. 161.

Projects of Law in the Land Revenue Branch.

A Bill regarding the care of Ward's Estates.

And a Bill regarding the Sale of Estates for Arrears of Revenue.

These Bills, prepared for Bengal, are not, it has been reported, likely to be of advantage in the North-Western Provinces.

Four projects of Acts are yet under discussion with the Officers under the Government.

On Dustucks.

On Partition of Estates.

These have been before referred to.

On the Summary Settlement of disputes and accounts among Co-sharers in respect to profit and loss in Estates held by Proprietary Communities.

And on Summary Suits for the collection of the dues of Assignees of Government Revenue, such as Talookdars and Maafedars, from Proprietors holding under them.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

165. The subject of Customs Revenue in the N. W. Provinces must be treated

Paras. 165 to 167.

The Customs duty in the N. W. Provinces chiefly derived from Salt in crossing the Frontier line. General view of the Salt System and Revenue.

along with that of Salt, as Salt is the main source of the receipts on the Customs line which runs from the Sutlej to the frontier of Nagpore. An import duty is levied, of 2 Rupees a maund on Salt of all qualities. The produce of this duty was, in 1855-56, raised to nearly 60 Lakhs of Rupees.

The duty on the import of Cotton was abolished, on the recommendation of this Government, by Act XXXV. 1855. It yielded a gross Revenue of 4 or 5 Lakhs of

Duty on Cotton abolished.

Rupees a year; but this was much diminished by the drawbacks subsequently granted in Calcutta, as to which there was, also, always a considerable opening for fraud. The only other dutiable article is Sugar, on which a duty is taken upon export across the line. This export is chiefly

Desire to abolish the duty on Sugar.

to Rajpootana, from which there is a large import of the best kind of Salt; and it will be a sensible encouragement to this valuable trade in Salt when the part return made in Sugar can be wholly relieved from detention and charge in transit. In Ajmere there is a local system of Custom posts, the Revenue obtained from which was, in 1854-55, Rs. 1,12,147. The question

Local Customs System in Ajmere.

of maintaining this system was much considered by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and, in 1848, he recorded a paper, in which he stated at length his reasons for not abolishing it so long as the Customs Revenue in the surrounding Rajpoot States remained without reform. The further consideration of the question is reserved till the Lieutenant-Governor may visit Rajpootana in the course of an early tour.

166. The Salt taxation of the Provinces cannot be regarded as in a satisfactory condition. It has been clearly shown, by comparison of the quantity of Salt imported and of the population, that the consumption of the licit taxed Salt per head is only half of the consumption in Bengal and Behar, where again it is certainly not supposed that the full limit of natural consumption of such Salt is reached. The conclusion is inevitable that there is a large consumption of Salt of an illegal manufacture. This Salt is procured from the tracts of saline earth which are found almost everywhere throughout the Country, and from the refinings of Saltpetre refuse, or the Salt clandestinely made at nominal Saltpetre Factories. There may, likewise, have been some smuggling of a coarse Salt from Oude. The question is complicated since the annexation of Oude by the continued necessity of maintaining a Preventive line, which is practically but inefficient along the Eastern frontier of Oude so as to guard an extra duty of 8 annas a maund, taken on Salt passing Eastward of Allahabad, in order to equalize the rate with that of the Bengal Sea duty—Rupees 2-8 per maund. This Government made, last year, earnest application to the Government of India

Large illicit manufacture of Salt within the Customs line.

Special duty of 8 annas a maund at Allahabad, to protect Bengal Salt Revenue.

for the relinquishment of the extra 8 anna duty on the ground that there is no real competition of the Western Salts with the Bengal monopoly or Sea-borne Salts below Ghazeepeer, and that it is unjust that the people of the Benares Province, who consume the Western Salts, and are the most distant from its sources of supply, should be taxed at a higher rate than the Inhabitants of the Districts above Allahabad. General financial considerations have, however, prevented the granting of sanction to these recommendations.

View of this Government as to proper rates of Salt duties.

The wish of this Government is to retain the frontier duty, even of 2 Rupees a maund, only on the superior Salts, the Sambhur and Kansia Salts of Joudpore, and the Buroa Agur Salt from the Runn of Cutch, and to have no higher duty than of 1 Rupee a maund on the Salts of Bhurtpoor and the Jageers of the Delhie Territory, with that produced at the works of Noh in the Goorgaon District. By such a reduction, alone, on the lower kinds of Salts, can there be a reasonable prospect of competing with the smuggling within the Customs line. There are extensive Salt-producing tracts in Eastern Oude, as there are in the adjoining districts of the Benares Province under this Government. The manufacture in the latter is suppressed, though there is, as has been said, much coarse Salt extracted in small quantities from the surface soil all over the country. There has been as yet no decision on

Question of Salt Works in Oude.

the course to be followed regarding the Oude Salt tracts; but the question is intimately connected with the arrangements to be authorized as to the manufacture and Revenue from Salt in the North West Provinces. Information on the circumstances of the Oude tracts and works has been requested by this Government from the Chief Commissioner of that Province, and is now awaited.

167. Salt is, at present, only allowed to be made within the territory under this Government, in the Noh works of Goorgaon. But there is

Salt Works of Noh in Goorgaon. Needless restrictions relaxed.

Other Salt tracts in the Districts west of Customs Line.

no reason why the manufacture should not be permitted, with the necessary precautions for the Revenue, in all places fitted for it *Westward* of the Customs line, as well as at Noh.

This subject is under inquiry. The object at the Noh Works is only to secure the tax of 2 Rupees a maund, in like manner as on the foreign Salts brought across the line. A degree of interference and restriction, which was exercised at the Noh Works beyond what was required for this object, has been withdrawn during the past year.

168. The establishments of the Frontier Customs line are very large. This is unavoidable, when the long line of country to be guarded by it is considered. There are 8 Collectors, 1 Assistant Collector,

Para. 168.

Large establishments of the Frontier line.

Percentage of charge on Revenue.

and 90 Patrols and Assistant Patrols, with a Force under them, little short of 9,000 men. The percentage of collection at the most productive points,—Hansi, Delhie, Hodul, and Agra,—is, at an average, about 10 per cent. Elsewhere, where there are longer sections of the line through a less populous Country, the percentage becomes higher. The Allahabad Section seems to show a percentage approaching to 50 per cent; but this is because the Oude preventive line, for the protection mainly of the extra 8 anna duty, which extends from the Ganges to the frontiers of Nepal, is charged* in account against this Sub-division. It cannot but be regarded as a serious inconvenience, and even injury to the country that its communications should be interrupted over so extended a space. But there appears to be no other feasible means of securing the Revenue, which is too considerable to be, as yet, surrendered.

169. An important change in the course of the line from the Agra Frontier, was introduced in May 1855. Instead of following for a time the

Para. 169.

New direction of the Frontier line through Bundelkhand and Saugor to the Nagpore Frontier by Seonee.

Jumna River, and then being thrown round the Humeerpoor and Banda Districts, and thence passing down to Mirzapoor, the posts have been drawn back so as to take in the greater part both of British and of Foreign Bundelkhand, and to run close to the East of the Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpoor and Saugor by the Belthone Ghat to the Nerbudda, and thence by Seonee to the Nagpore Frontier. This has been effected without adding at all materially to the previous cost of the Establishments. The result in the first year, 1855-56,

Increase of Receipts in first year five-half Lakhs of Rupees. This may rise to twelve Lakhs.

Great increase from the better Rajpootana Salts.

has been an additional Revenue of 5½ Lakhs of Rupees, of which 5 Lakhs were on Salt alone. It is reasonably estimated that this increase may be raised to as much as 12 Lakhs.

The effect has been the most remarkable in arresting the free passage of the most valuable Salts, which must previously have succeeded in turning the old line. The subjoined memorandum gives the results for the Sambhar, Kemsia, and other better Rajpootana Salts.

	1854-55.	1855-56.
Maunds of Salt charged with duty,	4,41,311	8,35,439.
Gross amount realized,	8,87,700	16,75,812.

The Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpore, and Saugor have been left as free Depôts outside of the line, where the Salt can be kept in store till the demand leads to its being carried across for consumption. It has been intimated to the Bundelkhand States that there will be a willingness to co-operate in any matured scheme to which they may assent for abolishing Customs duties on the

The Towns of Jhansi, Lullutpore and Saugor left as free Salt Depôts West of the new line.

Willingness to agree to an arrangement with the Bundelkhand Chiefs West of the line.

* In the accounts presented to Parliament the Customs receipts on Sugar and Cotton (previously on the abolition of the duty on the latter article) were shown separately from the similar receipts from Salt; while the whole of the cost of the frontier Preventive line, which is chiefly profitable from its drawing the Salt Revenue, is shown as a "Customs" charge. Hence the apparent anomaly of a gross Customs Receipt of between 9 and 10 Lakhs, with a cost of Collection of from 7½ to 8 Lakhs. Taking Customs and Salt together, the estimate in the Parliamentary Paper for 1854-55 was—

	Rupees.
Receipts,	56,70,500.
Charges,	8,76,500.

main roads passing through their territories, on the payment to them of a reasonable amount of compensation, from the increased receipts now drawn, by the British Government, by a tax which falls, in part, through the new direction given to the line, upon their subjects. The peculiar circumstances of this new line will long require special observation ; but its adoption may be regarded as one of undoubted financial benefit.

170. There had been a supposition that, in the upper districts of the Provinces, the rock salt of the Punjab, which passes free across the Sutlej and Jumna after paying a duty of 2 Rupees a maund at the Mines, was superseding the Rajpootana Salts in the markets.

Para. 170.
Doubtful effects of competition of Lahore Rock Salt in Northern Districts.

The collections of the Northern Custom Houses, Hansie and Delhie, which had before declined, have, however, again, risen largely in 1855-56. The total collections of the year would have been higher than they were, but for the unusually low state of the Jumna from January to April last.

171. By an arrangement authorized by the Supreme Government during the past year, it may be here mentioned, that the Sambhur Salt, which has paid the duty of 2 Rupees a maund under this Government, passes now, free, into the Punjab. It cannot compete generally in the marts there with the rock salts ; but it is

Para. 171.
Free admission obtained in the Punjab for Sambhur Salt, which has paid duty in the North Western Provinces.

preferred, as a matter of taste, by some of the Natives of Hindoostan, who are employed or settled in the Punjab Districts.

172. The course of administration, as regards its Salt produce and Customs system, in the Bhurtpoor Chiefship, closely adjoining the Agra Frontier, materially affects the amount of trade, and the yield of the duty, on the nearest sections of the North West line.

Para. 172.
Customs and Salt system of Bhurtpoor.

Bhurtpoor is now managed for the Minor Rajah by a Political Agent acting under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana. There has been correspondence, during the past year, on the reforms which it may be most expedient to introduce into the Bhurtpoor Customs Rules, and it is hoped that arrangements may be concerted which shall be beneficial to the interests of Bhurtpoor, while at the same time giving relief and facility to traffic.

173. An honorable example has, under the influence of Sir Robert Hamilton, the Agent for Central India, been set by the Gwalior and Indore Durbars, in freeing the main routes to and from Gwalior, and from Bhilsa to the Saugor frontier, from all duties of transit. A recent modification has been made, of

Para. 173.
Relinquishment of Road duties by Gwalior and Indore Durbars.

Modification of duties in Rewa.

the duties levied by the Rewa Durbar on the road between Jubbulpoor and Mirzapoor, the result of which will be watched during the current year.

174. There are Inspectors and establishments in the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, and in other parts of the Provinces, for the suppression of the illegal manufacture of Salt ; but their operations, whether in respect to the Saltpetre works, or to the washings from saline earth, which can be made in a common earthen vessel on every house top, are not attended with much success. Decisions of the Courts had disallowed the right to

Para. 174.
Establishments for the suppression of illicit manufacture of Salt within the frontier line not successful.

Effect of Act XXXVI. 1855.

search houses or enclosed places for contraband salt, and Act XXXVI. 1855 was passed by the Legislative Council to remedy this defect. But the establishments now complain of the restrictions imposed by this Act. It is to be apprehended that no legislation can be effectual for the suppression of a manufacture so readily concealed, and so universal.

175. The Government has had occasion, in its correspondence with the Commissioner for Civil Salaries, to express its sense of the great importance

Para. 175.

Importance of the Office of Commissioner of Customs.

ance and responsibility of the Office of Commissioner of Customs in the North-Western Provinces. What has been said of the number of the establishments, and of the various interests and authorities with which this Officer has to deal, may be briefly referred to as well justifying this view.

EXCISE.

176. The receipts from the Tax on Spirituous Liquors amounted, in 1854-55, to Rupees 20,87,612, having been Rupees 18,29,927 in the four

Para. 176.

Abkaree Revenue is slowly increasing. Principles on which it is managed.

years, from 1844-45 to 1848-49. The Revenue from this source grows slowly, with the gradual increase in the population and wealth of the country. The rule by which the

department is governed, is to tax the unavoidable consumption of spirituous articles, while restraining all needless multiplication of retail shops, and using the control over them in aid of measures of police and good order. The tendency to a monopoly of the District Contractors is the peculiar evil to be provided against in the supervision of this branch of the Revenue. In their endeavours for the purpose,

Objectionable practice of some Collectors prohibited.

some of the Collectors had employed men in working stills under their own directions. All such attempts, which are unsuited to the position and duties of public servants, have been prohibited. By time and encouragement, minor Contractors will, generally, be found ready to establish themselves within each Tuhseeldaree Sub-division of a District.

177. Rules have been laid down, by an order issued by the Board, on January 19th 1855, with the approval of Government, for checking the

Para. 177.

Orders passed to restrain sales to European Troops.

sale of liquor to European Troops on the line of march. The shops, within a quarter of a mile on either side of the Trunk Road, are to be entirely closed while such Troops are passing, a regulated compensation being given to the Contractors. On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the shops in the Bazar near the Convalescent Depôt at Landour have also been discontinued.

178. The establishments attached to the Collector's Offices for the duties of the

Para. 178.

Abkaree establishments under Collectors reduced. Year of engagements altered.

Abkaree Revenue have been revised and considerably reduced. The year of Abkaree engagement has been altered, so as to commence when the general state of the season can be most clearly judged.

179. In reporting on the Bill for consolidating the Law on the Abkaree Revenue, which is before the Legislative Council, this Govern-

Para. 179.

Suggestions regarding the Bill on the Abkaree Revenue now before the Legislative Council.

ment has stated that it does not object to the higher duty of 1 Rupee per imperial gallon (London proof) which is proposed by the Bill to be placed on spirits manufactured in the

European manner. Representations against this duty have been received from the Managers of the well-known Rosa Factory in Shahjehanpoor, but there has not appeared to be sufficient reason for applying for a rate for these Provinces lower than that thought proper in Bengal. It has been suggested that, in the new Law, there should be a Clause for the licensing of Establishments for the manufacture of Beer in the Hill Provinces. Such Establishments have already been formed with a partial degree of success.

STAMPS.

180. The net* receipts from the Stamp Revenue, were, in 1854-55, Rupees 15,24,594. This is also a slowly increasing item of receipt.

Para. 180.
Stamp Revenue. Slowly growing means taken to procure accurate returns of use of Stamps in different Offices.

There is no point of prominent remark connected with it, excepting that means have been taken, in order to procure accurate returns of the number and value of Stamps filed as well in the Revenue as in the Magisterial Offices. Great seeming inequalities have been discovered, upon inquiry, in the returns of Stamp Papers presented in the Offices of the Magistrates of different Districts, and the attention of all Magistrates has been directed to the subject.

OPIUM.

181. The production of Opium is only permitted within the North-Western Provinces, in the Districts in which Agencies have been established on the part of the Government of Bengal. The Report of the Operations of these Agencies belongs to that Government.

Para. 181.
Question of throwing open the cultivation of Opium in the North-Western Provinces has been raised. Requires very cautious examination.

The question has been agitated, whether the liberty of growing and manufacturing Opium might not be extended to all Districts, either on the condition of delivering the produce to the Public Agencies, or on the introduction of a system of fees for passes, such as that by which the Opium of Malwa is allowed to be taken to, and exported from, Bombay. The matter is of grave importance to the Revenue, and must be closely and maturely examined before its practical discussion is sanctioned by the Government.

182. The retail sale of Opium had been conducted on the same plan as that of the Liquor Farms, on contracts of lease for larger or smaller divisions of the Country. Much abuse had, however, been found to attend the Opium Farms. Inconsiderable quantities of the Government Opium being purchased at the stated price

from the Government stores, this authorized sale was made the cloak for the retail of considerable quantities of illicit Opium. Opium Farms have, in consequence, been now interdicted, and the sale of the Government Opium, at the fixed price, is only permitted directly from the Government Offices at the fixed charge. Such purchases will, of course, be exceedingly rare, and there will be some decline of the Revenue under this head. But the Government is no longer in the discreditable position of being, almost openly, a party to the breach of its own Laws.

* Gross Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,21,491
Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,245
				Rupees	..	..	..	..	15,82,246
Value of Stamps refunded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,652
				Rupees	..	..	..	..	15,24,594

MISCELLANEOUS.

183. The total of the Revenues, accounted for, as of this class, in the Provinces, was, in the gross, during 1854-55, Rupees 3,31,391, or, after

Para. 183.

The Receipts under this head, chiefly from Timber and other Products of the Forests in some Districts.

deducting charges, a net sum of Rupees 2,70,318. The items are, nearly exclusively, from the Forests of Deyrah Doon, Seharunpoor, the Kumaon Province, and the neigh-

bouring Districts of Rohilkhund, Goruckpoor, and some Districts of the Saugor Division. The Forests yield Timber, Lime, and a variety of minor products. The management of the greater portion of the valuable Forests of the Meerut, Kumaon, and Rohilkhund Divisions has been placed under a separate Superintendent, whose duties, in the conservancy of timber, will be noticed in a subsequent section. Within these Forests, the administration of the Revenues, from the minor products, is also committed to the Superintendent in subordination to the Collectors of Districts. There are many discre-

Report required from the Board on local varieties of system.

pancies in the modes of drawing the dues from the Forest products, and a comprehensive examination of the subject has been enjoined on the Board, with a view to the general

adoption of the least burdensome and restrictive practice. Their Report on the point is awaited. Every where, the proceeds of these special duties and sales are largely employed for the opening of Roads, the establishment of suraees and dispensaries, and other works for the health and convenience of the traders resorting to the Forests. The demand for the Railway

Mirzapoor Stone Mahal.

Works will operate, for a few years, in creating unusually active demand for timber, as well as for stone, of which

valuable Public Quarries exist in Mirzapoor, yielding a yearly Revenue of from 15 to 20,000 Rupees. In Kumaon and Gurhwal, there are some inconsiderable receipts from leases of small Iron and Copper Mines on rude Native systems of working.

Petty receipts from Iron and Copper Mines in the Kumaon Province.

Section VII.

EDUCATION.

Para. 184 to 186.

General view of the scheme of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces.

184. In a letter No. 2232 A. of the 31st October 1855, addressed to the Supreme Government, a general outline of the system of Education, which has been adopted by this Government, was submitted.

185. It was there stated, that the first frame-work of a wide and efficient scheme of National Education, rising from the ordinary Village, or Rural, Schools, to the very useful Tehseelee Schools, then to the Anglo-Vernacular, or Vernacular Zillah Schools, held at the Sudder Stations of Districts, and managed for the most part by different Missionary bodies, and ultimately to the Government Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, might be said to have been satisfactorily devised, and, in some considerable degree, established. It was added, that there was yet much imperfection in the scheme, and that the agency for giving effect to it was, both very partially trained, and inadequate in amount. The letter referred to sets forth so fully the general principles and aims of the Government in the direction of Education, that it may be best to place it with this Report, and it will be

found as No. XII in the Appendix. It shows the large attendance of Mahomedan as well as Hindoo Pupils at the lower Schools,—the practically useful character of the teaching,—the great results which may be expected from adopting the Hulkabundee Village Schools as a part of the fixed administrative system of the country,—the means arranged for the publication of an enlarged series of school-books,—the extended preference given for all public employments to candidates able to read and write,—the increasing yearly sale of books of instruction,—the growing, though yet comparatively slight, demand for trained students from the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions for posts in the Public Service,—the want of good junior Masters for the Government Colleges, and of qualified Teachers for the Vernacular Schools,—the care taken to secure an improved teaching and use of English, as a language, in all the Colleges and Schools, elementary instruction in the junior Classes being given in the Vernacular Hindee and Oordoo of the Pupils,—the extension of the Educational Staff of the Colleges,—the plans for placing Normal Schools at the head-quarters of each Educational Circle,—the views as to Grants-in-Aid to valuable private Institutions, and as to the completion of the establishments for instruction and inspection throughout the Provinces, and the state and prospects of the special Institutions, the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, and the Medical School at Agra.

186. The history of the department, during the past year, can only be a record of advancing steps towards the attainment of the objects proposed in the scheme, which had been thus explained, and which still appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to rest upon sound principles and to be of excellent promise.

187. The sanction of the Supreme Government having been accorded to the required expenditure, the whole of the Territory subject to this Government, except the detached District of Nemar, has now been brought under the operation of the general scheme of Education.

Para. 187.

Five Circles of Educational Inspection formed. Increasing number of pupils in the Hulkabundee and Tulselee Schools.

1st Circle, Districts.

1. Paneeput.
2. Hissar.
3. Delhi.
4. Rohtuck.
5. Goorgaon.
6. Meerut.
7. Moosuffernugger.
8. Saharunpoor.
9. Deyrah Dhoon.
10. Bolundshuhur.
11. Ally Gurb.
12. Bijnour.
13. Mooradabad.
14. Bareilly.
15. Budaon.
16. Shahjehanpoor.

Area, 31,721 square miles.
Population 11,966,935, by
Census of December 31st
1852.

2nd Circle.

1. Agra.
 2. Muttra.
 3. Etawah.
 4. Mynpoorie.
 5. Etā.
 6. Futtygurh.
 7. Cawnpoor.
 8. Humeerpoor.
 9. Banda.
 10. Futtehpoor.
 11. Allahabad.
 12. Jaloun.
 13. Jhansi.
- Area, 25,421 square miles.
Population, 9,533,045.

3rd Circle.

1. Benares.
 2. Ghazeepoor.
 3. Mirzapoor.
 4. Jounpoor.
 5. Azimgurh.
 6. Goruckpoor.
- Area, 19,737 square miles.
Population, 9,437,270.

4th Circle.

1. Sangor.
 2. Dumoh.
 3. Jubbulpoor.
 4. Roehungabad.
 5. Nursingpoor.
 6. Baitool.
 7. Seonee.
 8. Mundla.
 9. Chundeeyree.
- Area, 22,118 square miles.
Population 22,41,939.

Kumaon Circle.

1. Kumaon.
 2. Gurhwal.
- Area, 11,972 square miles.
Population, 6,05,830.

The Ajmere, Mairwarra, and Neemuch Vernacular Schools are superintended by the Superintendent of the School at the Station of Ajmere.

The details of the present Educational Circles of Inspection are given in the margin.

The Expenditure, which has already been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, amounting to Rupees 1,72,076 per annum, has been apportioned in the following manner:—

1st Circle	Rs. 53,232
2nd " "	49,820
3rd " "	25,400
4th " "	33,664
Kumaon "	9,960

But as authority for the larger portion of this was only received in the present year, namely, 52,729 Rs., sanctioned in Orders of the Supreme Government, dated December 21st 1855, and 56,448, in Orders of the

1st August 1856, nothing beyond organizing the establishments could yet have been effected. Some satisfactory progress has, however, been made.

In place of 758 Hulkabundee or Village Union Schools with 16,327 Scholars mentioned in the letter of October 31st 1855, there are now 1353, with 23,686 Scholars.

The 62 Tuhseelee Schools then reported have now risen to 183, and the Pupils from 4,688 to 9,564.

188. The greatest difficulty which has retarded the rapid establishment of effective

Para. 188.

Three Normal Schools at Benares, Agra, and Meerut.

Village Union or Hulka Schools has been the necessity for educating a class of qualified Schoolmasters to superintend, them. With a view of meeting this demand, a Normal Training School was established at Agra in June 1855, and in July 1856 it was reported that the Institution in the previous twelve months furnished 136 School-masters who had obtained the required certificate of proficiency out of 180 who had passed through it in that period. Proposals have been laid before the Supreme Government for the extension of the Agra Normal School, and for the founding of similar Schools at Benares and at Meerut.

The sanction of the Supreme Government has already been received to the Establishment of the Benares and Meerut Normal Schools,—the first designed for the training of 100, and the latter of 150 Pupil Teachers.

189. In Para. 33 of the letter of October 31st 1855, it was stated that, with the

Paras. 189 and 190.

Ninety-five Girls' Schools recently established in the Agra and Muttra Districts.

exception of the Schools attached to Missionary Institutions, Female Education of an improving character could scarcely be said to exist in these Provinces. Within the last six months, however, a marked and gratifying change has been effected in the feelings of the Inhabitants of the Agra and Muttra Districts on the subject of the Education of their Girls, and 95 Schools, numbering 1799 Scholars, have already been established.

It is to be remarked that as yet the attendance is almost entirely confined to Hindoo Girls, 1774 of the Pupils being of that Creed, and only 25 Mahomedans.

190. A small monthly Grant has been experimentally assigned as a contingent charge for a limited period, towards the salary of the Teachers of these Female Schools, and the further progress of this interesting movement, and the probable prospects of permanence in the desire for Female Education will be earnestly watched. In many of these Schools the Parents of the Girls themselves name the Educational Visitor, to whose inspection of the Schools they have no objection. In others, a condition is made of the admission only of Female Inspectors.

191. The demand for the School Books prepared under Mr. H. S. Reid's able superintendence remains active. Many of the publications have

Para. 191.

Preparation and Sale of School Books; extensive demand for them.

reached a sixth edition, and each impression of the more popular Works numbers many thousand copies. An elementary compilation (termed the Bidyarthi) prepared under the direction of Dr. Walker, Superintendent of the Agra Jail, and struck off at its Presses, is also eagerly sought after.

The superintendence of the Printing and Sale of the Government School Books, has, since the latter part of last year, been entrusted to the Curator of Government Books.

The Sale is chiefly effected by means of Depôts, which have already been established at thirty-eight convenient localities throughout the Country.

The preparation of new works is mainly the charge of the Director of Public Instruction aided by the several Inspectors. One Inspector is engaged on a work on the Progress of Geographical Discovery, and another on the Growth of Inventions in Art and Science.

The printed list of Books already published, which has been forwarded to the Supreme Government, shows that the series already numbers upwards of 250 Works.

192. Libraries have been established in the cities of Furruckabad and Shahjehanpoor

Para. 192.

Reading Rooms established in the Cities of Furruckabad and Shahjehanpoor.

with a view to encourage, or create, a taste for self-improvement among the adult population. All educational publications are supplied to these reading rooms, and a small selection of the most approved standard authors of acknowledged merit,

in the Persian and Oordoo language, has also been presented by the Government.

The Reading Rooms are under the immediate control of the Inspectors in whose Circles they are situated.

193. The success of the Hulkabundee Schools* in the Mynpooree District under the

Paras. 193 and 194.

Progress of Hulkabundee Schools in the Mynpooree and Muttra Districts.

earnest care of the Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Cocks, merits special notice. The average attendance of Scholars has increased from 2560 in 1835 to 3012 in the early part of

the present year, and Mr. Cocks expresses his conviction that the Zemindars are now so fully aware of the benefits conferred by them that there is no fear of their ever being allowed to languish for want of local support.

194. Again, in the Muttra District, after inspecting the pupils from the Union Schools in the vicinity of Kosec, who had been assembled to the number of 700 on the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor passing through that Town, it was placed upon record by the Lieutenant-Governor that the sight of so many usefully educated and orderly boys, surrounded by their relations and friends, who manifested a lively interest in the proceedings of the day, was one of the most gratifying sights which had been witnessed by him in the Provinces.

195. The Deputy Inspectors, (the designation given by recent orders of the Supreme

Para. 195.

Rank and grades of Zillah Visitors now termed Deputy Inspectors.

Government to the former Zillah Visitors,) have been assigned rank with Tuhseeldars invested with the powers of Deputy Magistrates, and three grades of each denomination have been constituted as regards salary, so as to maintain a constant

incentive to active discharge of duty.

196. The great extent and unavoidably slow means of movement in the Hill

Para. 196.

A separate Inspector assigned to the Hill Province of Kumaon, Division.

Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, have led to the sanction of the Supreme Government being solicited and obtained to the constitution of a separate Circle of Inspection for that

197. In the Government Colleges of Dehli, Agra, Bareilly and Benares, and in the

Para. 197.

Uniform scheme of study for the Anglo-Vernacular Institutions.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Saugor and Ajmere, an uniform scheme of studies, framed by the Director of Public Instruction in concert with the several Principals, has been introduced during the past year.

* The Children of Parents who contribute towards the stated Cess for the support of these Schools, have free tuition. All other Classes pay a small fee.

Some merely temporary obstacles to adhering to it have been experienced from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate and sustained supply of class books.

198. Fixed periods in the year have been determined at which, only, pupils are to be admitted to the Colleges. As the introduction of an uniform scheme of studies for all the Government Colleges and Schools allows of an uniform examination to be made at the

Para. 198.

Examiners appointed, unconnected with the Educational Service.

close of the year, a systematic plan has been arranged for that purpose by the employment of examiners unconnected with the educational service.

199. The low standard of attainments attained at the last annual examination led the Director of Public Instruction to recommend that all Senior English Scholarships should be withheld during the present

Para. 199.

Pay of Junior Teachers raised. Ten Junior Teachers expected from England.

Vernacular Institutions is in the want of correct and complete teaching of the English language in the junior preparatory classes. Continued close attention is devoted to this subject. Mr. H. S. Reid, now in England, has received authority to select ten well-qualified

The marked defect, the imperfect teaching of English in the younger Classes.

Teachers for the care of such Classes. The practice of accurate and idiomatic translation from the Vernacular into English, and conversely, is habitually enforced.

200. Lectures on Mental Science are delivered, in successive courses, by Dr. Anderson

Para. 200.

Lectures on Mental Science at the Colleges.

at the Colleges of Agra, Delhie, and Bareilly. A similar course of Lectures is also delivered by Doctor Ballantyne at the Benares College.

Para. 201.

Sanscrit taught only at the Benares College. In the School Department, Oordoo the only Vernacular taught, except at Benares and Ajmere, where Hind-dee is employed.

201. The study of Sanscrit has been confined to the Benares College, where it is combined, with eminent ability, by Doctor Ballantyne, with general Literary and Scientific instruction in his Pundit Classes. The Hinddee language is now only taught to the School or lower Department of the Colleges generally, excepting at Benares and Ajmere. Oordoo is the

most suitable Vernacular medium in all other parts of the country.

202. Special Anglo-Vernacular Schools exist at Roorkee and Cawnpoor. The former

Para. 202.

Special Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Roorkee and Cawnpoor.

is for the numerous Classes connected with the Engineering Establishments, to whom a knowledge of English will be valuable. The latter was originally a Military, and has now become a Station School. A correspondence is in progress, for

its transfer to the care of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

203. Twenty-eight Students of the Delhie College obtained employment during the year. The objectionable distinction which had hitherto been

Paras. 203 to 205.

Particulars regarding Delhie and Bareilly Colleges. Success of Ex-Students of the Colleges in Public employments.

allowed between the Shees and Soonnee Students at all times of their studies has been abolished, and the two Classes have been amalgamated excepting as concerns their private religious teaching.

204. The Bareilly College has furnished eleven Students to the Thomason Engineering College, for success at which its course of training is shown to be peculiarly adapted.

205. Several of the Ex-Students of the Government Colleges are in responsible Public employments, and have been mentioned with much credit in the Administration

Reports of the year. Two Tuhseeldars in the Banda District, who were educated at Bareilly, and one in Etawa, who was educated at Agra, are of this Class.

206. The Thomason College of Engineering at Roorkee has this year furnished 26 European, and 21 Native, trained Pupils for the lower

Para. 206.
Progress of Thomason Col-
lege of Civil Engineering.

situations in the Department of Public Works. One of the Students of the higher Native Department has been appointed a Sub-Assistant Civil Engineer on the Establishment of the Ganges Canal during the year, and four new Students, (all from the Bareilly College), have been admitted into this Department. Exhibitions have been founded in the College for young men of European birth or descent not in the Public Service, and four have earned them. Practical Classes have been established at the College, and afterwards on the Ganges Canal Establishment. A Professor of Surveying has been appointed. Instruction in Wood Engraving has been introduced, and two Apprentices are under training in this Art,—one a European, and one a Native. A Report from a Committee assembled to consider the present condition and wants of this valuable Institution has been sent to the Supreme Government with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor on their

Report of a Committee on
its present condition and wants,
now before the Supreme Go-
vernment.

proposals.

207. The Medical School at Agra gives good promise. It is hoped that the Native Doctors trained at it may soon claim admission into the service, on the same footing as those educated in Calcutta.

Para. 207.
Medical School at Agra.

Manuals in Oordoo on Materia Medica, the Practice of Medicine, &c., will shortly be published.

208. The annexed Statement* shows the extent to which Grants-in-aid of special Educational Establishments have as yet been assigned in these Provinces. But it is to be remarked, if the plans of this Government for the universal establishment of Hulka-

Para. 208.
Grants-in-aid given.

bundee Schools by joint equal contributions by the State and Land-owners should be approved, that a system of what may be truly called National Grants-in-aid will be created with results of incalculable advantage.

209. It should not be omitted that instruction in the principles and art of Photography will be given at the Colleges as soon as implements and chemicals, on their way from England, are received, and that a Monthly Magazine,—(the Muallini-oolomla),—of useful information, both administrative and general,

Para. 209.
Instruction in Photography.
Publication of a Monthly Maga-
zine.

is published under the supervision of the Director Public Instruction.

* Memo. of Grants-in-aid sanctioned.

Number.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Annual Grant.	Special Grant.
1	Almorah Mission School.....	1,800 0 0	0 0 0
2	Asimgurh ditto.....	1,200 0 0	700 0 0
3	Jounpore ditto.....	1,800 0 0	600 0 0
4	Jaffrabad Vernacular School.....	0 0 0	400 0 0
5	Agra High School.....	2,400 0 0	0 0 0
6	Futtehgurh Station School.....	600 0 0	0 0 0
7	Jainarain's College, Benares.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
8	St. Peter's College, Agra.....	1,500 0 0	0 0 0
9	St. John's College, Agra.....	3,600 0 0	600 0 0
10	Meerut Mission School.....	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
11	Delhie Mission School.....	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
12	Goruckpore ditto.....	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
	Total.....	19,500 0 0	5,300 0 0

Section VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Para. 210.*General Constitution of the
Department Public Works in the
Provinces.

210. The Department of Public Works under this Government is sub-divided in the following manner :—

Chief Engineer.

Superintendent of Canals and Irrigation.

Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.

Deputy Consulting Engineer Railway Department North-Western Provinces.

Local Committees for the Administration of Road, Ferry, and other Miscellaneous
Local Funds.

The Chief Engineer, assisted by two Superintending Engineers, and twelve Officers in charge of Executive Divisions, has the direct control of all Military Works and Imperial roads under this Government, with the exception of those in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.

He is, also, the adviser of the Government upon all projects submitted by District Officers for Engineering Works involving any considerable outlay.

The charge of the Grand Trunk Road involves, also, the organization and administration of the system of Tolls which has been established on it for the last two years.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

211. The Grand Trunk Road, extending, through these Provinces, from the Kurru-

*Para. 211.*Total cost of Grand Trunk
Road in the Provinces.
Receipts from Tolls.

nassa, below Benares, to the South-East, to a few miles beyond Kurnaul to the North-West, with its branches—from Delhie and Khoorja to Meerut,—from Ally Ghur and Bowgong to Agra,—from Bewur and Goorsahaegunge to Futtehghur,—and

from Gopeegunge and Raja-ka-Talao to Mirzapoor,—is the main artery of Commercial Traffic, having a total length of 837 miles, and requiring for its efficient maintenance an annual expenditure of about Rupees 4,22,000; which is disbursed under the immediate superintendence of the Executive Officers of the four Divisions into which the entire line is distributed.

This total cost of maintenance is incurred on the following accounts :—

Salaries of Executive Officers and their Establishments... ..	50,412
Nokur Cooly establishment for current repairs,	83,121
Petty charges.....	14,337
Renewal of Metal Bridges, &c.	2,74,130
	<hr/>
	4,22,000

Of this expenditure about Rupees 70,000 per annum are already recovered in the net collections from the Toll Bars which have been established.

212. The system of effecting the usual current repairs to the earthen berms and road metal by a "Nokur Cooly," or permanently entertained Es-

Para. 212.

Experiment with a view to dispensing with the permanent Nokur Cooly Establishment.

tablishment of laborers, had, for some time past, appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of doubtful efficiency and economy. The annual cost of upwards of Rupees 80,000, or nearly Rupees 100 per mile per annum, seemed larger than was absolutely necessary for ordinary surface repairs. The subject was discussed with the Chief Engineer, and a proposal of the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Circle has recently been experimentally sanctioned in one Division of the Road for carrying out such repairs by laborers engaged for the day under the supervision and responsibility of the Road Overseers.

213. Although the Grand Trunk Road, within the limits of this Government, taken as a whole, may perhaps challenge comparison with any other

Paras. 213 and 214.

Constant care required for the efficient repair of the Trunk Line and Branches.

Road of similar extent, even in Europe, for the general excellence of its metalled surface, yet the maintenance of this excellence requires a very unrelaxing supervision. During the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in the past year the state of the Section of the line to the North of Delhie was found to be far from satisfactory, and it was also ascertained that, from local maladministration, much well-founded ground of complaint existed in the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpoor. These defects have been now, however, well remedied.

214. The branch Roads which connect the large Commercial Cities of Furruckabad and Mirzapoor with the Trunk line were, until recently, under the charge of the Local Committees. They have now been transferred to the care of the Chief Engineer, and their thorough repair is earnestly prosecuted.

215. The provision of supplies for Troops and Travellers on this Road has engaged the anxious attention of the Government for many years

Paras. 215 to 219.

System of Road supplies, and of arrangements for the security and convenience of Traffic.

past. A scheme, originating with Mr. R. Montgomery, the present Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, when Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpoor, formed the ground-work of the present system, which has been since further improved and matured, and is now maintained in efficiency by yearly Inspectional Tours of an Officer, who combines the duties of Superintendent of Cantonment Police, and of Supervisor of Supplies and Encamping Grounds on the Grand Trunk Road.

216. The main point in the plan is the location, at each halting place, of a Store House (Burdashtkhan) at which all articles of food, forage and fuel, &c., indented for by the Commissariat Department, are retailed at determined moderate prices. The Retailers receive advances from the Government through the Collector of the District, and enter into engagements to supply certain articles at fixed prices for a definite period.

The practical advantages of this system have been very great, and it has been extended, it appears from the published Reports, to the main Roads of the Punjab.

217. Attached to each Encamping Ground, and in the vicinity of the Burdashtkhanas, walled enclosures (Puraos) have been also estab-

Private Puraos established by Landholders.

lished, the object of which is to secure the merchandise, in transit upon country carts, a place of security to rest in at night. The use of these enclosures is free, on the main lines of Public Road, from all

charge. They have been found so useful that landholders and others often construct them upon minor Roads, and find that a small fee is readily paid for their use.

218. Masonry troughs for watering cattle have also been provided at the wells of each halting-place, and the comfort and convenience of travellers, as well as the certain and near supply of water for Road repairs, have been further cared for by the contemplated construction of numerous wells along the Trunk line, at a cost of upwards of a lakh of rupees, which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The suggestion of the Governor General in Council that wealthy natives should be invited to co-operate in this beneficial measure by the erection of walls, upon which their names should be recorded in a tablet with a suitable inscription, has been communicated to all District Officers.

219. Among minor points of convenience in the Road arrangements, the metalling of the approaches by which access is gained to the halting-places and Puraos, may merit notice, as of much convenience to the people. Carts, plying on the metalled road, are, now, loaded to an extent which renders the strength of the bullocks unequal to their draft on an earthen or unmade road.

220. The Establishment of a Steam Ferry to connect the communication, at Benares, across the Ganges, has received the sanction of the Government of India, and the specifications of the required boats have been forwarded to England for execution. Meanwhile, attempts are made by the Local Officers to improve this important crossing by the use of Paddle Boats.

221. In connection with this main Road, the working of the Tolls which have been established upon it, under Act VIII of 1851, since 1st December 1854, may be briefly noted.

Para. 221 to 223,
Results of Toll Bars.

222. In the month of January last a general review of the result of the first year's operations was taken by the Lieutenant Governor in a printed Paper which is placed in the Appendix.* A clear profit of upwards of 60,000 Rupees has been derived, without difficulty, from the Tolls. The first Schedule of Tolls has been reduced and simplified with benefit to the traffic, and, as has been shown during the first six months of the present year, with an increase of the receipts.

223. Wherever the erection of a Toll Bar has intercepted free access to the lands of a village, as in the case of a gate placed on one of the Ganges Canal Bridges, the Carts and Cattle, belonging to that village, are exempted from the payment of Toll. The special Police force, which was at first entertained at each bar as a precautionary measure, having been found almost unnecessary, has been greatly reduced, and will be, soon, altogether withdrawn.

224. The Hon'ble Court of Directors have recently sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the extension of the Meerut Branch of the Trunk Road to the Station of Roorkee, which has now become of importance from its being the head quarters of the Canal Department, and of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and from the Thomason College of Civil Engineering being placed at it. The estimated cost of this work is Rupees 2,19,000, and every effort will be made for its early completion.

Para. 224.
Meerut and Roorkee Road.

Sanction to an expenditure of
Rupees 2,19,000 received.

225. The Agra and Bombay Road, though highly important as a Commercial line, is

Paras. 225 and 226.

Agra and Bombay Road.

still more so as one of Postal Communication between Bombay and Northern India. From Agra to the Chumbul, the Road is under the Chief Engineer, and sanctioned works on it are in active progress. Thence it traverses the Gwalior state, at the request of whose Government the services of a separate Engineer have been recently placed at their disposal for its superintendence, an annual sum having been, with great liberality, assigned by the Durbar for its construction and maintenance. Within the territory to the Southward, which, as well as the relations with Gwalior, is subject to the control of the Agent of Governor General Central India, the influence, always readily and efficiently exercised, of Sir Robert Hamilton, has secured the co-operation of the Chiefs of Dewas, Nursingpoor, and Rajgurh, each of whom has contributed 600 Rupees per mile within their limits, and these sums, with a contribution of Rupees 25,000 sanctioned by this Government, are being applied, on a contract concluded under the direction of the Agent, with Mr. MacMahon, a gentleman who is connected with the staff of one of the Railway Companies, in the metalling and bridging of this section of the line.

226. The charge of the portion of the Road from Indore to the Bombay Frontier beyond Sindwa is under the Superintending Engineer, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. This part of the Road has also the benefit of frequent examination by Sir Robert Hamilton. It was in good order; but, having been much injured by the unusually severe rains of the past season, a grant of Rupees 16,000 has been made for its early repair.

227. The great Deccan Road, connecting the Districts along the Ganges, and the

Paras. 227 to 229.

Deccan Road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore and Nagpore.

important mercantile entrepôt of Mirzapore, with the Valley of the Nerbudda and Nagpore, is, throughout the greater part of its length, under the Superintending Engineer of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory. About 36 miles of the Mirzapore terminal portion, from the Kuttra Pass Eastward, are under the Chief Engineer.

228. From the Kuttra Pass to the Nagpore Border, the line is divided into two executive charges meeting at Jubbulpore, which are designated the 1st and 2nd Divisions Great Deccan Road.

229. The sanction of the Hon'ble Court has been now received to recommenda-

Expenditure of Rupees 3,67,446 authorized in the two Divisions.

tions for bridging nearly the whole of the streams in the 1st Division, and to the works for raising and metalling the 2nd Division of this Road,—the total cost being estimated at Rupees 3,67,446. A readiness has also been stated to sanction the further sums which will be required for bridging the 2nd Division. At no distant period it is anticipated that this route, so important to the backward Central Districts of India, will be permanently* open for traffic during the entire year.

230. A Branch of the Great Deccan Road joins the Grand Trunk Road at Allaha-

Para. 230.

Branch Road from 1st Division Deccan Road by Sohagee to Allahabad.

Improvement of the Sohagee Pass.

bad by the Sohagee Pass, and has been placed in efficient repair as a raised, (not metalled), and bridged route. The descent down the Sohagee Pass, which had been, in great part, constructed from the Local Funds of the Allahabad Districts, has, since January 1855, been rendered safe for wheeled carriages by the erection of parapet walls where necessary, and the completion of the original design. This may be noticed as a highly

* Surtees have been lately constructed by the Government along this main line as well as on the road from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

creditable Engineering Work. The question of metalling this Branch Road is under consideration.

Paras. 231 and 232.

General Scheme of Imperial Roads.

231. It may be desirable concisely to note the extent to which minor Roads, connecting Districts with the Trunk Roads, have been improved by grants, from the Treasury, in aid of the local district resources.

232. The Grand Trunk Road, it has been observed, extends throughout the extreme length of the North Western Provinces from the South East to the North West. The Deckan Road, approaching from the South, connects Nagpoor and the Nerbudda Valley with the Emporium of Mirzapoor, and with the Trunk Line there, and at Allahabad. From Bombay the Great Postal Road, passing through Indore and Gwalior, has its Terminus at Agra, which, again, is connected with the main Trunk by Branches to Bhowgong on the East, and Ally Ghur on the North. The City and great river mart of Furruckabad has its up and down junctions at Bewur and Goorsahaigunge. From Khoorjah, to the North of Allygurh, a branch extends to Meerut, and thence rejoins the main line at Delhie. In a short time, the important station of Roorkee will also have its metalled Road to Meerut, and a proposition for connecting Meerut, by a direct line, with the main route to the Punjab at Kurnal, at a cost of something beyond five lakhs of Rupees, has been prepared under the direction of this Government, and forwarded by the Governor-General in Council for the consideration of the Home Government.

Paras. 233 to 236.

Special difficulties of the Rohilkhund Division. Eventual project of a Railway. Metalled Roads to the Doonab. Markets commenced.

233. A glance at the Map will show that, from the benefit of these Imperial Roads, the Province of Rohilkhund, with its twelve thousand square miles of the most productive soil in Upper India, and five millions of inhabitants, is, virtually, excluded.

234. Intersected by numerous Rivers and Streams, with a soil naturally unfavorable to the construction of Roads, this important Division of the Country has latterly become placed at great disadvantage. The cost of carriage over earthen, and generally heavy sandy roads,—with no navigable River by which produce could be conveyed,—has already enabled the Sugar-producing Districts of the Benares Province to compete successfully with, and even to undersell, the Rohilkhund Sugar in its old markets, and the effects of the completion of the Trunk Railway to Delhie and the Punjab must be still more serious.

235. Inquiries, as referred to in a previous section, were made by Captain Yule, when Deputy Consulting Engineer in the North Western Provinces, with a view to ascertain the course and extent of the Import and Export Trade of Rohilkhund, and the prospect of success which might be anticipated from the construction of a Branch Railroad. His able report on this question has been published in the Public Selections. This project is necessarily held back till the works of the main Railway are more advanced, and there is a much greater command of Iron for ways and other works. Meanwhile the construction by the District Committees, with the assistance of Public Grants, of some lines, the most urgently required, has been at once commenced, and several of them are in advanced progress—viz.

From Pillibheet, a great Timber and Rice-producing District, and also the Entrepôt of the Trans-Himalayan traffic in Borax, &c., *via* Bareilly and Budaon, from which Sugar is largely exported to Agra, passing through Eta.

From Moradabad to the Gurhmuktesur Ghât on the Ganges, from which point a metalled Road has already been constructed from the local funds of the Meerut District to that Station.

From the central depôt of Chundousee, in the Moradabad District, to the marts of Anoopshuhur and Coel, the former on the Ganges, the latter on the Grand Trunk Road.

From the Bijnour District, by two routes, *via* Shamlee and Baghput to marts in the Delhi Territory.

236. These lines will have a steady attention till they can be completed as metalled Roads, open to the traffic of heavy carts at all seasons.

237. The Districts of Bhutteana, Hansi, Hissar and Rohtuck, though separated by no River from the main trunk line at Delhi, have felt the want of a good Road. A Survey of this line by a competent officer has recently been made. An assignment has been arranged from the Local Funds of each District, and a special grant allowed by the Government. The completion of the most difficult portion of this line, near Delhi, may be anticipated during the coming year.

Para. 237.
Delhi and Hansi Roads.

238. From Delhi, and the Country around it, a considerable traffic, chiefly in salt and cotton, passes down the right bank of the Jumna, through the Goorgaon District, to Muttra, from which there are communications with Deeg, Bhurtpoor, and Agra. These lines had received, previously, useful attention within particular Districts. They are, now, being connected and completed on a more general plan. An embanked and metalled road will be commenced, in this season, from Agra to the Bhurtpoor Frontier, and the work within Bhurtpoor will be continued at the expense of that Government. This road will connect the salt, cotton, &c., of Bhurtpoor with the Railway.

Para. 238.
Roads from Delhi to Muttra and Agra, and from Agra and Muttra to Bhurtpoor and Deeg.

239. The newly-acquired Territory of Jhansi has been brought into direct communication, towards the North, with the port and mart of Calpee, on the Jumna, by a road passing through the Station of Oraee. From Calpee, a metalled branch already exists to Cawnpoor. To the North-East, the communication with Nowgong has been greatly improved, and to the South, the road to Saugor has been, *via* Chundeyree, efficiently constructed.

Para. 239.
Roads from Jhansi to Cawnpoor, Nowgong, and Saugor.

240. In the Saugor Territory, some main lines of road have been selected for preference of attention.

Para. 240.
Four lines of Road selected for first attention in the Saugor Territory.

1st.—The Road from Saugor, westward, to the frontier of Bhilsa,—a District belonging to Scindia. The Road within the Native States towards Indore has been, or will be, completed, under the superintendence of the Agent for Central India. For the road, as far as the British frontier, including a large bridge over the Bheema River, an estimate of Rupees 71,379 has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

2nd.—The road from Saugor to Jubbulpoor, with a branch from Dumoh to Myhere on the 1st Division Deekan Road. For the first Section of this road, from Jubbulpoor to Kuttarghee at the foot of the Vindya Range, an estimate of Rupees 45,852 has been authorized by the Supreme Government, and the work is far advanced. The remaining estimates are under preparation.

3rd.—The Road from Saugor to Nowgong. This has been, in part, commenced from Saugor. But the line runs through the territories of many Native States, and may, in consequence, be considerably delayed.

4th.—The roads connecting Jubbulpoor with Nursingpoor and Hoshungabad, in the Nerbudda Valley. These will be prosecuted on the system of grants in aid of the district funds. Further to the westward, care is taken to connect the roads from Hoshungabad, through Hurda Hindia and Nemar, with the Agra and Bombay Trunk Road.

241. From Myhere, on the 1st Division Deekan Road, to Kallinger, from which there is a communication to Banda and Cawnpoor, the construction of a good fair-weather cart-road has been completed, at a cost of about 50,000 Rupees.

Para. 241.
Myhere and Kallinger Road.

Lieutenant Pearson, an Officer of the Madras Army, stationed at Nagode, superintended this useful work with a vigour and success which have received warm approbation. The Ghauts have been opened out, and serious difficulties removed ; but it is intended also to metal and bridge this valuable line between the Doab and the Nerbudda Valley.

242. The roads connecting Jubbulpoor with the Districts of Mundla and Sohagpoor, of which the resources had much declined, have been partially opened out, and it is hoped that this line will be, ultimately, extended across the Rajadhur Ghaut to Raeepoor in the Nagpoor Province.

Para. 242.
Jubbulpoor Roads through Mundla to Raeepoor in Nagpoor.

243. Crossing the Ganges, the Benares Division presents a most gratifying proof of the results attainable by the well-directed energies of Local Committees, encouraged and assisted by the Government. A direct North Road has been carried from Ghazeepoor to Goruckpoor ; the masonry works, some of which are of an extensive description, have been nearly completed, the embankment raised, and the metalling laid down through a considerable portion. A branch connects Ghazeepoor with Azimgurh, from which latter station direct communications with Benares, Jounpoor and Goruckpoor, are either completed or well advanced.

Para. 243.
Important progress in Roads in Benares Division.

From Jounpoor a direct road is in course of construction joining Mirzapoor to the mart of Shahgunge towards Oude, and the line to Allahabad is being completely repaired and bridged.

In the Mirzapore District, the opening of a permanent communication with the Singrowlee Pergunnah on the South,—a measure which has been noticed with interest by the Home Government,—has made rapid progress, and two masonry bridges, of some magnitude, have been successfully erected.

Para. 244.

Two Bridges over the Pandoo River on Calpee and Humeerpore Roads to Cawnpore.

244. Bridges of considerable cost are also being built over the Pandoo River on the roads from Cawnpore to Calpee and to Humeerpore.

245. In the Hill Province of Kumaon, the almost total absence of good means of

Paras. 245 and 246.

New Roads in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

communication has, as has been before alluded to, tended greatly to retard its advance. The growth of the cultivation of Tea, and the extensive cultivation of the Bhabur or Plain Tract lying under the outer Himalayan Rangès, have, of late years, rendered the necessity for free and easy access to the interior even more urgently apparent. Lines of new road have, therefore, been sanctioned, leading from the foot of the Hills at Kaleedoongee, Ramnuggur and Katdwara to Dwara Hath, Bugesur, and Sreenuggur, respectively. The three main marts, at the foot of the Hills, have thus been placed in direct communication with their corresponding marts in the Interior. The capital, Abuora, has, lastly, been connected with the entrepôt of Bugesur by a road passing through the tea tracts of Khutyoor.

246. During the past year, which has been one of great scarcity throughout the Hills, the occurrence of absolute famine, and fearful consequent distress, was happily prevented by the facilities which have been provided by these roads for conveying the abundant produce of the irrigated Bhabur lands into the inner Hills.

Para. 247.

Improvement of Passes in Ajmere and Mairwara.

247. Further funds have been given for improving the passes of the Ajmere and Mairwara Districts.

248. To the above sketch of the advance in systematic internal communications, may

Paras. 248 and 249.

Rules for systematic direction of the employment of Road, Ferry, and Miscellaneous Funds.

be added a brief outline of the extent of the operations of the Local Committees, and of the funds which are administered by them. By orders issued in 1854 and 1855, the expenditure of the Local Funds, namely, the one per cent or Road Fund, the Ferry Fund, and the Nuzool or Miscellaneous Funds, has been subjected to the close and prompt review of Government, and an endeavour has been made to give greater consistency, concert and vigour to the measures followed in all districts.

249. An annual meeting of all the Committees throughout the Provinces has been prescribed for a fixed and uniform date, at which the execution of the plans sanctioned for the previous year is reviewed, and the projects for the ensuing season are discussed, with reference to the anticipated income. The resolutions adopted are submitted, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, which directs the general course of the proceedings, and provides that all large expenditure shall be employed so as to improve, to the greatest degree, the main lines of traffic connecting different quarters of the Country.

250. The one per cent on the Land Revenue, or Road Fund, which is, in substitution

Para. 250.

Principle of appropriation of Road and of Ferry Funds, the former first devoted to the efficient maintenance of Interior or Group Roads to the Markets of each locality.

of the old obligation, imposed by the custom of the country, on Proprietors of land for the maintenance of common Roads, is enjoined to be applied, in the first instance, to the keeping in good order of Market Roads, by which Villages arranged in convenient groups can each obtain access to its immediate

Market. These lines, again, lead into others of more general traffic, and connect the Local with District Marts, whence the produce is conveyed, along main lines, constructed chiefly from the Ferry Funds. These latter Funds are derived from the surplus collections of the Ferry Tolls on the principal thoroughfares, which are thrown into one common Fund, and allotted to each district at the close of the year. The proper conveniences of the Ferry crossings are, of course, first cared for, and at leading points, such as Allahabad, Cawnpore, the Gurlmooktesur Ghât, Delhie and others, great improvements in the easy transit of the rivers have been effected. Sums, which can be spared from the Road Fund after the due repair of the interior group roads are added to the Ferry Funds for the construction, or reparation, of the larger lines.

Para. 251 to 253. 251. During the past year, the expenditure through the Agency of Local Committees has been as follows :—
Classified expenditure of these Funds in the past year.

From Road Fund	4,59,761
„ Ferry Fund	4,39,091
Miscellaneous	1,70,060
Grants-in-aid from General Revenue.....	3,60,275
	14,29,187

The largest item of expenditure is on account of roads, some of the more prominent charges being—

Roads	5,74,920
Bridges.....	2,56,641
Wells	23,820
Seraees	16,107
Burdashtkhana or Road Store Depôts	2,026

besides expenditure on Public Buildings, which need not be here stated.

252. It is not easy rightly to classify the nature of the work performed upon roads. The construction of new lines, in favorable situations, may involve less labor and outlay than the repairs of an old Road exposed to much destructive action. It is, therefore, only mentioned in general terms that nearly 12,000 miles of road have, in various degrees, received the attention of the Local Committees. Of Bridges, 672 have been constructed, varying in size from a simple drain to the large and creditable spans which have been executed, up to 50 feet, in the Benares Division.

12,000 miles of Road made or improved. 672 Bridges built.

253. Of Wells, 123 have been constructed of masonry. 29 Seraees have been provided for the accommodation of Travellers.

123 Wells —, 29 Seraees constructed.

254. The constitution of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees is intended to be revised, so as to restrict their charge to the main lines of Road. The group roads in the interior can be better kept in order by the Magistrates and Collectors, with the aid of their Tuhseeldars and of the persons directly interested in each local subdivision. It is an important object, the means for which are under examination, to provide the Committees of each Division with a competent Superintendent of Works from among the young men trained at Roorkee.

Para. 254.
Change contemplated in the duties of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

255. The expenditure on what are termed "raised roads," that is, roads embank-

Para. 255.

Plan prescribed as to raised
Earthen Roads.

ed but not metalled, is ordered to be duly regulated according to the levels and soil of every portion of a line. The surface roads of the Country may often be spoiled by raising soft earthen ways on them. The raising of such roads should be limited to low swampy sites, and the best aid to traffic upon them may be in the building of bridges, wherever they may be needed.

256. The Miscellaneous or Nuzool Fund, which comprises every source of income other than that derived from the Road and Ferry Funds, and Special Grants, is, usually, expended in paving, cleansing,

Paras. 256 and 257.

Improvements in Towns effected through the Nuzool and Miscellaneous Funds. Drainage of Meerut well completed, and projects in view for the drainage of Mirzapoor, Furruckabad, Cawnpoor and Moradabad.

lighting and draining the principal Towns of each District. Aid is also given for these purposes from the surplus, not required for Police Establishments, of the Chowkeedaree assessments of Towns, or from the produce of Town duties where these are levied.

257. A very complete and extensive system of drainage of the Cantonment, Sudder Bazar, and City of Meerut has thus been lately effected. Measures are, with the approval of the Government, now in course of execution for the drainage of the City of Mirzapoor, for which object Rupees 30,000 have been subscribed by the inhabitants. A sum of Rupees 20,000, which has lately become available to the Local Authorities, is about to be devoted to the same purpose in the populous City of Furruckabad so soon as the necessary levels can be obtained. Measures for the same object have been commenced in Cawnpoor, and have been only delayed owing to the proposal to transfer the Cantonment to the Eastward of the Ganges Canal. In Moradabad, likewise, Funds exist, and are held in reserve with a view to its thorough drainage.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Para. 258.

Enumeration of important Military Buildings completed, or in progress.
At Convalescent Depot Landour.

258. Under this head, considerable additions are in progress to the Buildings of the Convalescent Depot at Landour.

Barracks and an Hospital have been erected at Roorkee for the accommodation of the Sappers and Miners Corps, the Head Quarters of which have been permanently transferred to this Station. Extensive Sheds have also been completed for the Pontoons, which will be connected with the Canal by a cut, for which, with necessary works connected with it, sanction has been received.

At Roorkee.

The alterations and additions to the Dragoon Barracks at Meerut are approaching completion, and they will be in readiness for the Corps of European Cavalry expected during this season from England.

At Meerut.

New Hospitals and other requisite Buildings have been furnished at this station for the use of Artillery Head Quarters transferred to it from Dum-Dum.

The new Military Prison, for which an assignment of one lakh of rupees during the present year has been sanctioned, will be commenced immediately.

Military Prison at Meerut.

At Agra the commodious and extensive Barracks for a Regiment of Europeans, for which an outlay of 4½ Lakhs of Rupees has been sanctioned, have recently made some satisfactory progress.

New Barracks for European Regiment of Infantry at Agra.

Central Office for Chief Engineer at Agra.

A new Central Office for the Chief Engineer has been sanctioned at a cost of 33,000 Rupees, and will soon be built.

At Cawnpoor active progress is being made in the construction of new Barracks, east of the Canal, for an European Corps of Infantry. An advance of 2½ Lakhs of Rupees has been given for this work.

New Barracks for European Infantry at Cawnpoor.

New lines for Native Regiment at Futteghur.

At Futteghurh the building of new lines upon an improved plan awaits an early inspection, by the Lieutenant-Governor, of the proposed site.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

259. No extensive works of this Class have been undertaken during the year—

Para. 259.

New Cutcherry at Jhansi at a cost of about Ra. 20,000. Ra. 67,000 expended on Tuhseel and Police Buildings.

although additions have been made of record, or other single, rooms to old buildings—excepting in the newly-acquired District of Jhansi, where a Court-house is being raised for the Officer in charge of the District, at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It may suffice to add that, during the past year, 10 new Tuhseeldaree Buildings, 27 Thannahs, and 119 Police out-posts were completed at an aggregate expense of above Rupees 65,000.

RAILWAY.

260. The line of the main Railway has, now, been finally settled along the whole

Paras. 260 and 261.

Land rapidly made over for the Railway in the Provinces. Clear and complete adjustments made by Mr. Christian as Collector of Etawah.

length of these Provinces, and the land is made over as soon as it is required to the Railway Engineers. This has been done, without the aid of Extra Establishments, by the usual District Officers, with an ease and rapidity which have been acknowledged by the Engineers, and may fairly be claimed as creditable, when it is remembered how minutely subordinate rights and holdings are intermingled, and how complicated and sub-divided are the interests and tenures in estates, especially in those held by large coparcenary brotherhoods.

261. An example, which should be named with merited and special praise, of clear, quick and complete adjustment of all questions arising in the taking up of lands for the Railway, and granting compensation for them under every due head, was afforded by Mr. G. J. Christian when Collector of Etawah. A memorandum of the plan followed by him has been generally circulated.

262. An Order of February 11th 1856, placed in the Appendix* shows the Rules,

Paras. 262 and 263.

Rules now in force for taking up land, permanently or temporarily, for the Railway. General results will be reviewed.

as finally arranged and now in force, for taking up land, temporarily or permanently, for the Railway in the Districts under this Government. A strict adherence to these Rules is insisted on, as, in one instance, inconvenience has been caused by more land having been made over on the application of the District Engineer, than was ultimately thought to be required.

263. On the completion of the Reports of the Revenue Board the whole subject of the mode in which transfer of land has been made to the Railway, and a summary of the financial results, will be brought under review by the Lieutenant Governor.

264. Among the more important problems which have arisen from the construction of a line of Railway in a new Country is the extent to which

Para. 264.
Care regarding interruption of routes of Communication, Irrigation, or Drainage by the Railway line.

it is necessary to provide means of communication between dissevered portions of villages, and the mode in which the evils arising from the interruption of useful Channels of Irrigation or Drainage may best be met or palliated. On these points a full and intelligent Report has been obtained from the Deputy Consulting Engineer for the Provinces, Lieutenant W. H. Greathed. The real wants of the Country, in cross communications, will be attentively watched and provided for. Questions caused by the severance of Irrigation Channels will be decided on the principle that a permanent opening for such Irrigation will only be given through the Railway Works where the cost of its construction would fall short of the expense of providing a source of Irrigation similar to that cut off by the line, on the same side of the line as the fields for which it is required.

265. The site of all the principal Stations has been determined, and the land has been authorized to be made over for them. Nothing obstructs the early opening of the Railway, but the seemingly unavoidable delay in the supply of the great quantities of iron which the works will require.

Para. 265.
Sites of Principal Stations.
Delay in opening the line caused by want of Iron.

Para. 266.
Reports on lines connecting Upper India with Bombay. Views of the Lieutenant Governor.

266. The projects of Railroads for connecting Calcutta and Upper India with Bombay have been reported on, during the past year, by the Lieutenant Governor.

His opinion is, first, in favor of a line from Allahabad by Jubbulpoor and the Nerbudda Valley through Candeish. But he would also earnestly desire to see another line, which could scarcely fail to be remunerative, carried from Surat, through the Opium—producing tracts of Central India, and thence either by Rajpootana, or by a course more to the Eastward, to Agra or Delhie. A connecting branch between two such lines could be formed from about Myheron the one, to some convenient point on the other of them, and would well complete the net-work of rapid communication in the upper Sections of the Indian Empire.

CANALS.

267. The past history of the Ganges Canal is so well known that little need here be repeated. Although projected and approved of sixteen years

Paras. 267 to 270.
General view. Total expenditure. Annual cost of supervision.

ago, active operations, with an energy and expenditure commensurate with the magnitude of the design, were not commenced till 1847. In April 1854 water was first admitted, and in May of the following year, water for purposes of Irrigation was first given from its channels.

268. The Canal itself, with its subordinate and terminal branches, extending to a length of nearly 800 miles, with upwards of 1250 miles of distributing Channels, many of which, from their size, deserve the name of Canals, presents a system of Irrigation unequalled in vastness throughout the world, while the dimensions of the main Channel, and the stupendous Works of Masonry which occur in its course, more particularly in the

Section between Roorkee and Hurdwar, render the work eminently one of national distinction and honour.

269. Up to the close of the official year 1854-55, the total expenditure on this imperial work had been, in round numbers, Rs. 14,600,000, or nearly one million and a half of Pounds Sterling, and the impression of the greatness of this outlay will be justly increased when the difference in the value of money, and in the cost of labor and materials, between this Country and England, is duly taken into consideration.

270. The annual cost of Central and Executive supervision amounts to Rupees 2,37,376.

271. Although the distribution of water for Irrigation only commenced so recently,

Para. 271.

Receipts in first year Rupees 64,061. Payments made not by measurement of land irrigated, but by regulated volume of discharge. Contracts for a term hereafter contemplated.

the aggregate direct Revenue, and indirect profit derived in the first year of its operations, amounted to Rupees 64,061. The system of charge for water by measurements of the irrigated surface under particular crops, which existed on the older Canals, has been replaced, in these as well as on the Ganges Canal, by a regulated rate for a given volume of discharge, the amount varying with the greater or less probable command of rain at different seasons of the year. The plan of contracts, for a term, on account of a stated supply of water, may be, hereafter, introduced. The change which has been already made is one of decided ease and advantage both to the cultivators and to the Canal Administration.

272. In connection with the working of the Ganges Canal, the following questions, which are all of practical importance, have been determined during the year.

Para. 272.

Questions decided in connection with this Canal.

Payment for land taken for Rajbuhās, or distributing Channels. Control vested in Canal Department over Rivers connected with the Canal system and Waters-way of Bridges to be approved by Canal Superintendent. Charge for excess of water above ordinary supply given from Escape Rivers authorized.

Rules as to aid in supply of Fuel.

1st.—Compensation for land taken for the Rajbuhās, or distribution Channels, is paid to the persons to whom the land belonged, and the amount is added to the general amount of advance for the construction of the Channel, which is afterwards recovered by instalments from all the villages benefiting by the water. Formerly land was taken for Rajbuhās without any payment being made.

2nd.—The control over all Rivers and Streams connected with the system of Canal drainage and discharge is vested in the Canal Department. Bridges, by whomsoever constructed, over all such streams are to have a water-way approved by the Superintendent of Canals.

3rd.—A regulated charge for any excess of water over the previous usual supplies from Rivers, used as Escape Channels of the Canal, is allowed to be made for the benefit of the Canal Administration. And—

4th.—Rules have been laid down for guiding District Officers in rendering aid to the Canal Department in procuring the fuel which is constantly in demand by it for material, for its immense range of works.

273. The Canal has, only now, begun to be used for general traffic, and that, as yet,

Paras. 273 and 274.

Use of the Canal for Navigation commenced. Steam Tug Boat under construction.

exclusively by Boats belonging to the Department. Private goods have, however, been carried in these Boats, and rates have been published, at which private Boats can ply on the Canal. The saving to the Canal Department by the facilities

for water carriage of materials has amounted to upwards of 15,000 Rupees during the past year.

274. The experiment, which has been authorized, of employing a Steam Canal Tug for Passenger Traffic will, it is hoped, be carried into execution before the close of the approaching year.

275. The Work-shops at Roorkee are now provided with the requisite machinery for the performance of every description of engineer's work.

Paras. 275 and 276.
Improvement of Canal Work-shops. Proposals for the local working up of Gurhwal Iron, recommended to Supreme Government. Merits of the first Superintendent Captain Allen.

A small-high pressure steam engine has been constructed on the spot, and has continuously worked the blast for the foundry, where castings up to two tons weight are produced. A proposal has been laid before the Supreme Government for the working up of Iron smelted at Kunkul near Roorkee, from Ore procured at Kote Dwara at the outer foot of the Gurhwal Hills, from which it may reasonably be hoped that extensive benefit will, before long, be derived.

276. The merit of the success of the Roorkee Workshops is chiefly attributable to Captain Allen, 55th Native Infantry, the ingenious and zealous Superintendent, who had the direction of them from their first foundation.

WESTERN JUMNA CANALS.

277. The Western Jumna Canals form a system of Irrigation by which the waters of the Jumna are made to fertilize the otherwise arid and sterile districts of the Delhie territory. The length of the main trunk and its branches extends to 443 miles, and the total expenditure incurred up to the close of the past year,

Paras. 277 to 279.
Favorable Financial results of the Western Jumna Canals. Defects and evils of the old Imperial lines. Remedies contemplated.

has been 15,74,512 on permanent works, and 60,59,274 on Establishments, Repairs, &c., making a total outlay of 76,33,786. During the 36 years this Canal has been in operation, the revenue derived from it has exceeded 100 Lakhs, the annual profit, in round numbers, having been at the rate of 1 Lakh of Rupees per annum. The direct net income is now about 3½, and the expenditure 1½ Lakhs per annum, and the area irrigated from it 375,000 acres.

278. Although the financial results of this undertaking appear so favorable, yet an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude has arisen, from the adoption of the faulty line, and defective levels, of the old Imperial Canal. Leakage, consequent malaria, submer-sion of cultivated Land, and the development of a saline efflorescence, the cause of which has not yet been clearly ascertained, have produced extremely injurious effects upon many of the villages near the line of the Canal. The cause and extent of this evil will occupy the attention of the Superintendent of Canals, and of an Officer who will be specially deputed, in the Revenue Department, during the present season.

279. A special inquiry has been directed as to the practicability, and best means of clearing off a large accumulation of water from the drainage of this Canal, which lies in an extensive and deleterious swamp at no great distance from the Cantonment of Delhie and the removal of which is an object of urgent importance. Plans for the rectification of the entire Channel of this Canal have been, for a considerable period, under examination, and the subject will not be lost sight of.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

280. This Work is, in many places, merely a revival of the old Mogul Canal in the same part of the Country. Its present length is 137 miles of

Para. 280 to 284.

Eastern Jumna Canal, also profitable, though in a less degree.

Rectification of Channel in progress.

main, and 37 of branch Channel, with a system of Rajbahas or Water-courses consisting of 500 miles of main and 1200 of Village distribution. The head works of this Canal have

been altered and greatly improved during the past year, and

the improvement of the line in many points where its sinuosities or erroneous levels had, led to the formation of Swamps, is in progress of execution.

281. The expenditure upon permanent works up to the close of 1855-56 had amounted to 12,96,148 Rupees, and for repairs, establishments, &c., to 34,64,526 Rupees, giving a total expenditure of Rupees 47,60,673. The income during the same period has, after allowing 5 per cent interest upon the capital invested in permanent works, exceeded the outlay by about a Lakh of Rupees, which sum now stands at the credit of the undertaking.

282. The ordinary current expenses average about 80,000 Rupees per annum, and the direct returns 1,75,000, showing a net income of 95,000 Rupees. The area under Irrigation is computed at 1,31,250 acres, but provision has been made for the Irrigation of 3,93,750 acres.

283. On the 1st May 1855 a revised tariff of water rates, on the principles which have been before explained, came into operation, by which the charges to the cultivators were materially lowered. The result has been satisfactory since the increased extent to which the water has been taken, has made up the deficiency which would otherwise have been caused by the diminished rate.

284. In speaking of the financial results of these Irrigation Works, the direct returns

Indirect return from Canal Irrigation near equal to direct receipts in water-rate.

from the water-rate only have been taken into calculation ; but it must be remembered that a nearly equal amount of return is indirectly obtained from increased productiveness, and the

cultivation of land previously lying waste.

DEYRAH DHOON.

285. In this Valley several small Canals have been constructed and others* are in course of completion. The total cost of permanent Works

Para. 235.

Dhoon Canals. Pecuniary results hitherto not favorable ; but now prospect of improvement.

and current expenditure up to the close of 1854-55 have been nearly 5 Lakhs, while the direct returns has been only about 1½ Lakhs. Circumstances, which, it is hoped

now no longer exist, have tended to retard a full return from these Canals ; but an increasingly favorable return is anticipated in each succeeding year.

* The Kalunja Canal, sanctioned on an estimate of above Rupees 50,000 Jakhun Canal, provisionally sanctioned at an expense of Rupees 99,650.

ROHILKHUND CANALS.

286. These Works, which are also under the general control of the Superintendent of Canals, are immediately in the charge of an Officer who, as has been mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report, is also entrusted with the direct Revenue management of the Turace Pergunnahs, for the benefit of which they have been executed. Their aggregate length is about 90 miles, and their direct returns, on the capital invested, have varied from 5 to 9 per cent.

Paras. 286 to 288.
Rohilkhund Canals in the Turace promising. A new Canal under execution at cost of 82,476 Rupees.

287. During the past year, a new Canal, the Kylas, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government at an estimated cost of 82,476 Rupees, and has been commenced upon. It is intended to irrigate 25,000 acres, and the calculated return is 12 per cent. Another project of a new Canal, (the Laiha), of the same class, though not estimated to yield an equal amount of profit, is under examination.

288. In Western Rohilkhund two small Canals, the Nugeena and Nehtoor, are under the charge of the Civil Revenue Authorities, by whom they were executed.

KUMAON BHABUR CANALS.

289. The Bhabur or Forest waste at the foot of the Kumaon Hills, which is apparently a talus of shingle abraded from the adjacent Mountains, possesses no springs, nor have wells ever been successfully sunk within its limits. Cultivation, therefore, entirely depends upon the employment of artificial modes of leading the streams by inferior aqueducts, from their rocky bed within the Hills, across the intervening shingle in which they would, otherwise, be absorbed. The efforts which have been made by the present Commissioner of Kumaon, Captain H. Ramsay, have been attended with highly satisfactory results. Villages have risen, and the dense present wastes been transformed into luxuriant sheets of cultivation, wherever he has been able to carry the water Channels, of which several are now in safe working order.

Paras. 2892 and 290.

Canals in Kumaon Bhabur Tract. Clearing of the Forest. Credit due to the Commissioner Captain H. Ramsay.

290. The Lieutenant Governor is able, from personal observation, to speak of the rapid and still advancing change in the Bhabur. The cultivation is carried on by inhabitants of the Hills, many of whom, now, permanently reside in Villages which have been formed where, before the clearance of the Forest, it was thought fatal to attempt to live, as fatal to all who remained in them at certain seasons of the year.

DELHIE AND GOORGAON DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

291. The object of these works is to drain extensive areas of productive land, now permanently submerged, and to convert the water which in those spots produces a barren and unhealthy swamp, into an agent for fertilizing other lands. The cost of the Nujjufgurh Jheel Works, the principal of the works, has, up to the close of 1854-55, amounted to Rupees 1,35,298. The average annual expenditure in repairs and establishments has been 8,400. The direct return has been about 16,000 Rupees, or a net income of Rupees 7,600, which is about 5½ per cent on the outlay.

Para. 291.

Delhie and Goorgaon Works.

AGRA DIVISION.

292. In the Agra District, Works which had, at various times, been undertaken by the Civil Officers, with a view of storing, and rendering available for subsequent irrigation, the floods of the Ootungun River, have now been placed under the Superintendent of Canals, and are conducted on a systematic plan. The financial results have been satisfactory, a return of upwards of 18 per cent having been obtained upon the expenditure.

Para. 292.

Agra Division.

BUNDLEKHUND IRRIGATION WORKS.

293. The Bundelkhand Irrigation Works are yet in their infancy. In December 1855, they were transferred to the Canal Department, and an Officer specially deputed to the charge. The principle upon which these works are being executed, is that which is familiar in the Madras Presidency, viz., the formation of Reservoirs for the storage of the surface drainage during the rainy season, by the construction of embankments wherever the

Paras. 293 and 294.

Bundelkhand Works now first under inquiry. Principle of District water rate prescribed. The possibility of drawing Canals from the main Rivers to be examined.

natural features of the country may admit of it. In some instances, advantage can be taken of the existence of remains of ancient Works of a similar kind. Twenty-eight such Works are projected for Pergunnahs Mahobah and Jeitpore, and the Officer in charge is in communication with the Deputy Superintendent of Jhansi with a view to the prosecution of similar measures in that district.

294. The rule has been laid down that whenever water is supplied from works of Irrigation constructed by the Government, no addition to the usual revenue rate of assessment is to be made on the land; but the rate at which the water is taken by the Cultivators is to be separately received, and shown as a credit to the works. In connection with the irrigation of Bundelkhand, the possibility of draining Canals, for the purpose, from the main Rivers, the Sind, the Betwa, the Dussau, and the Ken, will have attentive investigation.

MALA SWAMP PILIBHEET.

295. With the Works of Irrigation or Drainage may be noticed the drainage of the Mala Swamp in the Pilibheet Sub-division of Rohilkhand. This is an extensive and deadly morass lying between the Northern part of the Shahjehanpore and the Pilibheet Districts, and has

Para. 295.

Drainage of Mala Swamp in Pilibheet.

been caused, or greatly extended, by an attempt to construct an Irrigation Dam by a neighbouring Landholder. The lowering of this Dam, and the rectification of the Irrigation cut, are now in progress at an authorized cost of above 18,000 Rupees, and will, it is anticipated, be followed by the reduction of the Swamp to a small Rivulet, and the removal of a source of disease and death which has, for many years, rendered its vicinity a waste.

296. All these various works have, it is to be noted in conclusion, been, by an arrangement, which received the authority of the Supreme Government, towards the end of the past year, removed from the control of the Chief Engineer, and placed under that of the Superintendent of Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

Para. 296.

All Irrigation Works in the Province placed under Superintendent of Canals.

The latter Officer is, therefore, properly to be designated as Superintendent General of Irrigation Works under this Government.

Section IX.

POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

297. These subjects require only a brief passing notice in the Report for the North-Western Provinces. It was a satisfactory proof of the work-

Para. 297.

Increase of Letters sent by the District Dawks under new system. New line of Electric Telegraph through Jubbulpoor.

ing of the new Post Office system that, in the first year of its establishment, 1854-55, there was an increase of 72 per cent in the number of letters delivered through the District Dâks.

No similar return has been yet received for 1855-56; but there can be no reason to doubt that the benefits of the great boon of cheap and extended Postal Communication will, with each succeeding year, be more and more felt throughout the country. This Government gave its support to proposals for connecting Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor by a line of Electric Telegraph with Mirzapoor, and also for forming a line between Jubbulpoor and Indore. The latter suggestion was not adopted by the Supreme Government, as the first had been already authorized as a part of a general plan for a double line by Nagpoor and Hyderabad to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and as the construction of this new line will place Jubbulpoor in communication with Indore *via* Agra.

Section X.

FINANCIAL.

298. A principal duty of this Government in relation to Finance is, in addition to the maintenance of regularity and promptitude in the ac-

Para. 298.

Provision of Funds for Upper India and the Punjab. Continued circulation of old Native Coins in Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand, and Saugor. Notice of new or modified Establishments.

counts of its own transactions, to see to the supplies of all the Upper Treasuries, in order both to a timely provision for considerable Military payments, and to the procuring of Funds when required, from Calcutta or from Bombay, for the Military and Civil disbursements of the Punjab. Questions of

displacement of old Native Currencies have occupied attention during the past year. Such Coins maintain their hold in the Rohilkhand Districts; they being, in fact, the main currency used by the people in all ordinary affairs, and circulating habitually above their intrinsic value in exchange with the Company's Rupee, which is little used excepting for payments into the Public Treasuries. The circumstances have been the subject of a full Report to the Government of India, which has decided that there is no sufficient ground for authoritative interference. The introduction of British administration into Oude may, perhaps, tend to the gradual disappearance of these old Native coinages. Some local inconvenience is experienced in the Saugor and Bundelkhand Districts from the existence of the Rupees of Nagpoor, and of various minor Chiefships. These currencies are received, for the present, in the Public Offices, at fixed rates of discount. But the rule has been declared that Company's Rupees only are to be entered in Village Papers, and in all recognized transactions of Landlords and Tenants. The only material change in establishments during the last year has been in the large addition, which has been before stated, in the Educational branch. A Superintendent of Vaccine in the Kumaon

Province and in Rohilkhund, and a Superintendent of Forests in the Meerut and other Divisions, have been appointed, with the necessary considerable number of Servants and Agents. A Superintendent of Vaccination was also authorized for the Agra Division ; but the charge scarcely commenced before the current year 1856-57. Provision has been suggested without additional charge, (through the abolition of the Futtehpore Judgeship in the Doonab), for the creation of the second Civil and Session Judgeship, which has, for many years, been a want, earnestly urged by this Government as demanding remedy, within the three districts of Bareilly, Shahjehanpore and Budaon. The constitution of a new small district at Eta on the Trunk Road between Bewur in the Mynpoore Magistracy and Collectorship and Allyghur has been arranged, with little, if any, further expense.

Section 𑂔𑂔.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

299. The only topic of interest which can be noticed, under this head, is the continued endeavour made to improve the difficult navigation

Para. 299.

Ganges Navigation Works. Superiority of the line by the Gogra, and thence by a road through Oude.

of the Ganges from Revelgunge in the Chupra District to Allahabad. The expedients used are merely temporary, and of comparatively slight advantage. It is to be hoped that by the navigation of the Gogra, which has been found on examination to be a stream with less danger or obstructions, and the formation of a good line of Road from a convenient point on its bank through Oude to Cawnpore, the communication between Bengal and the Upper Provinces will be valuably expedited.

Section 𑂔𑂔𑂔.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

300. The means of permanently assigning a Chaplain to the important Station of Gwalior have been discussed, and it is trusted that an arrangement for the object may be found practicable. Allowances from the Government, of Rupees 100 a month each, have been granted to the Clergymen employed through the Additional Clergy Society at Muttra and at Shahjehanpore.

Para. 300.

A Chaplain required for Gwalior. Allowances to Clergymen under the Additional Clergy Society at Muttra and Shahjehanpore.

have been granted to the Clergymen employed through the Additional Clergy Society at Muttra and at Shahjehanpore.

Section 𑂔𑂔𑂔.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

301. The business of this Government in regard to Political and strictly Military questions is extremely limited. As to the latter, (independently of the care of Buildings and Works, which is exercised both as to those of the Military and of the Civil Departments), there is little else than occasional Correspondence as to changes suggested in the distribution of Troops in different Cantonments. The Political control is confined to the King and his family at Delhie, and to the Chiefs, of whom, together with the estimated

Para. 301.
Affairs of the Delhie Family, and of the Jageerdars in the Delhie Territory, and of Raimpoor, and others.
States of the Rajah of Baunpoor in Chundeyree.

amount of their Revenues, a note is annexed.* There is also a Chief,—the Rajah of Banpoo in the Chundeyree District, assigned by Gwalior for the payment of Troops,—who occupies a sort of quasi-independent or Political status. He is, in truth, however, only a subject, whose position is open to regulation according to the discretion of the Government. Orders were issued in the end of the year 1854, defining the rank and powers to be allowed to him, so as to leave him practically without much interference during his life-time, so long as his management of the tract held by him may be orderly and proper. He is a Bundelkhund Rajah of ancient stock, and respected on that account, though the Gwalior Army conquered the country in the early part of the present century. At Banda, the Nuwab Allee Bahadoor, descended from an illegitimate son of one of the Peshwas, is, with a few members of his family and immediate servants, exempted during their lives from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Courts, and the settlement of their affairs and debts is confided to the Commissioner of the Division as Agent to the Lieutenant Governor, and to the Magistrate and Collector of Banda as Assistant Agent. The Nuwab is young and reckless, and it may be necessary to take decided measures for the restraint of his extravagance. Exemptions of the same kind have been before mentioned as existing in the Saugor Division in regard to some number of petty Chiefs, and here again the adjustment of debts, lavishly incurred, is the source of frequent trouble. Rules have lately been prescribed by this Government for the guidance of the local Officers on the subject. The four small Bughela Chiefships, under the direct management of the Superintendent of Nagode, are administered on the same principles as ordinary Districts. At Benares the affairs of a few pensioned families sometimes call for orders. These pensions, for the most part, fall in on the death of incumbents.

302. The last Prince, recognized as Heir Apparent to the title of King of Delhie, died a short time ago, and the measures to be adopted in consequence have been the subject of a Report to the Government of India.

303. The Chiefs in the Delhie Territory, (excepting the Nuwab of the few Villages of Furookh Nugur, who holds under an Altumgha Grant from one of the late Delhie Kings), are the descendants of leaders of Horse, to whom Jageers were granted by Lord Lake. A partial and undefined supervision is maintained over their acts; but any instance of gross disorder, or general oppression, would be promptly noticed. Barbarous modes of punishment, such as mutilation, are, of course, not permitted. The Nuwah of Jhujjur, who has much the largest of the Jageers, is the best administrator, and is prudent and regular in his habits. He is now engaged in making a regular settlement of his villages on the model of that in our own Districts, and his proceedings will be examined by the Agent at Delhie in order to guard against too high a standard of demand. The Nuwab is bound, by his tenure, to furnish a body of horse for the Police duties of the

<i>Delhie Territory.</i>	<i>Per annum.</i>
Nawab of Jhujjur,	9 Lakhs.
Raja of Bulubgurh,	1,60,000
Nuwab of Bubhowghur,	1,50,000
Nuwab of Patondee,	72,000
Nuwab of Doojana,	60,000
Nuwab of Loharoo,	60,000
Nuwab of Farookh Nugger,	19,000
<i>Rohilkhund.</i>	
Nuwab of Rampoor,	8 Lakhs.

Delhie Division, and a discussion is pending on the substitution of a reduced money payment by him for the keeping up of these horsemen, who, though fairly equipped and mounted, are but imperfectly under the orders of the Magistrates.

304. No disciplined or organized force is entertained by the Delhie Jageerdars. The Nuwab of Rampoor, in Rohilkhund, has a Corps of respectable Cavalry 500 strong, and a Regiment of Infantry, less efficient, of 550 strong, with 63 Artillerymen, and a miscellaneous body of about 1500 men employed for Police and Civil purposes. The father of the present Nuwab was a Deputy Collector in the Company's Service, and his administration was made more regular and careful from this experience. His son follows, with good intentions, the example in which he was trained. There are Officers specially appointed for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice according to Mahomedan Law. Capital sentences are inflicted when warranted by that Law, and three are reputed to have been passed in the past year. A new and commodious Jail is intended to be soon built. 199 Prisoners were by the last statement in confinement, of whom three were for life. Transit duties, which had brought in a Revenue of about 30,000 Rs., were abolished by the present Nuwab on his accession. The receipts from the Country are added to from the profits of Sugar, and other Factories, which were established by the late Nuwab. On the whole, the character of the management of the Jageer may be observed with satisfaction.

Section III.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

305. The last Census of the greater part of the Provinces was taken in December 31st 1852. It had not been intended to revise the Census

Para. 305.

Proposals regarding new Census.

at shorter than decennial periods; but communications have been held with the other local Governments, in which it has been stated that, should a General Census be resolved on of the Empire, this Government will readily co-operate in the measure at the close of next year 1857. The subject awaits the decision of the Government of India. No accurate Census has yet been attempted of the Saugor Division or Jhansi Superintendency, of Ajmere and Mairwara, Jawud Neemuch, or Nemar.

306. There has, generally, been no marked improvement or extension of agricultural productions under this Government of late years. The

Para. 306.

Special Products. Little prospect of profitable extension of Hemp or Flax cultivation. Great promise of Tea Culture in Dehra Dhoon, Kumaon, and Gurhwal. Recent Reports by Mr. Fortune

cultivation of Sugar and Indigo is, however, increasing, and is readily undertaken by Native Landowners and Tenants, when the state of the markets gives encouragement. Attention was naturally turned, during the war with Russia, to the growth of better qualities of Hemp and Flax; but it seems doubtful whether superiority in these Articles is likely to be attained in these districts. The fitness of the Hill Province of Kumaon and Gurhwal, and of the Sub-Himalay an Valley of the Dhoon, for the profitable culture of Tea has, however, been convincingly demonstrated. Encouraging reports, on this interesting subject, by Mr. R. Fortune, who has, within the last few months, inspected all the Tea growing Estab-

lishments of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, will shortly be published, with the remarks on them of Mr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Experimental Tea Plantations, and of the Commissioner of Kumaon, Captain H. Ramsay. These papers will, doubtless, draw much notice both in this country and in England. Rules were declared in September 1855, for the grant of land, in Kumaon and Gurhwal, for Tea Cultivation, on very easy terms, and some such grants have already been occupied. There is what may be fairly called an inexhaustible quantity of suitable land, which can be obtained for the growth of Tea in these Mountains. It will soon be determined whether to part altogether with the experimental Plantations and Factories established by the Government. The first great object of the experiments has been already fully gained, by proof that Teas of excellent quantities can be produced in the selected tracts. Mr. Fortune, at the beginning of this year, brought from China a supply of fresh manufacturers and manipulators, by whom the quality of the Teas is expected to be considerably raised. The objection to parting too soon with the Government Establish-

Question of retaining or parting with the Government Factories and Plantations.

ments is that seeds and plants are given from them, largely and gratuitously, to all speculators. This assistance, would, of course, be withheld, and competition discouraged to the utmost, were the Establishments to become the property of an individual purchaser or of a Company.

307. It may be, in this place, observed that pains have, for four or five years, been

Para. 307.

Measures for improvement of breed of Cattle.

devoted to improving the small and weak breed of common Cattle of the Country. The large animals of the Hissar Government Stud have been found to be not adapted for the purpose, and the breeding of 200 of the best bull calves of the Country stock under the care, which has readily been given, of the Superintendent of Studs, has now been authorized as being thought to be a measure of greater promise.

Section XV.

FORESTS.

308. The appointment of Superintendent of Forests has been created for the care

Para. 308.

Superintendent of Forests appointed for the Dehra Dhoon, Bijnour, and Gurhwal Sub-Himalayan Tracts.

of the extensive, but too long neglected, resources in valuable Timber of the Dehra Dhoon and Shewalik Hills, and of the adjoining Dhoons, or low valleys, of the Bijnour and Gurhwal Districts. The arrangement is too recent to admit of any important benefit being yet ascribable to it; but its working will be sedulously watched, and it is anticipated that valuable results will be attained through it in a very few years.

Section FVII.

MINING.

309. The most important fact to be mentioned in this Section is the discovery, last

Para. 309.

Extensive Iron Beds under the Kumaon Hills. Investigation and proposals regarding them. Recent suggestions for a local manufacture of Iron for the Roorkee Work-shops.

year, through the zealous and energetic researches of Lieutenant Colonel H. Drummond, of the Bengal Cavalry, of vast beds of good workable Iron Ore at the foot of the Kumaon Hills, extending North West, at near intervals, from under the Station of Nynce Tal to the neighbourhood of Hurdwar.

The Iron Ore of the interior of the Hills is very pure, but, for all general purposes of manufacture, requires to be mixed with coarser varieties of the metal, which are not obtainable excepting at a distance so great as to preclude their use owing to the great cost of transport. There is no coal, yet traced, near these newly found Iron beds; but the thick closely neighbouring forests will yield an abundant supply of charcoal. The best means of turning the Iron to account has been investigated, with much care and ability, by Major R. Strachey, of the Engineers, and his Report, with the views of this Government founded on it, has been, for some months, before the Supreme Government. The practical good from introducing a remunerative manufacture of Iron, in Upper India, need not be dwelt upon. More recently, proposals from the Director of the Ganges Canal have been received and submitted for an experimental manufacture of this Iron near Roorkee, for the use of the Canal Work-shops, where the uncertainty and cost of procuring European Iron from Calcutta are much felt, and an early sanction from the Government of India is hoped for to them.

310. The Iron and Coal of the Nerbudda Valley are both good, and in sufficient

Para. 310.

Iron and Coal of the Nerbudda Valley—on different banks of the River.

quantities; but they are, unfortunately, nearly entirely situated on different banks of the River. Inquiries have, during the past season, been prosecuted with vigour on the point by a European Firm of character and means; but no result is yet

known.

Para. 311.

Intended investigation in this season of South Eastern Mirzapore.

311. The Mineral resources of the South East parts of the Mirzapoor District will be examined, in this season, by Mr. D. Smith, a Gentleman deputed as a Coal and Iron Viewer from England.

Section FVIII.

SURVEYS.

312. Three large Revenue parties have been at work, in the Provinces, during the

Para. 312.

Three large Survey Parties employed. Their results. Neemuch District surveyed and the old Forest Grants of Goruckpore with a view to Sub-division.

seasons 1845-55 and 1855-56, besides detached Surveys in the Neemuch districts, where the work has been satisfactorily completed, of the Goruckpoor Forest Grants, with a view to their convenient Sub-division, and of other smaller tracts, the result, for the three main Surveys, in the two seasons has been

Square Miles

Jubbulpoor Survey Party,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1214
Saugor Ditto,...	.....	.....	.....	...	1384
Bundlekhund...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1324

besides 790 square miles of Territory occupied by Native States.

This rate of progress, in a Country covered with a good deal of hill and jungle, is generally satisfactory.

313. The system of Revenue Survey has been brought to much greater perfection, in recent years, especially in the measures for the settlement of the Punjab, than was aimed at in the first operation of a Survey Settlement of the North-Western Provinces from fifteen to twenty years ago. All these subsequent improvements have been adopted in the Surveys now in progress. There was a

Para. 313.

Present improved system of Survey. Discussion as to requiring "Interior details" from Professional Surveyors. These to be still furnished.

discussion, in the year under report, as to the utility of insisting on the rendering of what are technically termed the "Interior details," that is, the blocks of cultivated, culturable, and barren areas, Village sites, Roads, Tanks, Water-courses, &c., by the Professional or Scientific Surveyors. It has been determined that, though accuracy in the Interior field and other detailed measurements may be fairly reckoned on from the Surveys by the Village Putwarrees, which have been before spoken of, yet that the details shall continue to be given, as before, by the Professional Surveyors, both as a check on the Putwarree Maps, and, still more, as desirable for the correct Topographical delineation of the Country in Maps prepared upon an uniform and good plan.

314. A general Geological examination of the Country will be prosecuted, during each cold season, by Mr. H. Medlicott, Professor of Geology at the Thomason College of Roorkee. This inquiry will, of course, be made subservient to his proper duties of instruction

Para. 314.

Geological Examinations by Professor Medlicott, at the College.

Section VIII.

VACCINATION.

315. Special measures for the extension of Vaccination were adopted last year by the appointment of a separate Medical Officer, for the purpose, in the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Divisions. A supply of the virus is kept up, throughout the year, in the Upper Hills and Passes, and this is distributed, with great advantage, during the cool months, to many districts in the plains. In the present year, another Medical Officer has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the Districts of the Agra Division.

Paras. 315 to 317.

Appointment of a Superintendent of Vaccination for the Rohilkhund Division and Kumaon. Promising results in the past year. Vaccine Virus preserved throughout the year in the Hill Passes. Later appointment of a Superintendent of the Agra Division.

316. In the Agra District, much had been previously done for the diffusion of Vaccination through the exertions of the able Civil Surgeon, Dr. John Murray; but he had only time to give a brief and intermitted attention to the subject.

317. Mr. Pearson, the Superintendent of Vaccination in Rohilkhund, is an Officer whose returns are minutely checked, and may be received with much confidence. The result of his operations in the first year of the new appointment gives 82,287 persons vaccinated, (56,739 in Rohilkhund, and in Kumaon and Gurhwal, 25,548), and has enabled

him to state that "no insuperable difficulties exist in inducing the people to avail themselves of the remedy, provided it can be offered to them at their own homes." Vaccination, Mr. Pearson thinks, can only successfully be carried on in Rohilkhund in the three coolest months, December, January, and February. The percentage of successful cases in these months was—

In December 1855	...	...	...	...	58.86
In January 1856 ...	...	..	...	...	76.09
In February 1856	...	...	...	...	72.31

The percentage of success in the Hill Districts is considerably higher, and the remedy can be used for a longer period. Mr. Pearson writes—"In the Hills, the progress of Vaccination has been most satisfactory, and there is now, no doubt, a fast growing belief in the minds of the people in its efficacy."

Section III.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

318. The Thomason Hospital at Agra is the only large Institution, for Medical

Para. 318.

Thomason Hospital recently founded at Agra. Great benefit of Dispensaries.

New Dispensaries recently established.

Extension of Branch Dispensaries in large Cities.

reliefs of the highest class, in the Provinces, (excepting, of course, the Military and Jail Hospitals,) and it is only of recent foundation. The number of larger and smaller Dispensaries is, however, now, happily, very great. At all the larger Dispensaries superintended by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, there are from six to twelve beds for Hospital treatment of

the most serious Medical or Surgical cases of suffering. A printed Table, showing the number and working of the Dispensaries and their branches during 1855, is placed in the Appendix.* At a cost of Rupees 82,646, of which above Rupees 10,000 were received from private subscriptions, 7,533 In-door, and 2,37,638 Out-door Patients had relief administered to them. Within the last three years, five new principal, and seven new minor, Dispensaries have been established. These Institutions are among the most valuable, as they are the most plainly disinterested, benefits which our Government has conferred upon the people. It has been an especial object to extend the boon in large Cities, by having branch Dispensaries, easily accessible, in different parts of them. Several of these had been, before, established in Benares, and they have been now added to the main Dispensaries of Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly and Delhie. These useful Branch Dispensaries, where relief can be quickly procured for all common disorders will be still further multiplied.

319. Special Dispensaries are provided in all the more unhealthy localities, as in

Para. 319.

Special Dispensaries in the Rohilkhund, Bareilly, and on the Pilgrim Road to Kumbh.

the Rohilkhund Turage, and the Towns in its vicinity. Small Dispensaries are, also, established within the Hills along the Pilgrim Road to the great Hindoo shrines of Buddreenath and Kedarnath. These latter are supported from the pro-

ceeds of Local Charitable Endowments. They are much required, for, in one year, 30,000 Pilgrims were counted on the Road, who had, many of them, come from great distances, Peshawur, Rajpootana, Malwa, Goojerat and Mysore.

320. At seasons of peculiar prevalence and malignity of disease, as in the visitation of Fever and Cholera, from which the Benares Province suffered in the autumn of 1855, temporary Medical Depôts are promptly placed where they can be most useful. This was done in the City and Suburbs of Benares, during the last year, with marked advantage.

Para. 320.
Temporary Cholera Relief Depôts at Benares.

321. The outbreak of a fatal disease, the Muhamurree, with many of the characteristics of the plague, in the Kumaon and Gurhwal Hills, led to the enforcement of special preventive measures during the years 1852-53 and 1853-54. Pure air in houses, and generally cleanly habits, are the best security against a recurrence of this peculiarly serious malady. These necessary precautions are carefully maintained under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, whose duties in regard to Vaccine lead to his residence and travelling in the Hills in the hot and rainy months.

Para. 321.
Precautions enforced against Muhamurree in Kumaon and in Gurhwal.

322. In connection with the public health, the building of new Lunatic Asylums at the Central points of Benares, Bareilly and Meerut, may be mentioned. These are in rapid progress, and are on the most approved plans, with ample space and means for the amusement and light healthful employment of the inmates, whose cases may not absolutely compel restraint.

Para. 322.
New Lunatic Asylums, on the most approved plan, under construction at Benares, Meerut, and Bareilly.

Section ३३.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Para. 323 to 328.
Notice of a few Special Subjects.

323. A few separate topics may be worth notice in this concluding Section of the Report.

324. Measures have been adopted, under the direction of the late Governor General of India, for preserving from further decay any ancient structures of remarkable interest or beauty throughout the Country. One of the fine arches of the enclosure round the Kootub Minar, near Delhie, has been taken down, stone by stone, and replaced with striking fidelity and skill. The domes of the surrounding galleries have been thoroughly protected against gradual injury from weather. The roof of the large old Mosque at Budaon has been similarly protected. The interior of the ancient Fort, which marks the days when an independent dynasty ruled at Jounpoor, has been cleared and repaired, and the space is now used as an ornamental garden.

Remains of Ancient Structures of interest protected at the Kootah, Budaon, and Jounpoor.
Exploration of the Ruins of the old Boodhist Temple at Sarnath near Benares. Photograph impressions of the remaining Sculptures taken.
Publication of the Series of early Mahomedan Historians selected by Sir Henry Elliott.
Continuation of Statistical Memoirs of Districts.
Examination of site for a new Military Sanatorium in the Kumaon Hills.

325. The Ruins of the Boodhist Temple of Sarnath, near Benares, which belong to a remote age, have been carefully explored, and Photographic impressions will be taken of the sculptured surface of the buildings still standing but likely to be destroyed by time. A Memoir has been prepared of all particulars of the examination of these Ruins.

326. The printing, in a carefully revised edition, of the standard early Histories in Persian, of the Mahomedan Rulers of India, the series of which was selected by Sir Henry Elliot, has been commenced. This Resolution has been recently noticed with approval in a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court. Two of the Works will soon be published, and the whole will be completed as competent Editors can be found, with leisure for the purpose.

327. The series of Statistical Memoirs of Districts is being gradually carried out. The Volume for Budaon has issued; that for Allygurh is on the eve of appearing. Mr. Spankie, the intelligent Magistrate and Collector of the District, has made arrangements to complete the Memoir for Seharunpoor during the progress of its Revenue Re-settlement.

328. An investigation has been made, and reports rendered, on the best site for another Military Sanatorium in the Kumaon Hills near Nynce Tall. It is probable that even more eligible sites may be discovered than those first-named, in which the choice was restricted, a good deal, by the desire to make use of the advantages of the existing Nynce Tal Settlement. The question may become of earlier practical interest from the increased employment of European Troops in Oude, to which Kumaon is more near, and may be found more convenient, than any of the other British Hill Territories.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES ACCOMPANYING THE FIRST FOUR SECTIONS OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

- Appendix I. Table showing the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Districts and Tracts subject to the Government of the North Western Provinces.
- Ditto II. Statement of the Administration of Criminal Justice during 1855 in all the Districts under the orders of the Sudder Court.
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APPENDICES TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1855-56.

- Appendix VIII. Saharunpoor Settlement Instructions.
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- Ditto X. Resolution of 28th March 1856, regarding Hulkabundee Arrangements, Education of Putwarrees, &c.
- Ditto XI. Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances in the North-West Provinces for 1855-56.
- Ditto XII. Letter dated 31st October 1855 to the address of the Supreme Government on the state and prospects of Education in the North-Western Provinces.
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STATEMENT of Area, Population and Revenue of the North-Western Provinces.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS PREPARED IN 1862-53.				FOR 1854-55.				REMARKS.
		Area in Sqr. miles.	Population.	Town ships.	Land Revenue.	Abkaree including Opium.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous & Sayer.	Grand Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
DELHI.	Bhutteeana, ...	3017.7	112974	Nagren.	141936	0	5538	639	53171	201284
	Panepur, ...	1269.9	389085	538	818272	7046	10082	5412	.....	840820
	Hissar, ...	3294.2	330852	653	466287	3748	7676	867	791018	1269596
	Delhi, ...	789.7	435744	568	441688	60965	68803	7387	1166237	1745080
	Rohatuck, ...	1340.4	377013	300	631166	3411	11710	1145	.....	637432
MEERUT.	Gurgaon, ...	1939.1	662486	1274	1058769	6295	15148	2964	1381019	2464195
	Dehra Dhoon, ...	673.8	32083	Nagren.	42697	19298	4040	123260	.....	189295
	Saharanpore, ...	2162.3	801325	1904	1081962	39336	50195	3155	.....	1174648
	Moozaffernugur, ...	1646.3	672861	1138	1109954	35490	21489	3858	.....	1170791
	Meerut, ...	2200.1	1135072	1638	1703096	84045	54246	7642	.....	1849029
ROHILKHAND.	Boondshuhur, ...	1821.6	778342	1576	1069629	14829	23430	8284	.....	1116172
	Allypore, ...	2153.4	1134565	1997	1974086	87874	68950	12593	.....	2095512
	Bijnore, ...	1900.0	695521	3030	1203606	19625	25062	7181	.....	1255474
	Moradabad, ...	2698.8	1138461	3184	1347988	39655	69970	5142	.....	1462755
	Budoun, ...	2401.9	1019161	2232	1119810	41269	45709	3045	.....	1209833
AGRA.	Bareilly, ...	3119.1	1378268	3563	1776815	124462	91670	21098	.....	2013745
	Shahjehanpore, ...	2308.4	986096	2785	1059334	87651	31117	2147	.....	1180249
	Muttra, ...	1613.4	862939	1019	1665735	30289	31041	1787	.....	1729152
	Agra, ...	1864.9	1001961	1142	1613076	50552	94063	4361	.....	3728737
	Furruckabad, ...	2122.9	1064607	2017	1326845	149629	69677	2035	.....	1528196
ALLAHABAD.	Mynpoorie, ...	2020.2	832714	1344	1263362	24572	36541	963	.....	1335438
	Etawah, ...	1677.0	610965	1495	1274134	21414	15621	4861	.....	1316030
	Cawnpoore, ...	2348.0	1174556	2257	1233950	143160	61277	8844	.....	2355531
	Futtehpore, ...	1583.1	679787	1617	1425680	64965	25942	989	.....	1518576
	Humeerpore, B	2694.6	605559	C 997	1133694	30176	10412	1824	.....	1178106
ALLAHABAD.	Banda, ...	3009.6	743872	1257	1594652	42017	26119	17135	.....	1679923
	Allahabad, ...	2788.7	1379788	4003	2125777	113992	77203	2645	.....	2779888

BENARAS, ...	From Census of 1847-48.*										2497827
	7340-2	3057874	15714	2127719	203386	113514	53178	.....	.....	.....
Gorakhpore, ...	2516-4	1653251	6270	1490890	101372	61874	3782	.....	.....	.....	1660918
Azimgurh, ...	1552-2	1143749	3431	1233786	69990	50277	33 8	.....	.....	.....	1876311
Jaunpore, ...	1552-3	1104315	5280	839509	103930	54474	20585	119438	.....	.....	1137936
Mirzapore, ...	995-3	831757	2296	903645	156876	72012	4023	.....	.....	.....	1136556
Benares, ...	2181-0	1596324	5088	1509405	1 9905	163335	2462	.....	.....	.....	1735307
Ghazepore, ...											
Total of the Regulation Districts, ...	761987	30473927	81908	40747984	2061334	1511376	348611	5899039	30568344		
Non-Regulation Districts.											
From Census of 1847-48.*											
Saugor, ...	1857-9	305591	.....	787114	27595	26320	6578	.....	.....	.....	817610
Dumoh, ...	2128-2	363581	.....							
Jubbulpore, ...	6257-3	442771	.....							
Seoni, ...	1459-2	227070	.....	616631	51500	26164	8544	.....	.....	.....	732839
Mundla, ...	1670-0	1225692	.....							
Hoshungabad, ...	1916-8	242641	.....	481877	61413	17637	2991	.....	.....	.....	566948
Baitool, ...	995-5	93441	.....							
Narsingpore, ...	501-9	254486	.....							
Jaloun, D ...	2313-7	246297	.....	316342	17976	13387	1836	.....	.....	.....	350041
Jhansee, ...	1391-0	300000	.....	1376976	2312	7535	20893	.....	.....	.....	1428455
Chundvree, ...	556-3	87260	.....	497028	14253	4497	2423	E 268409	.....	.....	786640
Jawud Neemuch, ...	443-5	81866	.....	121716	5026	1581	2107	.....	.....	.....	130430
Nimar, ...	269-1	25727	.....	355788	6221	765	5834	.....	.....	.....	368608
Nimar, British & Scindiah's, ...			.....	150008	18636	.....	24511	.....	.....	.....	193155
Ajmere, ...	2891-2	287290	.....	302271	8284	11169	5606	112147	.....	.....	430471
Ajmere, including all Mairwaras, G ...			.....					
Kunson, ...	11972-9	605830	.....	201801	4262	11704	9544	.....	.....	.....	227314
Gurhwal, ...			.....					
Total of the Non-Regulation Districts, ...	41402-5	3791919	.....	5238048	241320	120750	90867	380556	6071541		
GRAND TOTAL, ...	117601-2	31265876	81908	45086032	2302654	1632126	439478	6279595	56639885		

* No Census of later date

† From Board's Statistical Review of 1854-55.

D Including Kutchwahagurh.
E Collections of the Calpee and
Tajpore Customs Divisions.

F Area and Population for
British Nimar alone.
G Including all Mairwaras for
columns 6-11; but the area and
Population are for Ajmere and
British Mairwaras.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons brought to trial, convicted, committed to Sessions, the average duration of cases, and the proportion of persons population during

DISTRICTS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population.	Area in square miles.	Total number of cases.	Number of persons brought to trial inclusive of cases pending at close of past year.	Number convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.
DEHLIE.	Panceput,	389085	1270	511	1178	809	35	304	5
	Hissar,	330852	3294	487	942	766	55	98	13
	Dehlie,	435744	789	1278	2566	1700	49	758	21
	Rohtuck,	377013	1310	459	1077	826	17	215	12
	Goorgaon,	662486	1939	565	2083	1471	53	528	10
	Dehra Dhoon,	32083	673	285	528	250	3	269	5
MEERUT.	Saharunpore,	801325	2162	977	2096	1014	98	881	32
	Moozuffernuggur,	672861	1616	820	1914	1070	51	696	43
	Meerut,	1135072	2260	1321	3201	1595	65	1410	43
	Boolundshuhur,	778342	1823	907	2372	1054	98	1073	4
	Allygurh,	1134575	2153	1318	2870	1566	114	1177	13
	Bijnore,	695521	1900	689	1533	820	124	559	8
ROHILKHAND.	Moradabad,	1133461	2698	1536	3575	1959	93	1469	44
	Budaon,	1019161	2101	1408	3224	1820	172	1156	4
	Bareilly,	1374263	3119	2500	4759	2419	216	2012	28
	Shahjehanpore,	984096	2308	1876	3641	2373	130	1098	14
	Muttra,	862969	1613	1013	2496	1142	78	1232	11
	Agra,	1001961	1864	2240	4801	2829	125	1738	11
AGRA.	Farruckabad,	1064607	2122	2001	4380	2898	239	1639	9
	Mynpoorie,	832717	2020	1318	2995	1695	79	1198	11
	Etawah,	610965	1677	795	1713	845	69	738	20
	Cawnpore,	1174556	2348	2259	4838	2536	189	2006	17
	Futtehpore,	679787	1583	992	2322	1192	151	952	0
	ALLAHABAD.	Humceerpore,	548604	2241	945	1862	1002	118	709	7
ALLAHABAD.	Banda,	742872	3099	1183	3651	1740	172	1087	4
	Allahabad,	1379788	2788	1467	3171	1866	144	921	7
	Goruckpore,	3087874	7340	1304	3350	1811	181	1283	1
	Azimgurh,	1653251	2506	1637	3226	1871	310	963	20
	Jounpore,	1143749	1552	1219	2419	1507	131	746	7
	Mirzapore,	1104315	5152	1257	2232	1268	119	810	5
BENARES.	Benares,	651757	995	1630	3235	1807	126	1177	23
	Ghazeehpore,	1596324	2181	1598	2954	1643	84	1123	17
Total,		30303981	72706	40434	86649	48648	3766	31968	472
NON-REGULATION									
KUMAON.	Kumaon,	369223	6962	315	667	395	24	233	2
	Gurhwal,	236687	0	198	397	213	15	155	2
	Saugor,	305594	1857	1634	2824	1924	134	743	18
	Dunoh,	363594	2428	560	869	577	77	269	6
	Jubbulpore,	442771	6237	1121	2186	1352	120	674	15
	Mundla,	0	0	321	606	379	22	184	6
SAUGOR.	Seonee,	227070	1459	393	563	459	18	80	0
	Hoshangabad,	242641	1916	550	1003	571	35	305	24
	Baitool,	93441	990	246	528	273	24	130	0
	Nursingpore,	254486	501	541	920	560	103	228	12
	Oocheyra,	0	0	398	609	435	41	120	3
	Chundeyree,	87260	440	420	730	524	33	170	3
JHANSIE.	Jaloun,	0	0	849	1590	906	68	586	3
	Jhansie,	0	0	904	1657	961	139	515	14
Total,		2622757	22790	8456	15149	9529	853	4332	108
Grand Total,		32926738	95496	48890	101798	58177	4619	36293	580

mitted and acquitted in the Magisterial and Sessions' Courts in the North-Western
arrested, brought to trial, convicted and released, in each District, to
the year 1855.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL AT CLOSE OF YEAR.			Average of acquittals to persons tried.	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.		Total number of witnesses summoned.	Detained 1 day.	Detained 2 days.	Detained 3 days.	Detained 4 days and upwards.
In Jail.	On bail.	Total.		With Police Agency.	Without Police.					
14	11	25	26.48	8	6	323	3105	120	0	2
8	4	12	10.46	13	5	2583	2775	62	32	14
29	6	35	30.24	6	3	7732	7503	189	35	6
1	6	7	20.32	7	4	2950	2723	134	13	80
8	18	21	25.73	13	9	5344	5080	192	25	17
0	1	1	51.53	10	8	1211	1167	12	20	12
23	18	41	43.54	13	16	4835	3430	646	384	375
3	48	51	35.24	15	6	3200	3769	137	38	46
14	74	88	45.92	11	8	10845	9534	1033	201	27
37	106	143	48.22	18	14	7137	5509	836	261	231
20	40	60	42.08	13	11	13881	13564	112	135	70
9	13	22	37.19	4	1	6826	4822	1049	466	419
39	26	65	40.65	21	9	10791	852	155	503	631
48	15	63	36.61	9	4	14716	13299	319	98	0
30	24	54	43.01	17	9	15792	14435	1032	222	43
11	15	26	30.49	5	4	18391	16942	1165	181	103
4	29	33	50.24	14	10	9093	8530	217	44	2
53	45	98	37.04	17	13	6674	3936	1133	511	489
21	74	95	38.33	13	13	16591	13900	1919	401	371
9	5	12	40.3	17	8	10120	9725	343	14	38
21	20	41	44.67	17	10	5985	5397	373	72	93
61	74	135	42.4	13	5	15968	14326	970	266	406
4	23	27	41.48	8	8	5733	5415	246	66	6
10	16	26	38.76	18	8	5600	5421	133	39	7
29	19	48	36.24	14	9	8099	7218	620	175	86
170	23	193	30.99	12	10	9730	9572	0	130	23
73	1	74	33.17	20	13	13867	12407	1060	270	70
23	39	62	30.62	7	4	7789	7431	172	89	83
10	18	28	31.29	9	5	4563	4344	175	32	2
13	17	30	36.86	11	10	7911	7381	387	137	6
19	83	102	37.84	9	9	11417	11605	376	36	0
38	44	82	33.33	19	15	17869	13453	3491	708	157
847	953	1800	37.89	124	84	286504	256208	20923	5661	3919
PROVINCES.										
4	9	13	35.73	16	28	1467	1406	38	5	13
0	12	12	4.46	49	24	693	541	113	23	11
3	2	5	26.25	7	11	6297	6167	95	25	10
0	0	0	24.21	9	5	3523	3284	184	36	19
13	12	25	31.4	10	5	3652	2672	644	451	482
14	1	15	31.45	5	2	463	642	98	86	137
4	2	6	14.36	4	4	1447	1219	147	24	57
42	26	68	34.47	15	9	3682	2947	369	131	155
93	8	101	30.44	19	8	1084	789	131	110	54
7	10	17	25.58	15	8	2646	2174	242	120	110
9	1	10	20.13	12	5	1714	1316	218	127	53
0	0	0	23.33	5	5	1630	1628	2	0	0
15	12	27	35.56	10	9	3121	2475	505	87	54
24	4	28	31.88	13	7	4703	4529	109	42	23
228	99	327	29.44	131	9	36542	31189	2395	1275	1183
1075	1052	2127	36.62	....	....	323346	287487	23318	6039	5102

STATEMENT showing the number of persons brought to trial, convicted, committed, Provinces, the average duration of cases, and the proportion of persons population during

		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		RESULT OF SESSIONS CASES.						PUNISHMENT IN DISTRICT COURTS.				
DISTRICTS.		Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Dead, escaped, &c.	Commitment cancelled.	Average of acc. to quitals to number tried.	3 years' imprisonment.	Above 6 months and under 3 years.	Under 6 months.	Fined.	Flogged.
DEHLIE,	Panceput, ..	14	1	14	0	1	45-16	9	91	88	428	4
	Hissar, ..	43	1	4	0	1	8-33	24	91	143	320	6
	Dehlie, ..	19	2	27	1	0	56-25	24	149	207	998	57
	Rohtuck, ..	9	5	5	0	0	26-31	44	70	185	305	10
	Goorgaon, ..	47	1	1	0	0	2-04	23	71	130	1033	5
MEERUT,	Dehra Dhoon, ..	3	1	1	0	0	2-0	5	12	47	150	10
	Saharanpore, ..	75	7	3	0	0	3-52	21	134	194	371	69
	Moozuffernuggur, ..	24	14	9	0	0	19-14	17	112	149	517	5
	Meerut, ..	35	10	14	0	0	23-72	20	153	181	850	41
	Boolundshuhur, ..	51	10	43	0	0	41-34	3	28	211	493	14
ROHILKHAND,	Allypore, ..	49	48	31	0	0	24-21	12	83	857	660	15
	Bijnore, ..	64	40	13	0	6	15-21	12	47	205	245	31
	Moradabad, ..	67	20	22	0	5	37-2	64	102	501	779	6
	Budaon, ..	55	26	48	0	3	23-22	36	230	428	829	13
	Shahjehanpore, ..	156	39	59	0	3	23-27	173	493	576	792	41
AGRA,	Muttra, ..	90	21	32	0	4	22-37	77	77	620	735	38
	Agra, ..	43	10	28	0	1	34-56	13	51	229	737	15
	Farruckabad, ..	67	31	30	1	4	23-43	32	242	282	889	147
	Mynpoorie, ..	159	33	57	0	0	22-89	29	112	406	1148	25
	Etawah, ..	59	18	17	0	7	25-97	20	67	292	859	18
ALLAHABAD,	Cawnpore, ..	27	5	19	1	3	34-88	16	51	176	278	5
	Futtehpore, ..	117	23	75	0	3	18-06	14	102	271	1329	51
	Humeerpore, ..	114	13	28	0	0	42-18	31	94	212	375	18
	Banda, ..	30	7	27	0	4	80-2	27	73	177	485	21
	Allahabad, ..	64	3	29	3	20	7-18	19	129	436	787	39
BENARES,	Goruckpore, ..	61	81	11	0	1	24-73	74	132	481	727	27
	Azimghur, ..	107	36	47	2	0	17-48	74	222	374	816	4
	Jounpore, ..	223	8	50	1	66	10-86	48	295	647	540	77
	Mirzapore, ..	95	28	15	0	4	30-32	43	132	356	670	40
	Benares, ..	63	45	47	1	6	16-93	25	98	253	562	34
	Ghazeepore, ..	84	19	21	31	0	26-58	30	106	462	881	17
		51	7	21	1	2		73	329	193	644	52
Total,		2172	613	848	42	141	23-34	1132	4178	9773	20032	946
NON-REGULATION												
KUMAON,	Kumaon, ..	22	9	7	0	1	18-42	16	30	33	291	10
	Gurhwal, ..	99	3	22	1	0	17-74	6	6	33	183	4
	Saugor, ..	42	1	28	0	0	39-43	38	251	489	1082	46
	Dumoh, ..	88	5	23	4	0	19-32	18	119	103	282	33
	Jubbulpore, ..	22	0	5	0	0	18-51	10	154	407	580	64
SAUGOR,	Mundla, ..	16	12	7	0	0	20-	18	70	169	112	7
	Seonce, ..	21	3	11	9	0	31-42	34	46	111	217	39
	Hoshungabad, ..	11	2	6	0	0	31-57	27	41	110	343	22
	Baitool, ..	64	6	17	1	0	19-54	6	21	64	170	4
	Nursingpore, ..	11	3	4	0	8	22-22	7	100	162	213	89
JHANSIE,	Oocheyra, ..	11	3	4	0	8	22-22	3	32	87	252	22
	Chundeyree, ..	185	15	19	0	0	8-67	0	67	160	234	35
	Jaloun, ..	185	15	19	0	0	8-67	18	33	127	574	27
	Jhansie, ..	185	15	19	0	0	8-67	9	59	177	585	75
Total		581	59	149	15	4	18-88	240	1029	2232	5018	427
Grand Total		2753	672	997	57	145	22-54	1372	5207	12006	25050	1372

No. 22.—(Continued.)

10.

mitted and acquitted in the Magisterial and Sessions' Courts in the North-Western arrested, brought to trial, convicted and released, in each District, to the year 1855.

31	32	33	34	35	REMARKS.	
Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Proportion of arrests to population.	Ditto of persons brought to trial to ditto.	Ditto of convicted to ditto.	Ditto of released to ditto.		
1148	1 to 338	1 to 330	1 to 430	1 to 1279	N. B.—The population and area of the Districts in the Regulation Provinces have been taken from the Census Report, and of those in the Non-Regulation Provinces from Shakespeare's Tables.	
908	1 to 364	1 to 351	1 to 431	1 to 3446		
2470	1 to 176	1 to 169	1 to 258	1 to 574		
1056	1 to 362	1 to 350	1 to 456	1 to 1753		
2042	1 to 324	1 to 314	1 to 450	1 to 1254		
519	1 to 61	1 to 60	1 to 123	1 to 119		
2038	1 to 343	1 to 332	1 to 767	1 to 864		
1685	1 to 397	1 to 351	1 to 633	1 to 966		
3144	1 to 367	1 to 354	1 to 711	1 to 805		
2249	1 to 346	1 to 323	1 to 747	1 to 725		
2533	1 to 400	1 to 325	1 to 753	1 to 963		
1509	1 to 460	1 to 453	1 to 843	1 to 1244		
3499	1 to 325	1 to 313	1 to 531	1 to 807		
3155	1 to 323	1 to 316	1 to 556	1 to 881		
4622	1 to 298	1 to 289	1 to 580	1 to 685		
3548	1 to 277	1 to 270	1 to 415	1 to 898		
2447	1 to 352	1 to 345	1 to 755	1 to 700		
4679	1 to 212	1 to 208	1 to 354	1 to 576		
4235	1 to 251	1 to 243	1 to 443	1 to 649		
2983	1 to 279	1 to 278	1 to 491	1 to 695		
1652	1 to 369	1 to 356	1 to 724	1 to 827		
4746	1 to 247	1 to 240	1 to 463	1 to 585		
2289	1 to 296	1 to 292	1 to 569	1 to 736		
1300	1 to 304	1 to 293	1 to 547	1 to 773		
2989	1 to 282	1 to 243	1 to 427	1 to 776		
3122	1 to 441	1 to 435	1 to 739	1 to 1493		
3322	1 to 929	1 to 921	1 to 1705	1 to 2406		
3123	1 to 529	1 to 512	1 to 833	1 to 1716		
2322	1 to 489	1 to 472	1 to 758	1 to 1533		
2121	1 to 520	1 to 512	1 to 870	1 to 1363		
3130	1 to 272	1 to 263	1 to 471	1 to 723		
2915	1 to 567	1 to 540	1 to 963	1 to 1421		
84200	1 to 359	1 to 350	1 to 622	1 to 948		
PROVINCES.						
608	1 to 607	1 to 553	1 to 934	1 to 1584	Area not known.	
392	1 to 603	1 to 596	1 to 1111	1 to 1526		
2322	1 to 103	1 to 193	1 to 153	1 to 411		
858	1 to 423	1 to 418	1 to 630	1 to 1739		
2150	1 to 205	1 to 202	1 to 327	1 to 656	Population and area not known.	
589	0	0	0	0		
542	1 to 418	1 to 403	1 to 494	1 to 2938		
975	1 to 841	1 to 241	1 to 442	1 to 795		
516	1 to 181	1 to 176	1 to 342	1 to 718	Population and area not known.	
901	1 to 282	1 to 276	1 to 454	1 to 1116		
607	0	0	0	0		
722	1 to 120	1 to 119	1 to 166	1 to 513		
1532	0	0	0	0	Population and area not known.	
1607	0	0	0	0		
14821						
99021						

Appendix No. XXX.

CIRCULAR No. 745 A.—To the Commissioners of Divisions—Judicial Department, Nynee Tal, the 25th May 1854.

ALL the replies to the Circular Order No. 155 A., dated 29th November 1853, having now been received, and laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed, with reference to the information contained in them, to communicate the following observations.

2. The Returns do not uniformly show, in a distinct manner, what it was the main object of the Circular Order to learn, *viz.*, how the Magistrate and Collector in each district distributes the various duties of his office among the several officers subordinate to him, and the amount of duty performed respectively by himself and them.

3. The practice in regard to the distribution of the duties appears to vary in different districts, according to the particular views, or preference for particular portions of business, on the part of the superior officer.

4. In some cases he arranges the district into sub-divisions, placing each of his subordinate officers in immediate control of one such sub-division, including the performance of all duties, whether in the Criminal or Revenue Department, connected with it; and retaining in his own hands one of the sub-divisions, together with the nomination and removal of the higher Native Officers, and the general supervision and control of the business of all kinds transacted throughout the district.

5. In other cases, the Magistrate and Collector keeps the whole district in his own hands, referring only individual cases as they arise, and as he thinks fit, to his subordinate officers.

6. In others, again, he reserves to himself, almost exclusively, the Revenue business of his office, and makes over, practically, the charge of the Police, and of the duties connected with it, to his Joint Magistrate

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, that the system of administration is so important a respect, as that now under consideration, should be regulated on an authorized and consistent plan; and that which he would desire to be followed in all districts, is the first of those above-mentioned; which, while it admits and requires an effective responsibility on the part of the superior officer, provides also for the whole time and attention of one subordinate officer being given to a sub-division of convenient extent, in the administration of which he will have the best training for the performance of every class of duty arising in the management of a district, in whatever Department.

8. On a plan of administration and control, such as is above approved and enjoined, His Honor is especially desirous that it should be understood that the personal responsibility of the Magistrate, in regard to the general direction of the Police, to the tracing the perpetrators of every serious crime, and to the exact and complete preparation of commitments for trial, will be held to be as strong as that for the due discharge of the Revenue duties of the joint office of Magistrate and Collector.

9. In every important Police case, the Magistrate should follow, closely, the course of enquiry held by his subordinate officers in all the sub-divisions; and before the commitment is submitted for trial, he should carefully examine the proceedings, and see that all necessary parts of the evidence have been thoroughly sifted, and are regularly and clearly exhibited for the determination of the Sessions Court.

10. You are requested to forward the accompanying printed copies of these orders, for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors within your Division.

No. 15.—To all Revenue Authorities, North-Western Provinces, dated Agra, the 14th September 1855.

Under instructions from Government, the Sudder Board of Revenue for these Provinces required the special attention of all Collectors and Revenue Officers in charge of districts, to the annexed extract of the orders of Government No. 921 A., dated 2nd May last, to the address of the Officiating Commissioner of the Meerut Division, relative to the principles to be observed in the distribution of business, between heads of Offices and subordinates.

ANNEXURE.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 2 to 7, of Orders No. 921 A., dated 2nd May 1855, from Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, to Officiating Commissioner of Meerut Division.

Paragraph 2nd. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reply, desires me to remark that, in the division of business, the principle to be observed is that, as far as the subordinate officers are fit to be entrusted with such powers, they should have the full opportunity of acquiring experience in all the fixed and usual branches of Administration.

3rd. The systematic reservation by a Collector of any portion of the permanent work of his office, the Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, treat only as exceptional, until the officers in charge of sub-divisions have given proof of the general knowledge, and of the prompt and accurate habits of business, which are necessary to their being employed in the discharge of all descriptions of duty.

4th. Of course, as is mentioned by you to be the practice of the Collector of Meerut, in the application of the above principle, the Collector would keep himself regularly informed of the course of procedure, in all points, on the part of officers under him, and would require them to refer to him before acting in any matter of difficulty.

5th. The rule now explained would not apply to the special or occasional duties, such as the re-settlement of a district, the introduction of Hulkabundee arrangements, which includes an entire revision of the putwaree establishments, or any other peculiar and extensive administrative measures.

6th. The whole charge of these last mentioned kinds of duties might appropriately be kept by the Collector in his own hand, or committed to a single Subordinate Officer, as he should see fit.

7th. Where a district is much disorganized, and the personal control by the Collector of the course of current collections in every Tehseel division is necessary to enable him to judge promptly, when to show a fair indulgence, and when to apply a suitable measure of coercion, an exception may also be rightly admitted to the enforcement of the general principle. All such cases should, however, be made matter of special report for the information of the Commissioner, and so also, as the occasion may arise, in regard to any other particular branch of the Administration.

Appendix No. XV.

No. 1675 of 1856.

Judicial Department, Agra, the 6th March 1856.

RESOLUTION.

THE returns to the Circular No 1794, dated 22nd August 1855, calling for opinions upon the expediency of modifying the provisions of Regulation II of 1832, having been received and laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, the following Resolution is recorded on the subject :--

1. There is not found to exist a sufficient unanimity of opinion, or clear practical ground of proved inconvenience or encouragement to criminal habits, such as would warrant the Government in applying to the Legislative Council for a modification of the Regulation.

2. But it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that without any alteration of the Law and in full conformity with its intent and object, the present ordinary procedure of the Police in reference to its provisions may be readily improved.

3. The principle upon which the Regulation was enacted is, that an enquiry in any case of simple burglary or theft should not be forced upon the injured parties against their will, so as to cause them, possibly, a greater loss and annoyance than that arising from the offence itself.

4. But, on the other hand, it would go beyond the true meaning of the Law, to allow the impression to prevail that the Police are indifferent to the occurrence of such crimes, and that they are matters into which enquiry would not promptly and closely be made if the sufferers from them should themselves be desirous of it.

5. Thannahdars may, accordingly, be properly authorized, on the hearing of the occurrence of simple burglaries or thefts, and especially where predatory practices of the kind may have become of any frequency, to proceed to the spot, to place themselves in communication with the persons robbed, and if these parties should show a real desire that an investigation should be held to point out to them the means of making it legal by presenting a written petition for the purpose.

6. It may reasonably be hoped, that the latter class of thannahdars, who will now be employed under the higher rates of pay recently authorized, and with the greater care and strictness in regulating promotions in the Police Force generally, which may be expected from the rules now in force, may be trusted to carry out orders to the above effect with judgment and carefulness according to their true spirit, and so as not to cause any persons, upon whose property burglaries or thefts unattended with personal violence have been committed, to take part in public investigations regarding them, which they would themselves be reluctant to institute.

7. It will be the duty of the Commissioners of Divisions to watch the manner in which the discretion intimated by this Resolution, is employed, and to give such cautions and instructions for the guidance of the Magistrates and subordinate Police as to the right mode of acting on it as may, from time to time, be found necessary.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Crimes committed in the

		Meerut Division.			Delhi Division.			Rohtakbund Division.		
		Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
		113,577.	457,822.	66,15,165.	115,105.	215,5182.	35,91318 28.	12,499.2.	521,7507.	65,10790.
Crimes and offences ascertained to have occurred										
		1843.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.
1.—Violent offences against the person.	Murder by Thugs	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto by ditto on the River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto by other Cases	30	38	32	20	12	16	58	68	61
	Ditto with Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Ditto with River Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with Highway Robbery	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	12	1
	Ditto with Burglary	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
	Ditto with Theft	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	1
	Ditto by administering Drugs*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto of Children for their ornaments	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	11
	Ditto with Chattel-stealing	1	0	0	1	1	4	6	7	13
	Wounding with intent to murder	8	45	35	21	25	24	48	46	48
	Culpable homicide	51	9	12	5	5	12	12	9	17
	Affrays with hand-ide	11	2	7	11	3	11	25	49	47
	Affray with violent breach of the Peace	12	151	6	5	51	40	155	243	250
	Assault with severe wounding	1	1	0	1	1	7	14	23	23
	Rape	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total..		288	299	160	10	89	115	370	447	474
2.—Offences against property with violence (not included under head 1.)	Dacoity with Torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto with severe wounding or injury	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	River ditto with ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway Robbery with ditto	0	7	6	4	19	3	1	12	7
	Burglary with ditto	19	17	11	0	0	0	16	14	16
	Theft with ditto	26	29	15	4	6	8	22	16	16
	Theft by administering Drugs	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
	Chattel-stealing with personal injury	8	4	4	1	2	1	6	0	3
Total..		64	69	35	11	29	9	43	44	43
3.—Simple offences against property without aggravated circumstances	Dacoity	1	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
	River Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Highway Robbery	15	11	2	20	12	12	13	8	5
	Burglary	16,1	1962	207	267	256	19	2857	2758	2441
	Theft	2789	3249	287	749	883	72	7223	6691	6064
	Chattel-stealing	17,9	18,7	182	59	38	374	1467	1281	1200
	Receiving stolen property knowingly	111	12	137	80	87	87	32	34	84
	Arson and Incendiarism	14	21	19	3	1	1	48	25	10
	Forgery	7	6	15	6	0	4	9	8	14
	Total..	6682	7654	6744	1690	1793	1563	11587	11067	9858
4.—Miscellaneous.	Child stealing, to sell into slavery and for other illegal purposes	8.	14.	5.	2.	6.	4.	10.	7.	4.
	Suicide, aiding and abetting	6.	0	0.	0.	0	0	1.	1	0.
	Importation of slaves and sale or purchase of imported slaves	6.	0	0.	4.	2.	0	0	0	1.
	Coining and altering	6.	3	10	0	2.	4	2.	6	2.
	Perjury	18.	19.	22	26.	20.	14.	17.	21	20.
	Smuggling*	0	6.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.
	False imprisonment*	0	0	0	1	0.	0	0	0	0.
	Procuring or causing abortion*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.
	Adultery	0	1	4	1	2	0	5	11	6
	Total..	38	39	38	33	32	22	34	46	33
5.—Crimes not specified above.		1880	4665	3911	2706	2612	2955	5564	5667	5136
6.—Attempts to commit any of the above		2459	2198	1362	18	293	138	2262	1927	1821

* The Divisional Statements afford no information

No. V.

several Divisions of the N. W. Provinces during the past three years.

Agra Division.			Allahabad Division.			Benares Division.			Saugor Division.			Kumaon Division.			Total for the N.W.P. including Saugor.		
Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.
9302.	4373156.	7133152.	13000.4.	448422.	8420046.	10737.6.	9437270.	8124000.	40040.	3101337.	4010346.	10200.	601010.	100067.	12771076.	33046010.	4007014

in 1855 as compared with the two preceding years.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
79	70	69	58	59	53	42	50	44	43	42	37	0	0	0	354	352	301
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	12	12	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	5	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
5	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	10	16	38	4	2	5	5	7	1	10	10	0	0	0	2	2	4
57	41	32	35	52	50	62	84	75	17	20	20	0	0	0	55	44	24
31	22	16	15	22	8	8	12	12	3	2	1	1	1	3	204	17	27
40	22	43	16	29	29	29	29	29	4	1	1	0	0	0	31	07	7
161	159	145	123	118	150	192	176	155	69	77	77	1	4	1	164	148	138
3	5	8	13	10	17	6	11	12	13	13	8	0	0	0	920	909	807
105	343	335	290	291	296	345	383	355	182	186	161	10	12	10	1909	1900	1213
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	1
2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	14	15	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	12	10	13	13	13	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13	8	20	5	3	3	5	0	1	4	7	17	1	0	0	58	70	61
18	42	26	10	8	8	11	13	12	10	3	6	0	0	0	66	52	67
3	3	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	122	84
4	12	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	29	18	12
77	68	61	44	32	27	50	44	27	26	27	37	1	0	0	15	12	13
2	2	0	4	4	3	3	10	9	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	15
3	9	9	7	11	2	19	9	10	24	31	50	0	0	0	5	1	1
300	2232	2162	1661	1161	1370	4236	3796	3912	2468	3133	5513	1	2	0	1064	94	90
008	3350	2715	1711	1633	1834	4454	3904	4277	6123	6446	7811	24	8	9	15222	15058	17611
722	769	1403	213	188	277	1114	1105	1039	550	591	779	74	8	85	27687	26352	26112
40	33	31	53	38	80	115	113	83	41	54	92	8	2	5	6130	6392	7232
13	16	19	28	14	22	63	57	37	50	44	23	0	0	4	484	513	548
8	10	15	6	11	6	9	13	6	8	11	10	0	1	2	227	178	128
00	6430	6857	3148	3000	3551	10016	9008	9874	9282	10312	14343	92	101	116	50016	48705	51925
12	12	16	8	6	9	19	11	13	2	8	3	0	0	0	61	50	54
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3
22	12	17	15	13	11	4	11	3	25	11	26	0	0	0	44	44	61
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	24	13	7	10	6	4	2	137	112	128
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	8	12	5	10	6	10	4	40	31	26	2	1	0	73	68	54
37	33	47	45	44	46	54	47	45	80	55	71	8	5	2	330	292	304
16	5053	6469	4092	4715	4973	5870	7846	5338	4022	4070	4608	488	500	403	32657	35008	38949
11	1478	1394	1204	1200	1083	470	435	438	321	304	459	1	3	2	8559	7817	6096

and to these offences.

Appendix No. VII.

No. 1994 A.

Judicial Department, Nynce Tal, the 11th September 1855.

READ the following returns to Circular No. 882, of 6th March 1855, regarding suggestions by the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, for the prevention of Dacoitees and other offences by organized Gangs :—

From Commissioner of the Rohilkhund Division, dated 27th April 1855, No. 57, with enclosure.

From Officiating Commissioner of the Dellhie Division, dated 12th May 1855, No. 38, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Agra Division, dated 5th June 1855, No. 47, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, dated 21st June 1855, No. 105, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Saugor Division, dated 23rd June 1855, No. 250, with enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated 11th July 1855, No. 73, with enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The state of things under which this enquiry originated has happily now ceased in consequence of the energetic measures adopted by the Political Authorities of Rajpootana, owing to which no Dacoitees have been committed along the whole Western Frontier of the Districts under this Government, since the early part of the present year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion, that the most direct and effectual remedy against the recurrence of such outrages is to be looked for in the exercise of the same activity on the part of the Political Officers, and does not see the prospect of adequate advantage in organizing, at present, special means of vigilance and additional precautionary force along the frontier line.

3. These papers have, however, raised the more general question of the means of improving the discipline, training, and employment of the Police throughout all the Districts of these Provinces.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to think that, within the Provinces themselves, there now exists no systematic habit of violent crime committed by any associated parties of Dacoits, or other class of robbers.

5. In instances where there has been reason to suspect concert between residents of the British Districts and the subjects of Foreign States in the commission of Dacoitees, special detective means of a general character have been directed by the deputation of the Assistant Superintendents in the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department. For example, the Head Quarters of Lieutenant T. H. Chamberlain, the Assistant Superintendent of that Department in the

Dooab, have been removed from Meerut to Etawa, where he is now engaged in putting down the Bhadooreah Gangs of Dacoits, whose homes are in the Gwalior Territory.

6. Detective measures, within particular Districts, against ordinary crimes not attended with danger to the public peace, are of a more limited scope, and are adopted, from time to time, through the Agency of the Local Officers, as has recently been authorized on an application from the Magistrate of Moradabad, with a view to the suppression of Cattle-stealing.

7. In respect, however, to an improved discipline and management of the whole Police Force of Districts, some new measures may, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor, be now sanctioned with a fair promise of benefit.

8. The arrangements in course of execution, and already carried out in a number of Districts, have introduced a fixed rate of standard pay for all grades of the Police Officers, though as yet, in some quarters, an approach only can be made to this scale, pending the general revision of Establishments as Districts become open to re-settlement.

The scale is as follows :—

Thannahdars.

One-third at 60 Rupees.

Two-thirds at 40 Rupees.

Out-post Jemadars.

One-third at 20 Rupees.

Two-thirds at 16 or 15 Rupees.

Mohurrirs at 12 and 10 Rupees.

Jemadars at Thannahs at 10 Rupees.

Duffadars, and also occasionally Mududgars, at 8 and 6 Rupees.

And one-quarter, or one-third, of the Burkundauzes, at 5 Rupees ; the remainder at the old rate of 4 Rupees.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be very important, that in the first selection, and in the subsequent distribution and promotion, of all the members of his Police Force upon the better prospects thus opened to it, a Magistrate should take a more direct part and feel a more clear personal responsibility than may have heretofore been required by orders from the Government.

10. For this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the whole force under each Magistrate shall be considered, and systematically regulated, as a force for the entire District. A list of *all* its members should be kept in English, in a book of the same kind as has been prescribed for the Character Book, and should form one of the fixed records of the Magistrate's Office. Every entry of employment, or promotion, should be made in this Book, under the orders of the Magistrate himself, or of the Officer in charge of a sub-division, to whom such authority may be delegated by the Magistrate, with particulars of the caste, parentage, residence, and qualifications of the party to whom it refers. On the first week of each quarter, the Book should be inspected by the Magistrate, a note made of marked good or bad conduct on the part of members of the force, and orders given, where, upon due enquiry, they may be found to be called for, regarding the distribution of the whole body of the Police, so as to preclude the possibility of any part of the force being regarded as attached only to particular thannahs, or of the men, in any of its grades, being kept too long where they may be likely to form injurious local connections.

11. The degree of attention and interest, with which the above duty may have been performed by the Magistrates of Districts, will be one of the subjects to be noticed by the Commissioners of Divisions in connection with the orders in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of Government of March last, regarding the topics to be always included in the preparation of the Annual Police Reports. The establishment of a system of this kind may lead, it is to be borne in mind, to the very desirable result of causing the higher Police posts to be filled, in a greatly increased ratio, by promotions given as the reward of proved meritorious service in the lower ranks. The hope of such advancement must tend materially to raise the tone and character of the whole Police establishments. Ultimately, it may be found practicable to declare the rule, that only those who have served as Burkundauzes shall be named to the upper grades, up to those at least of Jemadar or Mohurrir.

12. In regard to the arming of the Police, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, that no scheme for giving fire-arms to the Thannah Burkundauzes generally would be likely to have useful results. He thinks, however, that means might readily be taken, by the several Magistrates, to have a certain number, both of the Police Sowars, and of the Thannah Burkundauzes and Tehseel Chuprassees, trained to the use of fire-arms, so that a Magistrate may have some body of men, under his immediate command, on whom considerable dependence could be placed for supporting his authority in the event of any local breach of order.

13. The only men, carrying fire-arms, who are now at the disposal of the Magistrates, are the members of the Jail Guard. A portion of these could always be withdrawn in cases of exigency, but it is not desirable that the Jails should ever be left without a large portion of the armed guards present on duty at them.

14. The plan that seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be most feasible, and the least likely to cause waste of time and effort, or other inconvenience, is that a Magistrate, who is desirous to make an attempt of this kind to improve the Police at the Sudder Station, should be authorized to indent for muskets to the number of 50, (besides those issued to the Jail Guard,) with ammunition on the same scale as is now given to the Jail Guards, 20 percussion pistols being also added for the use of picked men of the Sowar force.

15. The training of the Burkundauzes at the Sudder Station, with any Burkundauzes from the Mofussil Thannahs or Chuprassees from the Tehseelees, whom a Magistrate may find that he can conveniently bring into the Station for a time for this purpose, can be effected in the same manner, and under the same direction, as is already provided for the training of the Jail Guards.

16. To all men of the Burkundauze Force at the Sudder Station, where a Magistrate may wish to make such an experiment, the Lieutenant-Governor will authorize the issue of uniforms of the prescribed pattern, in the same manner as has been sanctioned for the Burkundauzes on the Grand Trunk Road.

17. A suggestion has been made that, in this manner, a body of men might be formed, who might be amalgamated with the Jail Guards, and might form a general District Guard, to be employed, in the discretion of the Magistrate, in guarding Jails, Tehseelees (with despatches of Treasure,) and Thannahs, while the ordinary Tehseel and Thannah duties would be performed by Burkundauzes or Chuprassees of the present class. The separate control which exists over the Jail and the other District Establishments may prevent the complete adoption of this suggestion, but the Lieutenant-Governor would encourage the attempt to organize a distinct body for the other duties of Guard in a District. This might consist of the Burkundauzes at the

Sudder Station, or of a select number of them, and of a certain proportion of the present number of Burkundauzes and Chuprassees at the Thannahs and Tehseelee Stations.

18. The training of Police Sowars may, perhaps, best be provided by collecting several from each District at the Head Quarters of the Division, and obtaining instructors for them, as may from time to time be required by application to the Military Department for the loan of qualified persons from the nearest Corps of Irregular Cavalry.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, on application from any Magistrate who may state his wish to make the experiment of training a portion of the Police in his District in the manner here stated, to give directions for the issue, upon indent, of the regulated number of arms, and amount of ammunition, if they can conveniently be spared from the Arsenal at Allahabad, Agra or Delhi, and he will be ready also to authorize proposals for employing a limited number of the District Establishments, exercised in the use of fire-arms, for all duties of Guard, as referred to in paragraph 17, when a Magistrate may have maturely considered the details of such a scheme, and may show that he has sufficient means for carrying it into effect.

Appendix No. VII.

No. 3887.

Judicial Department, dated the 22nd September 1855.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having observed the great variety of form, and frequently objectionable arrangement, of the buildings used as Police Thannahs, is pleased to direct that, hereafter, whenever a new Thannah is erected, the accompanying plan shall be adhered to, except where the building may form a part of a combined Thannah and Tehseeldaree range and enclosure, when it must be adopted to the scheme prescribed for the Tehseehlee establishments.

2. In the plan herewith circulated, the position of the several parts of a Thannah, and the mode in which they are to be occupied, is indicated in a general manner.

3. It is not necessary that the exact dimensions, or sub-divisions, of the dwelling-houses of the several Officers, should be closely adhered to. It is, however, indispensable, that the front of the Thannah should be separated from the road by open railings only.

4. The Hawalat should, also, always be next to the public Office of the Thannadar and should be strongly built of good masonry, and the two apertures opening to the verandah should be furnished with iron gratings formed of rods not more than five inches apart, and one of these should be so constructed as to form a door according to the enclosed Sketches.

5. The Kutcherry and Record-rooms should be of pucca brick-work, set either in lime or loam cement. The arches should be laid with lime mortar, and the whole plastered with lime where exposed to the weather.

6. The remainder of the buildings may be of such materials as the Magistrate deems advisable, with reference to the proper accommodation of the different grades of the Police force residing in them, and to the safety of the adjoining portions, to be reserved for strictly public use. A roof of tiles, with a less durable verandah, may, at discretion, be substituted for the brick arches and flat roof represented in the Sketch.

Appendix VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS concerning the Revision of Settlement in the Saharunpoor District.

THESE instructions have been drawn up with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and are designed to assist the Collector in points which have been omitted from, or not sufficiently detailed in, the "Directions to Settlement Officers;" or on which different rules from those laid down in that treatise have been subsequently issued by Government.

II.—**AGENCY.** The Punjab method of survey with the plane table will, of course, be adopted; and, as it is advisable that the measurements should be made by the village putwarees, under efficient supervision, it is essential that they should in the first instance have suitable hulkahs or circles assigned to them; and, in the second, should be carefully instructed in Hindee composition, writing in the Nagree character, and surveying with the plane table.

III.—Orders have already been issued regarding the arrangement of these circles, and the instruction of the putwarees who may be retained in office. The Collector should endeavor to complete the arrangements, and train the putwarees, pergunnah by pergunnah: directing his attention, in the first instance, to those pergunnahs in which he proposes to commence the operations of survey; and as it is expedient that no putwaree should have charge of villages attached to different Tehseeldarees, but that each hulkah, or circle, should lie in one Tehseeldaree, the revision of the limits of pergunnahs, and fiscal criminal and civil jurisdictions, regarding which a report has been called for, should be completed and laid before the Board at an early date, in order that the final confirmation of Government may be solicited. Hereafter, should this report be long delayed, any alteration, desired by the Board or Government, in the limits of the internal divisions as arranged by the local officers, may affect the putwaree circles, and occasion much inconvenience.

IV.—One warning may be added here; that in the arrangement of hulkahs for putwarees, the evil of making them too large is greater than that of having them too small, and should above all be avoided. In a small hulkah the putwaree may not have the full rate of salary which the Government always desires to secure for the office: but in a large one he will be overworked, and his annual papers, to mention only one inconvenience, will fall into arrear.

V.—Ameens, acquainted with the Nagree character, and thoroughly versed in the Punjab mode of survey, should be appointed (in addition to those already entertained) for the instruction of the putwarees. These ameens should receive from Rupees 20 to 25 per mensem, and should be employed in supervising the measurements; each ameen having a class of putwarees, to be increased or diminished according to circumstances, under his special charge. The ameens should also be employed in making, in duplicate, copies, in the Persian character, of the records to be furnished by their putwarees, for the Sudder and Tehseel offices.

VI.—These ameens, again, should be supervised by the Tehseeldar, and by such of his omrah as can be spared from their ordinary duties: and, where necessary, the Tehseeldar may be relieved in a great measure of the current revenue work, by the appointment of an officiating peshkar in his room, in order that he may devote the greater part of his time to settlement and survey duties. The establishments of other Tehseeldarees, in which the work has not begun, can be drawn on to strengthen the staff of the Settlement Officer.

VII.—The accuracy of measurements, especially when made by an inexperienced agency such as the village putwarees, depends greatly on the meerdahs. It is a mistake to suppose that any coolie can act efficiently as a meerdah. Each measuring party should have two experienced meerdahs, and the Collector should at once train a staff of such, and test the qualifications of the meerdahs who are borne on the Tehseel establishments.

VIII.—The Collector may, and should, delegate to the Native Deputy Collector the supervision of the work of survey ; but he should satisfy himself, by frequent and careful personal inspection, and by occasionally testing the documents prepared, that the work progresses rapidly and is accurately done.

IX.—INSTRUMENTS. Every measuring party should have a plane table, with a mariner's compass, scale, sight, pencil, and India rubber ; and two or three such instruments, complete in all respects, should be in store at the Tehseely, for issue, when required for fresh parties, or to supply the place of others under repair. In addition, an iron jureeb, two staves shod with iron, and a measuring rod should be supplied to each party. The length and graduation of the jureeb, and rod will depend upon the size of the standard beegah.

X.—Not only should spare jureeb, staves, and rods be kept at the Tehseely, but a standard jureeb also, to be used only for testing others, and never for measurement. As each village is completed, the jureeb used should be returned to the Tehseely, and another issued. The returned jureeb should not be re-issued, until it has been carefully compared with the standard, and repaired, if necessary.

XI.—Particular attention is requested to these precautions. For the iron jureeb, unless made so heavy as to be unwieldy and fatiguing, continually bend or break, and rarely are found correct at the conclusion of the measurement of a large village. To avoid the accumulation of errors, each jureeb will be repaired, and tested as above, before it is re-issued.

XII.—In order that the Settlement Misl may be bound into volumes, of uniform size and appearance, only one description of native paper should be used, and all documents should be written on pages of the same size. The shujrah map will, of course, be an exception. All these maps should be drawn on a uniform scale of two jureeb or—* yards to an inch, and upon the hill paper, called “bāns kā kaghiz.” This paper is very tough, cheap, and will last without being pasted on cloth, which is expensive, troublesome, and distorts the map, unless very neatly done.

XIII.—BOUNDARIES. It will probably be found that the boundary marks erected at the last settlement have sometimes disappeared, and cannot be traced, except here and there, where a few pukka pillars were erected to define schuddee points, or boundaries judicially decided. The boundaries must then be defined *de novo*. This should be done by the ameens and the putwarees, under the strict supervision of the Tehseeldar, whose authority and influence may prevent parties from raising claims unfounded, or long since disposed of ; and it should be clearly understood that the powers of the native officials, from the Tehseeldar downwards, are limited to marking off and erecting pillars on boundaries undisputed, or adjusted amicably by the parties themselves. In no case should any disputed boundary be decided, whether by order or arbitration, except by or under the direction of, the Collector, or one of his Deputies or Assistants in person, and on the spot.

XIV.—Wherever a dispute is found to exist, a report should be made to the Deputy Collector, or other officer in charge of the Tehseeldaree, who will himself dispose of it.

XV.—In cultivated land, the possession of which is certain, and of more than twelve months' duration, that possession, whether it agrees with the professional plan of the village or not, must be maintained. But in waste tracts, or in cultivated land, of which the possession is recent or doubtful, recourse must be had to the existing professional plan, or to arbitration. But the fact of legal

* To be filled in, when the standard beegah has been determined. *Vide* paragraph 9—*Supra*. If a different scale is unavoidable in different parts of the district, care should be taken to show the scale at a corner of the shujrah.

possession being with neither party must be recorded in the final proceeding, or the subsequent steps may be questioned in the civil courts.

XVI.—In such cases the parties will usually agree to abide by the boundary laid down in the professional plan ; and if so, an engagement should be taken from them to that effect, and the boundary restored. This is not an easy process to one imperfectly acquainted with surveying. The best plan is to identify two remarkable points, such as schuddee points, or very marked angles, in the plan and on the ground ; and restoring the boundary between them as nearly as possible, to survey and protract it on the same scale with the plan. The comparison of the two surveys will at once show what errors have been made. The method, sometimes adopted, of enlarging the professional plan is far less certain, as any error of protraction becomes multiplied by the process.

XVII.—If the parties refuse to abide by the map, recourse must be had to arbitration in the usual way. Care should be taken to allow seven days for amicable adjustment in all such cases.*

XVIII.—And under Section 2, Act I. 1847, a notice should be served on the lumberdars of each village, or affixed in it if they are absent, as soon as it is proposed to commence operations in any Tehseeldaree. The expense of the boundary marks should be charged to the several villages concerned, under the Act quoted. These marks should be in pukka masonry, or by a deep trench, on boundaries decided by reference to the village plan, or by arbitration ; and at all schuddee, or triple points, pukka chubootras of three feet square should be erected, instead of pillars.

XIX.—Whenever a boundary has been decided, different from the former one, it should be protracted in red ink on the village plan ; and, in the final proceeding, a note of the discrepancy should be made.

XX.—A separate thakbust map will not be required, but the chubootras, and other marks, will be shown on the edge of the shujrah map, with entries of their numbers and the distances between each. The thakbust map used to be required by the Surveyor. For all revenue purposes, the shujrah map answers better.

XXI.—INTERIOR MEASUREMENT. No pains should be spared to ensure accuracy in the shujrah and khusrah, for upon these depend all the other documents of the settlement misl ; and any errors in the entries of the khusrah will be repeated and multiplied in the other papers. The old form of the khusrah may be adopted, with the addition of a column for the " name of the puttee" in putteedaree estates ; and the substitution of " North and South," " East and West," for " length" and " breadth." It will not be worth while to show the old numbers of the field, as recorded at the last settlement, or to have any column for that purpose. For under the old system it was the interest of ameens paid by contract to survey in plots as large as possible ; and hence they frequently included, under one number, fields owned or cultivated

Number of field.	Name of field.	Name of Thoke or Puttee.	Name, parentage, and caste of owner.	Name, parentage, and caste of cultivator.	DIMENSIONS.		Total area by Survey.	Total area in Village Beegahs.	Barren or unculturable.	Culturable waste.	DETAILED AREA BY SURVEY.			REMARKS.
					East and West.	North and South.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

by different parties. And further, new fields have been formed in the waste land, and the limits of existing fields altered since the settlement. The headings of the khusrah will be as shown in the margin.

XXII.—It has been considered whether it might not be better to keep the entries of survey distinct from the statistics of ownership, occupancy, &c. ; or, in other words, to have a separate

* Vide Board's Circular Order Z., dated 4th July 1854.

field-book. But the entries of measurement do not materially swell the size of the khusrah, and by keeping it as the sole record of measurement, there is less risk of loss, and the settlement mist will be less bulky.

XXIII.—Especial attention should be directed to the entries of waste land, which should be measured in convenient parcels, if possible not exceeding ten beegahs, defined as far as possible by boundaries easily identified—as roads, ravines, nullahs, and the like; or by lines drawn from stations known or recognizable. The entries of land, irrigated, or capable of irrigation from whatever source, should be jealously watched; and where there are orchards or trees, the tenure on which they are held, with the number and description of the trees (unless very numerous,) should be inserted in the column of 'Remarks.'

XXIV.—Above all, care should be taken that the putwarees record correctly the rights of mouroosee asamees in all villages, and of all parties in such estates as are held on putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and bhyachara tenures. A list of such estates should be drawn out for each tehseeldaree, and the operations of survey commenced in them, as the compilation and examination of the settlement record will occupy a longer period in such, than in zemindaree estates.

XXV.—The putwaree should also prepare a separate map and khusrah of the abadee, or village site. The map should be on a scale four times as large as the shujrah map, or four jureeb, equal to — yards to an inch. The limits of the several ihatuls, or enclosures, and of the waste plots within, or sufficiently near the abadee to form part of it, should be shown, as correctly as possible without too great expenditure of time and labor. A separate khusrah, or register of

the abadee, should be prepared in the form given in the margin; and special care should be taken to ascertain and record the rights of ownership, or occupancy, in the waste plots used for stacking fuel, or for heaping refuse, as these are fertile sources of dispute.

Number of enclosure, (thatah.)	Number of houses, (kharah.)	Name of Master of house, or head of family.	Occupation (pesha) of the Master of house, or head of family.	Caste (zat) of the Master of house, or head of family.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
							N. B.—Waste plots included in the abadee, and not being enclosures, will be entered in column 1; and the name, parentage, and caste of the owner, will be entered in column 3; the remaining column being left blank.

XXVI.—As the khusrah should be a record of existing facts, the names of shikmee asamees or sub-tenants will in most cases be entered, and the following rules should be observed. Wherever a non-proprietary cultivator is in the occupation of, and pays rent for, land, forming part of the tenure of another non-proprietary cultivator, the names of both must be shown in the column of occupancy, the former being designated as a sub-occupant. So, when a portion of the seer of a zameendar is cultivated by an asamee paying rent,—that is, cultivating with his own stock, on a stipulation of paying a fixed sum, or rate, in money or in kind,—the name of the latter will be recorded as a sub-occupant, as well as that of the zameendar. But the names of household servants, or retainers, who cultivate with the stock of those from whom they hold, and do not pay a rent or rate as above, should be excluded. Whether the name of the zameendar will appear for the seer land in the column of owner, or in that of occupant must depend on the tenure of the village. If the tenure be zameendaree, the holder of the seer, unless sole proprietor, cannot have a *several interest of ownership*, in any portion of the land, and his name can only appear as occupant, the cultivator being entered as his sub-tenant. If the tenure be of any other kind, the seer-holder may or may not (according to circumstances) be owner, or possess a *severalty of ownership*, in the particular fields cultivated by the sub-tenant.

XXVII.—In addition to the documents above-mentioned, the putwaree should also prepare, in the Nagree character, the khuteeonee, the teerij asamewar, and the jumabundee. The local knowledge of names and tenures possessed by the putwaree will enable him to compile these documents with less risk of inaccuracy than if they were entrusted to ameens. The khuteeonee and teerij should show, separately and clearly, maaf tenures released by authority or village custom, lands held by village artisans, and waste and barren tracts, all of which will be numbered and registered in the khusrah. The entries of rates and rents cannot, however, be inserted until the jumabundee has been compiled.

XXVIII.—But the compilation of this latter document must not be deferred, as was generally the case at the last settlement. It should be prepared, simultaneously with the khuteeonee, by the putwaree. There should now be less danger of error in this document, for the nikasee papers, annually filed, show the rates of rent correctly. But care will be necessary to distinguish mouroosee asamees, having the right of occupancy at fixed rates, from ghyr mouroosee asamees or tenants-at-will.

XXIX.—Where butaee prevails, or where the rate of rent varies with the crop, any custom, which may exist regarding the proportion in which the asamee is bound to cultivate the superior crops, should be noted.

XXX.—One point should not be overlooked. The amount, or rate of rent payable by the asamees, should be expressed in one sum; and extra cesses for village police, road fund, &c. (the apportionment of which, from the net rental assets, as between the Government and the proprietors, is below provided for in paragraph 42,) or for general village expenses, should not be allowed, with the single exception of the putwaree's fees, which, at the rate below stated in paragraph 39, will find a place in a distinct column, as heretofore, of the jumabundee, where it is customary to levy such cess on *cultivating proprietors*. In many parts of the country, the proprietors collect cesses, over and above the recorded rent, for numerous charges of the kinds above-mentioned, and others, from the non-proprietary cultivators. These charges must no longer be allowed. Only one amount, or one rate, of rent determined and recorded will appear; to which the putwaree's fees, to the extent as above stated, from cultivators who are also co-sharers in the proprietary interest, will be the only addition.

XXXI. The entries of the jumabundee, which concern each individual, whether proprietor or non-proprietor, should be explained to him; and the whole document openly discussed in the village, and disputes reconciled or adjudicated before the document is accepted as correct.

XXXII.—Counterparts in duplicate of the khuteeonee, teerij asameewar, and jumabundee, after the latter has been approved, and the columns of rates and amount of rent in the two former filled in from it, must be made in the Persian character, for record in the Sudder office and the Tehseely. These will be furnished, with the similar translates of the shujrah and khusrah, by the supervising ameens, aided by the Tehseelee omlah; and, in addition, they should prepare a teerij jinswar for each village. This last document is of great statistical value, and of much use in fixing the assessment; and every individual having an interest in the land, whether as owner or occupant, should be supplied with an extract, in the Nagree or Persian character as he may prefer, of so much of the khuteeonee as shows the numbers, areas, rates, and amounts of rent or revenue (as the case may be) of each of the fields held by him, as owner, or occupant or both.

XXXIII.—**KHEWUT AND WAJIB-OOŁ-URZ.** The khewut, as the record of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors, or proprietary community, and the wajib-ool-urz, which details the constitution of the estate, and the incidents of the tenure, require judgment and care in their compilation.

They should, together, present a clear and full account of the existing state of things. It is scarcely possible to add anything to the instructions contained in paragraph 167 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers" on this subject. What is matter of direct engagement, fixed for the term of the settlement, in like manner as the amount of the Government juma is fixed, should be clearly distinguished from what is merely a record of rates and payments as at the time existing. The latter should be recorded thus:—"*The payment found to be at this time made for — is — ; but this sum remains open to further arrangement, according to Law.*" For facility of reference, the wajib-ool-urz should be divided into certain uniform headings; but the greatest care must be taken to avoid the common error of filling up these headings, in a stereotyped manner, for all villages and all tenures. Speculative provisions, not required by existing rights and usages in the communities, should be strictly excluded. This caution is especially applicable to the cases of putteedaree, imperfect putteedaree, and bhyachara estates.

XXXIV.—The adjustment of the Government demand is not a matter of arithmetical calculation; nor can precise rules be laid down to guide the Collector, who must, in a great measure, follow his own judgment, and his own methods, for acquiring information. Government, in orders No. 482, dated 31st March 1842, have given a pledge that the demand of the State in certain villages, named in the lists submitted by the Board of Revenue, shall not be enhanced until the rates of assessments in the contiguous estates, (which are also named), have reached the same standard. This pledge must be respected; and it may be added that, in Saharunpoor generally, the Government does not look for any total increase on the present demand; excepting, of course, as to fresh land brought into culture since the last settlement beyond the limits of the then assessed villages, or where there may have been a great rise in the rent-value of land, caused by the growth of large new centres of consumption, or the like. The Collector should aim rather at the equalization of the assessments. With this view, statements should at once be drawn up for each pergunnah, showing, for each mouzah in it, the cultivated, culturable, lakhiraj, barren, and total area, juma, and rate per acre of the juma, on the total malgoozaree and cultivated areas, as recorded at the settlement, and as at present existing. These data can be obtained, as regards the status of the settlement, from the original settlement records; and as regards present condition, from the census returns of 1853, corrected, where necessary, from the nikasee papers of 1261 Fuslee.

XXXV.—The attention of the Collector will thus be at once drawn to any villages in which the cultivation has materially increased since the settlement, or the rates are unusually low; or, in which, on the other hand, from whatever cause, a falling off in the extent of cultivation is perceptible, or the rates are much above the average.

XXXVI.—The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained, but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now, than was formerly the case. This may lead to over-assessment, for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent., is a larger proportion of the *real* average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors, or communities, in a long course of years. For this reason, the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent., or one-half of the average net assets. By this, it is not meant that the juma of each estate is to be fixed at one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets, with other data, into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one-half, and not two-thirds, as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets, should be the Government demand. The Collector should observe the cautions given in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the treatise quoted, and not waste time in minute, and probably fruitless, attempts to ascertain exactly the average net assets of the estates under settlement.

XXXVII.—*In villages, the cultivation of which has been much extended, since the settlement, by the breaking up of new land, or the per-centage of irrigation increased by the sinking of new wells, or other improvements, the expenditure of capital must be allowed, and a moderate juma assessed.

XXXVIII.—**CESSES.** Besides the settlement for the Government demand, separate engagements should be taken for the payment, in addition, of one per cent. on the Government demand for the Road fund, for an equal amount for the School fund, and for one-quarter, or four annas per cent., for the district dawk ; all to be engaged for as part of the revenue of the mehal, and payable, with the Government demand, into the Tehseely, and to be realizable by all the processes applicable to recovery of arrears of revenue.

XXXIX.—And in the wajib-ool-urz, agreements should be inserted for the payment of the putwaree, and the village watchmen, including the bulahir or khubr-rusan, if any. The putwaree will, for the future, ordinarily receive 3 per cent. on the collections of the jumabundee, (exceptional cases of a higher rate being noted in the Settlement Report,) to be paid by the zemeendars themselves. The chowkeedars will now be remunerated in money, and not by jagcers of land ; each chowkeedar should have a fixed and uniform allowance of 3 rupees per mensem, to be collected by the Tehseeldar, and disbursed from the Tehseely office to him. Besides the appropriate notice of the Chowkeedaree allowance in the wajib-ool-urz, its payment, as part of the Revenue, to be collected by the Tehseeldar, should be provided for by a distinct engagement, as in the case of the cesses† mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

XL.—The remuneration of the bulahir or khubr-rusan (where one is maintained,) whether in money, at a fixed rate, in fees, or in land, should remain unaltered ; but the manner and amount of the remuneration should be recorded, and an agreement inserted in the wajib-ool-urz to maintain it during the currency of the settlement.

XLI. As a general rule, one chowkeedar should be appointed for every sixty enclosures, or ihatuhs, and a provision for re-adjusting the number at that rate, should the number of enclosures be increased, should be added.

XLII.—In addition, therefore, to the Government demand, the owners of land will be responsible for the following cesses‡ :—

- 1.—Road fund, at one per cent. on the juma.
- 2.—School fund, at one per cent. on the juma.

* See the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, dated 13th August 1851, No. 9, Paragraph 439.—“ Another question of importance is, whether an agriculturist, on the renewal of a settlement, should be allowed the full benefit of his improvements, or whether the Government should be held entitled to a share of the additional value, which his capital and industry, aided by other circumstances, have added to the land. We are of opinion that the only satisfactory principle, on which all future renewals of settlements can be made, will be, that reference must be had to the value of the land at the time, a liberal consideration being given for the improvements attributable only to the efforts of the tenant himself, and especially with regard to such as are of a comparatively recent date, and with regard to which he has reaped the advantage only for a short period under the old settlement.”

† All these cesses should be expressly engaged for, as Revenue, in the durkhast. A form of durkhast will be communicated for the purpose.

‡ This rule is founded on the consideration, that the Government, and the Public generally, share directly in the benefits derived from the Road and School funds, and from the Dāk and Chowkeedary establishments ; and it is, therefore, proper that the expense on these accounts should be debited against the rental assets, before proceeding to the calculation of the juma : so that the remainder of the rental only shall constitute the sum, of which one-half is to form the Government juma, and the other half to cover the profit, risk, and expenses of the proprietors. The Government will thus share fairly with the proprietors the charge for those objects, which are of equal concern to all parties. The putwaree and bulahir are, on the contrary, entertained solely for the use and benefit of the village owners and communities ; and it is right that their salaries should be wholly defrayed from the 50 per cent. of the rental, which, on the average, is to be assigned to the Zamindar. (Para. 3, Government Orders, No. 27 A., dated January 4th, 1855.)

- 3.—District dāk charge, at four annas per cent. on the juma.
- 4.—Putwarees' fees, at 3 per cent. on the collections of jumabundee.
- 5.—Village chowkeedars, at 3 Rs. per mensem each.
- 6.—Village bulahirs, according to existing custom.

Of these cesses, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, may be assumed as payable from the net assets before the determination of the Government demand. The remaining charges, Nos. 4 and 6 must be met by the zemeendars from the fifty per cent., or moiety of the balance, which the Government concedes to them. The Collector, therefore, will make due allowance for the road, school, and dāk funds, and for the village chowkeedars, by deduction from the total net assets, before he calculates the juma.

XLIII.—The Government have decided to make it one of the conditions of settlement that a lumberdar, acting as representative and manager for a body of co-sharers, shall be entitled to five per cent. on the amount of Government juma, for which he is responsible. An invariable provision should therefore be inserted in the wajib-ool-urz, to the effect that lumberdars shall be allowed, in making the annual adjustment of accounts of a muhal to deduct the fees of their office, at the above rate, from the total proprietary profits; or, if necessary, to realize such fees from their co-sharers, or putteedars, by summary suit. The stipulation should be made either immediately, or prospectively, as the case may be, with respect to every property; because, even where the lumberdar is the sole owner at the time of settlement, the state may afterwards pass by inheritance, sale, or other cause, into the hands of several persons, so as to require the appointment of one or more lumberdars.

XLIV.—The instructions, laid down in paragraphs 156 and 158 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," will be carefully observed in the selection of lumberdars, and in recording the rules according to which successions will take place. The number should be as small as is compatible with the efficient performance of the duty, and the variety of interests concerned. And no increase in the number sanctioned at the settlement should be subsequently allowed except under the special sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

XLV.—MAAFEE ESTATES. It is presumed that all claims to hold lands or estates rent-free, for life or in perpetuity, have been disposed of. In estates authoritatively exempted from the payment of revenue, in which the maafeedars are distinct from the proprietors, either party can claim that a sub-settlement be made under Section 17, Regulation VII. 1822; in which case the same documents will be prepared, and the same arrangements made as in khalisah estates; the sole difference being that the demand assessed will be payable to the maafeedars, instead of the Government. In such cases the cesses, on account of road, school, and dāk funds, putwarees' fees, and wages of village police, will be deducted from the average assets, or charged to the proprietors, as in khalisah villages.

XLVI.—And even if neither the maafeedars, nor the proprietors, desire a sub-settlement under the Regulation quoted, still the village should be measured, and all subordinate rights of occupancy and cultivation carefully ascertained and recorded. And the same process should be adopted, in maafee estates, of which the maafeedars are themselves proprietors. Parcels of resumed, or lapsed, maafee land, whether already assessed, or liable to assessment at the expiry of the current settlement, should be settled with the parties in proprietary possession, and at the same rates as are adopted for other lands of the same description. For, under the rule laid down in paragraph 36, all settlements will virtually be made at half asset rates, and no difference need therefore be made in the rates applied to lapsed or resumed parcels of rent-free land.

XLVII.—PERIODICAL REPORTS OF PROGRESS.—The progress of the revision of settlement, and the compilation of the necessary documents, will depend mainly on the success of the Collector in training the putwarees to accomplish their share of the work. The Collector should at once report the state of the hulkahs, or putwaree circles, on the 31st December 1854, and the

progress made up to that date in the instruction of the putwarees. The information regarding the latter may be supplied in the form subjoined, which should hereafter be furnished monthly to the Commissioner, and quarterly to the Board, so as to reach him within a fortnight, and the Board within a month, of the close of the month and quarter respectively. The first return will be due on 30th April 1855 ; the preliminary statement, showing the status at the close of 1854, should be submitted without delay. A note should be added in the column of "Remarks," to show the progress made in the hulkahbundy to the close of each quarter.

Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzaha.	Number of Hulkah.	Number of Putwarees.	IN NAGREE.		IN VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.		IN SURVEYING WITH PLANE TABLE.		REMARKS.
				Qualified.	Unqualified.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	

XLVIII.—In addition, the Collector should simultaneously submit to the Commissioner monthly returns in the subjoined form, to be forwarded quarterly to the Board ; shewing, for the Pergunnahs under survey, the progress made in the demarcation of boundaries, interior measurement, and compilation of preliminary records.

Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzaha in the Pergunnah.	NUMBER OF MOUZAHs OF WHICH						REMARKS.
		Boundaries are completed.	Boundaries are unfinished.	Khusrab and Shujrah are completed.	Khusrab and Shujrah are unfinished.	Khuteence and Teerij and Jumabundee are completed.	Khuteence and Teerij and Jumabundee are unfinished.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

XLIX.—EXPENSES OF REVISION. As regards the expenses of the revision of settlement, these will be borne by the state. In Agra, Muthra, and other districts in which re-measurements have been made during the currency of the existing settlement for the purpose of correcting the records, the malgoozars for whose benefit the work was undertaken have been required, and have generally agreed, to bear a portion of the charge. But in Saharunpoor the current settlement is about to expire, and a new settlement is to be made, mainly for the purpose of determining the Government demand. It is just, therefore, that Government should bear the expense, as was done on the occasion of the original settlements under Regulation IX. of 1833.

L—And, as so much depends on the putwarees, and on their speedy instruction in the art of Surveying, with the plane table especially, the Government is prepared to encourage them by granting rewards, on the recommendation of the Collector, (within the limit in each case of Rupees 50, fixed by the memorandum of 9th March last,) to the Putwarees, who acquire the most quickly the most competent knowledge of Survey, and make the best use of that knowledge in actual measurements. The Collector will submit the necessary recommendation whenever he thinks fit, and it may conveniently be made pergunnah by pergunnah.

Appendix No. 25.

MEMORANDUM of Instructions for the Re-Settlement of the Goruckpoor District.

1st.—The Sudder Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, issue the following instructions for carrying out the Settlement operations in Zillah Goruckpoor.

2nd.—The Rules laid down for the revision of settlement in Saharunpoor will be strictly adhered to, except where a deviation may be authorized by these directions.

3rd.—Agency. A Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. 1833, will be appointed to each of the three stations of Goruckpoor, Bustee, and Kusya, for the special duty of taking immediate direction and supervision of settlement operations within the circumjacent Pergunnahs.

4th.—The control and inspection of settlement operations will, as directed in Section VIII of the Saharunpoor rules, devolve on the Collector and Covenanted Deputies, a second Covenanted Deputy being temporarily appointed to the district whilst they are in progress.

5th.—The number of Putwarees' hulkahs that have been formed are, by the last returns, 2,488, and the number of Putwarees qualified in surveying by plane table 1853. It is possible that all these will not, in the commencement of operations, be able to carry on the duties of Survey, and of preparing the khusrreh, khuteonces, tercej, asameewar and jumabundee, without the aid of Ameens as provided by Section V. of the Saharunpoor Rules, of whom therefore a sufficient number should be selected by the Collector, so that no delay be incurred in commencing operations on the 1st October next, on which date the surveying parties should be organized, each consisting of three or at least two Putwarees, the Putwaree of the village under survey always being one of them, and of a competent number of trained mirdahs. It is presumed that at least one Ameen will be required for three measuring parties until the Putwarees obtain skill in the art of surveying, and in preparing the village records prescribed by the Saharunpoor Rules; but the Collector and his Deputies will exercise their discretion in employing more at first, or in reducing that proportionate number, as the number of measuring parties increase, and the Putwarees obtain a higher degree of skill and experience. The ameens will also make copies in the Persian character of the records prepared under their instruction by the Putwarees, as provided by Section V. of the Saharunpoor Rules.

6th.—The supervision of the Ameens and measuring parties will rest with the Tehsildars, who will be relieved of all current duties, as provided by Section VI. of the Saharunpoor Rules, and the Collector should lose no time in selecting fit persons to officiate for them whilst so employed.

7th.—Fifty surveying parties are assumed to be as many as one Tehsildar, with other aid available from his fixed establishment, will be capable of supervising, and though so many may not be organized by the 1st October, it is expected that they will be shortly made up to that number for each tehseel division. Care should be taken to have ready a sufficient number of instruments of the kind mentioned in Section IX. of the Saharunpoor Rules, to meet the requirements of fifty measuring parties for each Tehseel, and to supply the place of those rendered unserviceable by use whilst under repair. English compasses will be supplied from the Board's office.

8th.—Boundaries. The sehudee points or stations of triple junction, will be, wherever practicable, marked by pillars of masonry. And with advertence to the changeable nature of the soil in the Goruckpoor district, a discretion is allowed of erecting marks of the same description round an entire village, where they may be specially required by any probable anticipation of disputes.

9th.—Interior Measurement. The form of *khusreh* prescribed by paragraph XXI. of the Saharunpoor instructions should be adopted. But a column will be added after No. 14 for “kind of soil,” and another for “name of crop;” and column 12 for irrigated area, should show the mode of irrigation, whether from streams and tanks (*ābee*), or from wells (*chāhee*).

10th.—The scale for the separate map of the village site should be $\frac{1}{2}$ a jureeb equal 1 inch; and not 4 jureeb equal to 1 inch, as stated in Rule XXV. of the instructions.

11th.—Partitions, perfect partitions of *mehals*, with entirely separate responsibilities, will not be denied when plainly and spontaneously called for by any party possessed of a clear and defined share in an estate; but such partitions should not be needlessly encouraged by any act of the settlement officer.

12th.—Assessment. The assessment should be determined, both for *puttees* and for estates, upon the general principles inculcated in the Saharunpoor rules, due advertence being had as well to prospective capabilities as to present assets, and also to any expenditure of capital by a proprietor for which he may not have had the means of obtaining a fully remunerative return, wilful deterioration, with a view to obtain reduced assessment, should be met by a special arrangement for the *mehal*, by which a proprietor who has resorted to such practices shall, for a longer or shorter term, remain excluded from engagements.

13th.—In determining the assessment, the Settlement Officer will duly weigh the circumstances which may influence the value of Sugar, Opium, and other staples of the district, and he will allow for the competition of similar products of the newly acquired territory in Oudh. He will bear carefully in mind the principles prescribed by the Government in the subjoined paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Orders No. 2066 of March 26th last.

Extract paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Government letter to the Secretary Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 2066, dated 26th March 1856 :—

Paragraph 2.—“Although the Lieutenant Governor looks to an important increase of Revenue being obtained in the Re-Settlement, he would be unwilling to indicate to the Collector any particular amount of increase expected by the Government, so as to influence him in the adjustment of his Revenue rates. The Revenue must not be fixed with reference to any such expectations, but upon a just and patient application of the general principles laid down in the directions to Settlement Officers, as modified by the Saharunpoor re-settlement instructions. The Settlement Officer will take the ordinary means for ascertaining the average (present and prospective) rental assets of each estate, and he will assess the Government demand upon it at the proportion, ordinarily, of one-half of those assets, with the addition of the several authorized cesses. Due advertence will of course be had on the one hand to any outlay of capital, from which a material increase in the rental may have been obtained, and, on the other, to the probability of increased income from fallow land.”

Paragraph 3.—“The Government will be fully satisfied with the increased Revenue, whatever it may be, which a careful and moderate enforcement of the above directions will secure.”

14th.—In addition to the directions for collecting the *chowkeedar*'s fees, together with the Government demand, laid down in paragraph XXXIX. of the instructions, a clause will invariably be inserted in the distinct engagement, binding the *malgoozar* to pay the *chowkeedaree* fees six months in advance with the first kist of each harvest. The salaries of the *chowkeedars* will be paid monthly to them by the *thaunnadar*, as they visit the *thanna* in the discharge of their ordinary duties.

15th.—That part of Rule XLII. of the Saharunpoor instructions, which directs the deduction, before proceeding to assessment, of a school cess of one per cent. on half the calculated nett rental assets of a mehal, has been suspended by direction of Government, pending orders of the Honorable Court of Directors. But an engagement should be taken to pay one per cent. as a school cess, in addition to the assessed revenue, such engagement being provisional on the final decision which may be pronounced by the Home Authorities upon the subject.

16th.—Cesses. The rate of remuneration of putwarees at three per cent. on the fairly calculated jumabundee, as prescribed by the Saharunpoor Rules, will be adhered to, the seer holdings of proprietors being noted in this computation at their full rent value, and in order to make the Putwaree's salary keep pace with the advance of cultivation, and consequently of labor in the village accounts, yet not fluctuate with every yearly change of collection, a quinquennial adjustment of salary will be provided for in the wajib-ool-urz, at three per cent. on the average rental of the past years.

17th.—The Collector will be directed to propose the requisite number of instructors in Plane Table Surveying, in addition to those now employed, in order that no time may be lost in carrying out the khusrreh measurement by efficient agency from the earliest date at which the season is expected to admit of its commencement. The services of these may be continued as ameens when the survey operations commence, and the Collector will obtain a requisite supply of instruments of approved form, and constructed of lasting materials.

(Signed) H. W. HAMMOND,
Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue.

Appendix No. I.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Agra, the 28th March 1856.

Read the following addresses from the Sudder Board of Revenue :

No. 983, dated 12th December 1854, submitting Bill with Notes on the necessity of a legislative enactment to legalize the Hulkabundee arrangements.

No. 157, dated the 20th February 1855, with the Minutes of the Members, on the improvement of Putwarees' records and accounts.

No. 313, dated 4th March 1856, submitting reports of progress in the formation of circles of charge, and on the education of putwarees to the close of the 1st half of 1855.

Read also a letter from the Collector of Bareilly, Mr. F. Williams, dated 31st January 1856, containing suggestions for the improvement of the system of Village Accounts.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor is happy to perceive from the details given in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Board's letter of the 4th instant, that so great an advance has already been effected in carrying out the Hulkabundee scheme. In fourteen districts* the appointment of appropriate circles of charge, with a suitable adjustment of salary, has been either fully accomplished, or has been "brought to the verge of completion." In five more†, a fair advance would appear to have been effected. In seven‡ a favorable commencement has been made.

2.—Circumstances have tended to retard the beginning of proceedings in the Division of Benares : but the principles upon which operations are to be there carried on have been fully laid down in the Orders of the 1st August 1855, No. 1640 A., and the Lieutenant Governor has full confidence that as rapid progress will now be exhibited in that Division as elsewhere.

3.—The above details are taken from Statements brought down only to the 30th June 1855. A still more encouraging result may be looked for from the returns shortly expected to the close of December.

4.—The Board, in their address dated the 12th December 1854, have proposed a legislative enactment empowering the Officers of Government to group two or more villages into one Putwareeship. But the details above recounted show that the measure can be carried out without difficulty, and with the general ready consent of the people themselves. No new law is therefore required in order to put the Hulkabundee arrangements into effect. Some alter-

* Districts in which Hulkabundees have been completed or nearly completed :—1 Hissar. 2 Dehli. 3 Rohtuk. 4 Goorgaon. 5 Saharunpore. 6 Meerut. 7 Allygurh. 8 Moradabad. 9 Budaon. 10 Muttra. 11 Agra. 12 Furruckabad. 13 Cawnpore. 14 Banda.

† Advance made in—1 Bhuttiana. 2 Bareilly. 3 Allahabad. 4 Bijnour. 5 Shahjehanpore.

‡ Commencement favorably made—1 Panscoput. 2 Boolundshuhur. 3 Mynpoory. 4 Etawah. 5 Etah. 6 Humeerpore. 7 Futtehpoore.

ation of the existing law may, no doubt, be hereafter requisite to suit the altered constitution of the office of Putwaree with the charge of several Villages, belonging to different proprietors. But it will be more satisfactory to the Lieutenant Governor to carry out the new arrangements with the assent and concurrence of the Landholders, and then to go up to the Legislative Council for an enactment legalizing and confirming what has already been voluntarily established, and is thus shown to be agreeable to the people, than to seek for a law, which might have the appearance of desiring to enforce a novel practice likely otherwise to be obstructed by opposition.

5.—The Lieutenant Governor will therefore defer the consideration of the proposed Bill until the Board shall have been able to report that the formation of the Hulkabundee charges has been completely carried into effect, or nearly so, throughout these Provinces.

6.—On the subject of the remuneration of Putwarees, it has been laid down that Rs. 60 per annum shall be considered the lowest rate admissible. In the 15th paragraph of their letter of the 4th March, the Board state that the very low standard of Putwarees' fees generally recognized at the Settlement, has rendered difficult to secure adequate pay without unduly swelling the extent of charge. Great caution will be necessary in avoiding this danger. The efficiency of the Putwaree will in great measure depend upon his circle being of such moderate size, as to admit of his completely and effectually discharging, either personally or with such assistance as may be allowed and arranged for him, the whole duties arising within it.

7.—The Lieutenant Governor has already recognized the principle that, in temporarily assessed estates, the amount of Putwaree's fee entered on the Settlement papers, must be held to form a part of the fairly understood agreement, any portion of the terms of which the Government, during the currency of the Settlement, is not at liberty to alter. Wherever, therefore, it may be found, after strict enquiries, that an adequate remuneration cannot be obtained without an excessive enlargement of the Hulka or Circle, such an abatement of the Revenue until the next revision of Settlement, as shall provide for a sufficient enhancement of the Putwaree's pay, may become unavoidable. But this necessity will of course not be admitted by the Board, till after a thorough examination of the details of all proposed arrangements, and with the caution which any admission of such exceptions must strongly call for.

8.—In the orders of the 8th August last, it has been explained that this principle does not extend to the permanently settled Mehals of the Benares Province. The powers vested in the Government by Section XVIII., Regulation XII. of 1817, have not, in the permanently settled Districts, by revision or compact, been in any manner compromised, and may at any time be legally exercised on "sufficient cause" appearing for requiring a change in the amount of the Putwaree's remuneration. In the permanently settled Mehals, therefore, it is competent to the Collector to revise the Putwarees' fees; and wherever any proprietor may object to the association of his estate with others under one Putwaree, it will be open to him to retain a single Putwaree by binding himself to the payment of an adequate salary.

9.—The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe, that good progress continues to be made in the instruction of Putwarees.

10.—The total number of Putwarees being about 20,000, 9,822 are reported to be qualified in writing the correct character; 15,305 in village accounts, and 8,577 in surveying by plane table.

11.—Besides Putwarees qualified in the latter branch, five of the teachers procured from the Punjab have, in as many districts, trained 241 other persons, who have also become fitted to give instruction in the art.

12.—The Lieutenant Governor looks to this part of the instruction being prosecuted with vigour, until every Putwaree in the Provinces shall be able to survey upon scale. It has already been directed, that measures shall be taken for effectually keeping up the acquaintance with surveying, by requiring that proficiency in it shall be yearly proved, by the actual survey of a sufficient portion of his circle by each Putwaree. This task should always include the survey of any portions which, either from alluvial changes, from the breaking up of fallow land, or from the alteration of field boundaries, have varied from the Map of the previous year so as to demand a new delineation of the village areas.

13.—With reference to paragraph 21 of the Board's address under consideration, it will be intimated to them, that the qualification in writing should not "be entered in the Statement as optionally, Nagree or Oordoo." It has been laid down that the character must be employed by the Putwaree which is customary amongst the bulk of the community. And it is only where the Oordoo character is found to be that most generally known and used amongst both cultivators and proprietors, that an exception is to be allowed from the employment of the Nagree character.

14.—Paragraph 28 will be communicated to the officiating Director Public Instruction, with the best thanks of the Lieutenant Governor to Mr. H. S. Reid, for the valuable assistance which has been rendered by him in the provision of teachers and survey instruments.

15.—The practice mentioned in paragraph 29, of encouraging the instruction of a son or other relative of the Putwaree, who may be expected to succeed him, is very proper and commendable.

16.—The Lieutenant Governor approves the proposal in paragraph 36 for providing a small stock of Plane Tables and other implements of Survey at each Tehseeldaree.

17.—His Honor proceeds to notice the proposals for introducing an improved set of Village Accounts. The subject has been discussed in the Minutes forwarded with the Board's letter of the 20th February 1855, and some useful suggestions are contained in the letter of Mr. Williams, the Collector of Bareilly, dated the 31st January 1856.

18.—At the present period, the extensive measures which have been referred to in this Resolution, for the revision of the office of Putwaree, are in course of being carried into effect throughout the Provinces. The time of Putwarees is also very generally occupied with learning the Plane Table, Nagree writing, &c. It seems to the Lieutenant Governor that it would, under these circumstances, be inexpedient to burden them at this time with the preparation of any fresh Accounts, or to perplex them by the introduction of alterations or modifications of the existing forms.

19.—Pending the final adjustment of the Hulkabundee arrangements, and the general completion of the measures for the instruction of Putwarees, the Lieutenant Governor will, on the above considerations, defer the issue of orders for any change in the Accounts.

20.—In recording these papers it will be useful, however, to notice generally the views of the Lieutenant Governor on the leading points which have been discussed in them.

21.—His Honor concurs with the Board, that the papers to be filed in the Collectorate and Tehseeldaree Offices are only those which are required for the Collector in order to the decision of summary suits, or other purposes directly connected with the right and well-informed conduct of the Revenue Administration.

22.—The prescribed series of seven Accounts meets these objects. The first six can, as proposed by Mr. R. K. Dick, be made Putteewar by a division effected by cross headings in

the body of the Statements. If this sub-division can be conveniently carried out in the Juma Khurch No. VI., it will answer the intention of the Lieutenant Governor that there should be a Statement of the Account of each Puttee or separate sharer.

23.—The attention of the Board has already been called to the expediency of inserting in the current Accounts a note of the collections of arrears of rent for previous years.

24.—For the Putwaree's own further use it would seem that a "Rozanamcha," a "Khatabuhee," and a "Register" of transactions affecting property and occupancy, will be sufficient. These should, as proposed by the Board, be kept in regularly stitched and paged books, and not upon loose leaves.

25.—It may be impossible, owing to the variety of custom and tenure, to prescribe any uniform set of forms for these Accounts to be universally used. But whatever statements may be ultimately adopted, the Lieutenant Governor thinks it indispensable that, in some form or other, there should be an account, which may perhaps be most appropriately termed the "Boojharut Assameewar," showing, if necessary, in separate leaves for each person or share, the state of the Account of every proprietor and cultivator; the demand upon him; the payments made towards its liquidation; and the amount of profit due to him, if a proprietor.

26.—These remarks will be noted by the Board for their future guidance.

W. MUIR,
Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces.

Appendix No. XI.

No. 1 A.

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the North Western Provinces, for the Year 1855-56.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.				Percentage of Balances on Demand.
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DELHI.	Bhutteeana	141636	116350	25286	77	....	10010	15199	
	Panceput	818371	816769	1602	....	1452	150	....
	Hissar	466117	452347	13770	....	....	....	13770	
	Delhi	456234	451952	4282	....	279	....	4003	
	Rohtack	631180	631180	....	....	....	....	....
	Goorgaon	1058533	1058173	660	....	660	....	....
	1855-56.....	3572371	3526771	45600	77	2391	10163	32972	1.27
	1854-55.....	3560001	3507619	52382	1450	2092	23374	19466	1.47
MEERUT.	Dehra Dhoon	43248	43178	70	....	....	....	70	
	Saharanpore	1084628	1076028	8600	2977	....	....	5623	
	Mozuffernugger	1111981	1110547	1434	19	365	....	1050	
	Meerut	1705294	1683953	21341	12915	....	....	8426	
	Boohundshahur	1069736	1067718	2018	....	....	95	1923	
	Allypore	1970331	1960940	9591	4341	....	5240	10	
	1855-56.....	6985418	6942364	43054	20252	365	5935	17102	.61
	1854-55.....	6981124	6959900	21524	6612	988	256	13638	.30
KUMAON.	Kumaon	68181	66134	2046	2019	27	....	....
	Gurhal	11073	130643	96	78	....	18	....
	1855-56.....	198919	196777	2142	2097	27	18	....	1.07
	1854-55.....	198937	196411	1656	1379	34	65	178	.83
ROHILKHAND.	Bijnour	1202147	1145097	57050	54179	1141	221	1200	
	Moradabad	1348678	1342060	6618	2421	2956	....	1241	
	Budaon	1125853	1121763	2120	31	....	....	2089	
	Bareilly	1781416	1751572	29846	6720	22050	131	515	
	Shahjehanpore	1059212	1058937	1255	355	234	....	666	
	1855-56.....	6515418	6418529	96889	63706	26681	332	6150	1.48
	1854-55.....	6507186	6444964	62522	34292	22880	338	5012	.96
AGRA.	Muttra	1671125	1669968	1157	....	32	....	1125	
	Agra	1610865	1604820	6045	4867	646	....	532	
	Farruckabad	1335171	1330288	4883	494	241	....	4148	
	Mynpoorie	1263052	1260293	2759	37	....	296	2426	
	Etawah	1269015	1267799	1216	174	219	....	823	
	1855-56.....	7149228	7133168	16060	5572	1138	296	9054	.20
	1854-55.....	7150625	7137289	13336	2630	4197	1182	5327	.18

APPENDIX No. XI.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the North Western Provinces for the Year 1855-56.

Divisions.	Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.				Percentage of Balances on Demand.	
					In train of li- quidation.	Real.		Nominal.		
						Doubtful.	Irreco- verable.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore	2139611	2133173	6438	....	....	....	6438	
	Futtehpore	1423968	1424299	1669	....	....	....	1669	
	Humeerpore	970929	967933	2996	1171	1825	....	....
	Mahoba and Jeitpore	162483	162022	461	....	....	....	461	
	Banda	1593350	1549107	44243	7757	21955	11506	2935		
	Allahabad	2128638	2119795	8843	1215	6273	1355	....	
	1855-56	8420979	8356329	64650	10143	30053	12951	11503	76	
	1854-55	8283450 139296	8247226 139296	36230 0	4851 0	21875 0	5872 0	3632 0	43 ...	
BENARES.	Goruckpore	2135463	2122512	12950	912	568	808	10638		
	Azimgurh	1491390	1491261	129	116	....	....	13	
	Jounpore	1253685	1252759	926	631	....	....	205	
	Mirzapore	839509	838469	1040	....	....	....	1040	
	Benares	903391	901605	1786	...	214	473	1099		
	Ghazeepore	1511275	1497703	13572	14	....	....	13558	
	1855-56	8134718	8104309	30409	1703	782	1291	26643	87	
	1854-55	8124332	8096922	28010	4515	214	1145	22136	34	
SAUGOR.	Jaloun, incldg. Kuchwagarh	1376337	1228059	148278	18361	76702	34813	18402		
	Jhansi	752287	640864	111123	20619	4629	68604	17571		
	Chundeyree	121972	110263	11704	677	147	771	10169		
	Saugor	568216	529762	38454	4925	2898	2561	28670		
	Dumoh	310775	260820	49955	13960	2983	1879	31128		
	Jubbulpore	473710	329310	144370	36226	1033	146	107165		
	Sconee	136244	135979	265	51	139	....	75	
	Mundlah	37075	36112	963	....	371	292	....	
	Hoshungabad	344265	344133	132	....	....	132	....	
	Baitool	140003	138663	1340	328	1009	3	....	
	Nursingpore	315412	301413	13999	13999	....	....	....
	Myrah	4095	3892	203	203	....	....	....
	1855-56	4550391	4059515	520846	109149	89916	109201	212580	11-37	
	1854-55	4319711	4212160	107551	31134	52239	6349	17830	2-48	
Grand Total, {		1855-56	45557442	44737792	819650	212699	151353	139594	316904	1-79
		1854-55	45263115	44952852	310263	86816	163017	25365	95125	68

(Signed) H. W. LOWE,
Officiating Secretary.

Appendix No. XXX.

(OFFICE COLLECTION.)

(COPY.)

No. 2232 A. OF 1855.

FROM

W. MUIR, Esquire,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. P.

TO

SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

*Home Department,**Dated the 31st of October 1855.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter No. 139 of the 26th January last, calling for an annual report on the state and prospects of education in these provinces,* I am directed to forward a copy of a letter,* and report by Mr. H. S. Reid, the Director of Public Instruction, under this Government, with the following remarks on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2nd.—The first frame work of a wide and efficient scheme of national education, rising from

There are the following Missionary Institutions:—
AT BENARES.—Jey Narain's College (an advanced education is given here).

London Mission School.

GORUCKPORE.—An Anglo-vernacular School.

AZIMGURH,

JOUNPORE, }

and

MIRZAPORE, }

Ditto ditto.

JUBBULPORE.—Anglo-vernacular school.

ALLAHABAD.—Ditto ditto.

BANDAH.—Branch Vernacular schools.

FUTTEHPORE.—A Vernacular school.

CAWSPORE.—Vernacular schools.

(There is here a Government Free School in the Cantonment attended by many native scholars.)

FERRUCKABAD.—An Anglo-vernacular school.

MYNPOORE.—Ditto. A vernacular school.

AGRA.—Church Missionary College (giving advanced education); Vernacular branch schools.

SHARJEHANPORE.—A vernacular school.

ALMORAH.—An Anglo-vernacular ditto.

MEERUT,

SAHARUNPORE, and }

Ditto ditto.

DEHRA,

DELHIE.—A Missionary College (projected); city vernacular and Anglo-vernacular school.

the ordinary village, or rural schools, to the very useful Tehseelee schools (the nature and scope of the instructions given at which are described in paragraphs 40 to 42 of Mr. Reid's report,) then to the Anglo-vernacular, or vernacular zillah schools, held at the Sudder stations of districts and managed for the most part by different Missionary bodies, and ultimately to the Government Anglo-vernacular Colleges, may be said to have been satisfactorily devised, and in some considerable degree established. There is yet much imperfection in the scheme, and the agency for giving effect to it is both very partially trained and inadequate in amount; but it rests, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, upon sound principles, and may be justly described as of excellent promise.

It demands only an active support and superintendence from the Government, and persevering and consistent effort to ensure its rapidly progressive success.

3rd.—The elementary schools under the direct control of the education department are readily and largely attended. Mr. Reid mentions (paragraph 23) that in eight districts, into which hulkabundee village schools have been wholly or in part introduced, there are 758 such schools with 16,327 scholars. In paragraph 36, he states that in 62 Tehseelee schools, in the eight districts in which the scheme of vernacular instruction was first experimentally adopted, there

* No. 1214 of the 3rd instant, with enclosures in original.

† The schools at Ajmere and Saugor are Government Institutions. The former shows much advancement, and means have been taken during this year for the improvement of the latter.

were 4,688 scholars at the close of the past official year, the number having doubled since the commencement of the scheme in 1850-51. These scholars were of all classes, there being as many as 701 Mahomedans, and among the Hindoos 1369 brahmins, the table and remarks in paragraphs 49 to 52 shew that there has been a considerable increase in the number of students in the Government Anglo-vernacular Institutions in 1854, as compared with the previous year, and that the number of Mahomedan scholars "is larger than it has ever been." The increase of students in the English classes has been especially remarkable.

4th.—The following extract from Mr. Reid's 78th paragraph may be prominently cited. It refers to the Saugor Government school. "The fact of a chumar heading the 2nd Persian class with 282 marks out of 300, the second boy being a rajpoot, the four next brahmins, the seventh a kaith and the eighth a Mussulman is deserving of note. The admission of the chumar into the school had been violently opposed; some brahmins left in consequence; but the Committee remained firm, while the judicious treatment of the delicate question quieted the objecting parties. A similar case occurred a few months ago at the Budaon school, when the quiet determination of the authorities gained the day."

5th.—It has been a gratifying result of the general good understanding which subsists between the public officers and the people, and of the able and judicious measures and personal free and frequent communications of Mr. Reid and his establishments, that the proceedings of the Government for the diffusion of education have ceased to be obstructed by any feelings of resistance. Vague apprehensions and rumours existed for a time among the more ignorant on the commencement of Mr. Reid's operations, but they were removed by a very brief experience of his conduct and plans; and the value of the aid and instruction afforded through means of his well selected staff of officers was rapidly felt. The character of the teaching has been directly practical and useful. The rudiments of sound information in Science, and fact, and on matters of daily concern in the business of life, have become familiar to many minds; undoubtedly some spirit of liberal interest and inquiry has been excited. Although there has been a double course of instruction and publication in Hindee and Oordoo, it has been a fortunate circumstance that a common medium of thought like the Oordoo, the use of which is universal among all in Upper India, who have any tincture of education should have, in great part, brought together the various classes of the community in the competition and sympathy of scholars, trained and united in one course of instruction. Hindoos of different castes, and Mahomedans take part in the same schools, employing the same books as learners or teachers indiscriminately, and without jealousy.

6th.—When the system of hulkabundee schools, incorporated with the fixed administrative institutions of the country on the plan, which has been recently fully explained to the Supreme Government, shall have been introduced into all districts, a permanent good will have been done towards providing the basis of a really comprehensive and effective plan of popular education, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

7th.—The publication of an enlarged series of school,* and generally instructive books, have been an object of special attention.

The preparation of works of this class which shall be found generally intelligible and acceptable, is a matter, it need not be said, of considerable difficulty. Previous attempts at the issue of a series of useful translations have not been always† suitable or successful. Under Mr. Reid's experienced and competent supervision, and by confining the endeavour, at first, chiefly to a simple and popular style of composition, a satisfactory advance may, it is hoped, be

* See on this point paragraphs 144 to 148 of Mr. Reid's present report.

† See reports on the publication of the Dehlie Translation Society in No. XX. of the Selections from the Records of Government N. W. P.

gradually made. A copy of instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 9th February 1854, stating his general views and suggestions on this subject, is appended to the present dispatch. The services of the Inspectors, in the Department of Public Instruction, will be employed in the compilation of the proposed works. Lieutenant Fuller will prepare an outline of the history and progress of Geographical discoveries, and Mr. Tregear a sketch of the progress of useful inventions. The most difficult work, which is under translation, is Abercrombie's Treatise "on the moral feelings;" a monthly Magazine was also established last year under the general superintendence of Mr. Reid, in which articles of miscellaneous information and interest, are united with notices on current administrative and legal subjects; approved class books, of selections from Persian authors, with translations in Oordoo, have further been prepared for use in the vernacular schools.

8th.—Two measures may be here referred to as likely to be useful auxiliaries in the spread of general instruction and knowledge. By a Resolution lately issued, a preference, under ordinary circumstances, has been declared in favor of candidates able to read and write, as regards all kinds of employment throughout the provinces. This order had been before in force, only in the districts in which Mr. Reid's experimental measures had been first tried. By a Resolution of the 16th March last, of which a printed copy is among the enclosures, the control of the book selling agencies, at all the Sudder Stations of districts, is placed under the Director of Public Instruction; paragraphs 169 and 170 of Mr. Reid's report, relate to this point. It is there stated, that the number of "books annually disposed of, will ere long be not less than 2,00,000."

9th.—The primary inducement to resort to the Government Schools and Institutions of all classes, is, no doubt, to be fitted to gain a livelihood in public or in private service, or to acquire knowledge that will be useful in the common occupations of life. Mr. Reid says, paragraph 147 of the sale of vernacular books—"Treatises on Arithmetic are most readily bought up." At every zillah station, the Lieutenant-Governor has found that means of instruction in English would be eagerly taken advantage of, from the supposition, plainly that it would be a powerful aid in procuring employment. In paragraph 60, Mr. Reid remarks, that out of 82 boys who obtained situations from the Government Anglo-vernacular Institutions during the year 1854—"Four draw Rs. 100 per mensem, two Rs. 70, three Rs. 60, eleven Rs. 50, one Rs. 45, six Rs. 40, one Rs. 35, and one Rs. 33, eleven Rs. 30, four Rs. 25, eleven Rs. 20, and twenty-seven under Rs. 20 per mensem." A larger and more beneficial career is evidently, though not so quickly as in Bengal, opening before College students; several of these educated in earlier years have risen, indeed, to high station and influence in independent Native Territories. Within our provinces, selections are called for the new office of Court translator, which leads naturally to legal study and promotion. An educated young man, who was a Translator in the office of the Revenue Board, has recently been appointed by the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, Mr. Christian, to be a Tehseeldar in that district. Pains have been taken, under orders given by the Lieutenant Governor, to afford facilities, and to insist more strongly on attention being given to such points for instruction in the practically essential acquirements of penmanship, plandrawing, and conversancy with ordinary terms and forms; a plan also has been organized for bringing qualified young students, who have mastered the elements of official practice, to the knowledge of the heads of offices. The effect of all these inducements is seen in the fact, which has been before noticed, of the increasing resort to the English classes. It is to be remembered that the sons of men of rank and wealth are not sent to the Government Colleges. Mr. Reid observes of Dehlie, in paragraph 52, that the "Mahomedan residents are not ordinarily of the class who send their children to our schools. The men of good family, though impoverished fortune, consider it more consistent with their dignity to entertain private tutors."

10th.—The great want, which cannot be for sometime, supplied in the organization of the second or Tehseelee class of schools, is that of masters, such as have been justly mentioned

to be very desirable in the general educational despatch of the Hon'ble Court, who are acquainted both with the English and Vernacular languages. Mr. Reid has been compelled, as yet, to employ the most competent description of teachers whom he could find. And the plan of Vernacular instructions in the Government Colleges has hitherto been unsystematic and incomplete; much care has, however, been given to remedy this latter defect, and the subject of an adequate provision of Anglo-vernacular masters for the ordinary schools, will be fully kept in view.

11th.—The observations in paragraphs 31 to 33 of Mr. Reid's report on the establishment of schools in towns having above 5,000 inhabitants, which are not Tehseelee stations, are interesting and pertinent. This point will be submitted, hereafter, for separate orders.

12th.—Proceeding to the higher or collegiate Institutions, in which the main object has

* Paragraph 89.—This brief review of the Junior English department of the several Government Institutions must suggest the necessity for some reform. The universal use in the lowest classes of Anglo-vernacular primers and elementary Grammars would be of infinite assistance to the teachers, as allowing the student the opportunity of home study. The restriction again of English study to English composition and a Grammar, subjects of general and useful information being read in the language most familiar to the pupil; (*i. e.* Hindee or Oordoo, would materially lighten the master's labours) vastly facilitate progress. The habit of conversation in English, and its more general use would remove the difficulty which the native must feel in expressing himself in a strange language, with which he is acquainted only as he sees it in books. Frequent translations from English into the vernacular, and from the vernacular into English will give him readiness and accuracy of expression, a large stock of words, critical knowledge of both languages, and a more complete insight into their genius and style. The adoption of a general curriculum of study in the junior classes will enable Government to procure from England a large and constant supply of the best class books.

been to give instruction in the English language and literature, the fundamental defect, which has been found by the Lieutenant-Governor, has been, in the exact knowledge of the Grammar and idiom of the language, and in its free and correct use, whether in conversation or in writing, together with the practice of intelligent and appropriate translation to, or from the vernaculars, marked; and repeated stress has been laid by him upon improvement in these points in all the orders which have been issued under his directions to the Principals of the Colleges. Mr. Reid has made a suggestion, of which the Lieutenant-Governor has entirely approved, that in the junior classes elementary instruction in arithmetic, geography, history, or other points of primary information, shall be

given in the vernaculars, and that the English languages shall be taught closely and critically in the same manner as the classical languages are taught at home. Paragraph 89 of Mr. Reid's report may be here cited* in the margin, as containing a summary of the course of teaching which is proposed to be followed, for the future, in the training of the younger pupils in the Government Colleges.

13th.—Mr. Reid's remarks, in paragraphs 93 to 96, on the present inadequate pay and prospects of the junior teachers in the Anglo-vernacular Colleges and Schools, are forcible and just. He will be instructed to bring forward, for the orders of the Supreme Government, revised proposals on the subject, in conformity with the approved principle that promotion should not be regulated by a scale of length of service, but according to gradations of salary, to be held out as the reward of superior merit.

14th.—The plan of pupil teachers may, it is hoped, be made very useful in the provision of a better class of junior masters. A partial proposal on this point has been recently submitted for sanction by the Government of India.

15th.—The educational staff of the Colleges has, within the last 12 or 18 months, received highly efficient† accessions through the appointment of Mr. Griffith to the Benares, and of Doctor Anderson and Mr. Cann to the Agra College; these gentlemen were selected by the Hon'ble Court in England; authority has lately been solicited by the Lieutenant-Governor for the employment of Doctor Anderson as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the

† See paragraphs 111 and 112 of Mr. Reid's Report.

three Colleges of Agra, Dehlie and Bareilly, a course of lectures being delivered at each during the year; while this branch of instruction at Benares is to be specially entrusted to the learned Principal, Doctor Ballantyne.

16th.—No Normal classes have yet been established in the Anglo-vernacular Institutions, excepting at Benares and at Ajmere. At Benares, the class will be closely connected with a training class of translators into Hindee, to the improvement of which language the Sanscrit studies of the place are desired to be made directly subservient.

17th.—The comprehensive and most valuable labours of Doctor Ballantyne, the Principal of the Benares College, in the preparation of a series of works embracing a large range of Science and Philosophy for the instruction of his Pundit students, many of them trained in a knowledge of English as well of Sanscrit, have received the heartiest appreciation and encouragement from the Lieutenant-Governor. A revised and improved edition of this series is now in the Press.

18th.—At Agra a course of lectures on experimental Philosophy, repeated and explained in Oordoo by an intelligent assistant, is a valuable part of the plan of instruction. These lectures are delivered by the intelligent Principal Mr. Middleton, who has published an useful syllabus of them for the guidance of the students. A Museum on a moderate scale of Natural History and Science has been collected at Agra, and a similar one is in course of formation at Benares.

19th.—A Normal School for 100 vernacular teachers has been established at Agra; details regarding it are stated in paragraphs 116 to 120 of Mr. Reid's report. The operation of this first experimental Institution will be carefully watched. A similar training school will, hereafter, be required at the head-quarters of each administrative division.

20th.—It is proper in this place to refer to the important collegiate Missionary Institutions at Benares and at Agra. They are presided over by gentlemen of high acquirements and character, and their friendly and liberal competition with the Government Colleges at those stations will incite both to a greater degree of effort and improvement.

21st.—Rules for grants in aid have been published, as prescribed by the Supreme Government. Their effect will be stated in the report for the current official year. A modification of part of their provisions may probably be shown by experience to be necessary.

22nd.—The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the rules for Universities in India have been fully stated in a letter of the 22nd ultimo to the Secretary of the Committee appointed at the Presidency for the purpose of framing the scheme for an University.

23rd.—The final orders of the Supreme Government are shortly expected on the recommendations which have been laid before it on the question of the number and salaries of the inspectors, required for the wants of these provinces; on the receipt of those orders, the full number of necessary appointments will at once be made. For the present, the control of the superior Colleges has been reserved directly to the Director of Public Instruction. The inspectors will have the immediate charge of the direction, or the examination of all zillah Tehseldar, and village or hulkabundee schools.

24th.—Proposals for the appointment of a complete staff of zillah and pergunnah Visitors of schools, for all parts of the provinces, excepting the districts of the Saugor Division and the outlying Territories of Ajmere and Neemuch, have been forwarded for sanction. The establishment has been already organized and completed in 16 districts.

25th.—The important question of scholarship is referred to in paragraphs 109 and 110 of Mr. Reid's letter, and a special report promised regarding it. In the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, although the principle of granting scholarships only for approved and high merit should be strictly enforced, it will be a serious error to substitute, for the present scale, a generally reduced rate in the number and pay of these needful inducements to continue study and advanced proficiency. Well educated men are wanted for all kinds of general administrative duty, as well as for special Departments, and, as has been before noticed, those who attend the Government Colleges are certainly not children of the wealthy classes. The profitable employments which are readily open to young applicants, who have acquired only an ordinary knowledge of English, have been above referred to in paragraph 9 of this letter.

26th.—It may be important to mention that a recommendation by Mr. Reid, founded on the excellent plan established in the Government College at Poonah, for requiring that at least some of the higher scholarships in each College in these provinces, shall be held specially as translation scholarships, and that a constant and satisfactory use and proficiency in the preparation of translations shall be a condition of the tenure of such scholarships, have been fully approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

27th.—It will be here proper to state that some liberal contributions have been made, in testimony of their interest in the Ajmere School, by the Rajah of Jeypoor and of Joudhpoor. These have been employed to found a few scholarships in English, Hindee, and Sanscrit and to provide a supply of Philosophical apparatus for the institution.

28th.—In paragraphs 122 to 141 Mr. Reid treats of the valuable Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee. Several of its Departments have proved very efficient. The supply of the subordinate class of Assistant Surveyors, which is trained in its third Department, has been abundant and creditable. The failure has been, in its first Department, in providing the class of superior native Sub-Assistant Civil Engineers, from which much had been expected. The causes of this failure, and the means of remedying it, have engaged earnest attention. The whole subject was considered and reported upon by a Committee assembled at Agra in March last, and proposals founded on that report were sent for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, on the 30th June. The replies of these authorities are awaited. On their receipt, the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor will be matured and submitted for consideration.

29th.—A Professorship of Geology has been founded at Roorkee, and the first steps taken towards the formation of an adequate Geological Museum. It is in contemplation to bring together under direction of the Professor Mr. Medlicott, and to arrange in condensed and classified reports, the information existing on the Government Records, or which may be received, from time to time, on all subjects relating to the mineral resources of these provinces.

30th.—Plans for a course of instruction in law in the Government Colleges are as yet only under preparation.

31st.—Elementary lectures in Medicine and Anatomy have been commenced during this year at the Thomason College at Agra. The extension of this plan of instruction, so as to train the native Doctors required for the N. W. P. and the Punjab at Agra, instead of Calcutta, is an object which the Lieutenant-Governor desires much to forward.

32nd.—The Agra High School is an useful and well-conducted private institution, at which education is given to boys of Christian parentage. There is also a good School for Christian girls at Agra, and there are efficient Schools both for boys and girls of the same class at Mussoorie. The Roman Catholic College at Agra, and the Schools for the general education of boys, with the convents at which female education is given there, at Mussoorie, and at Sirdhana in the Meerut District, deserve likewise creditable mention.

33rd.—There are Schools of an elementary kind for native female children in connexion with all the Missionary Institutions, otherwise native female education of any improving character can scarcely be said to exist in these provinces. A case was brought to notice of a female Mahumudan teacher, who earned her subsistence at Agra by teaching the young girls in respectable families to read the Arabic characters, and to read and write Persian. The Lieutenant-Governor marked his sense of her good character and example by directing a small honorary present to be made to her ; but an endeavour by Mr. Reid to employ her in conducting a female school under Government sanction did not succeed.

34th.—The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this general report will sufficiently supply the information which has been desired by the Supreme Government in calling for an annual statement of the condition and progress of education in each Division of the Bengal Presidency. Should fuller details be required on any point, they will immediately be furnished, on receiving instructions for that purpose.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

HEAD QUARTERS, NYNEE TAL, }
The 31st October 1855. }

Appendix No. XXX.

MEMORANDUM OF TOLLS BY C. B. THORNHILL, ESQUIRE, C. S.

THE provisions of Act VIII. of 1851 having now been in force throughout the whole extent of the Grand Trunk Road in these provinces for upwards of a year, the returns submitted by the Chief Engineer afford sufficient data for reviewing the general financial result, and for estimating the extent to which the traffic of the country can be made to contribute towards the maintenance of a road by which it is so largely benefited.

2.—That the tax now imposed is most distasteful to the feelings of the people may be gathered from the pertinacity with which the delays and difficulties of traversing unmade tracts are encountered in the determination to evade the tolls. At the same time there are circumstances which will be hereafter noticed, which render it probable that a reduction in the assessment upon a certain description of carts will tend to the gradual discontinuance of this evasion, and eventually induce the entire trade passing in the direction of the Grand Trunk Road to submit to the payment of the toll in preference to the inconveniences which attends its evasion.

3.—In accordance with a notification published in the *Government Gazette*, the levy of tolls commenced on the 1st December 1851. This is the season of the greatest activity in traffic which is found to decline gradually towards June, when there is a comparative cessation until the effects of the rainy season have passed off, and the cross-roads are again open.

4.—The amount collected during the month of December 1851 was larger than in any subsequent month, and is apparently to be accounted for upon the supposition that at first the people were not sufficiently acquainted with the country in the vicinity of the gates to be able to avoid them by following the circuitous village-roads, which are now extensively used for this purpose.

5.—The General Abstract furnished by the Chief Engineer shows that the cash payment at the several gates during the year 1855, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 79,426-9-6, and that Rs. 59,649-8-0, or nearly 4ths of this were received, from four descriptions of vehicles, namely :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
On horse dak carriages,	9,121	8	0
On bulhees and ekkas,	15,429	12	0
Hackeries, with undersized wheels,	15,347	0	0
Hackeries, with full sized wheels,	19,751	4	0
Total, Rs.	59,649	8	0

6.—The effect of the operation of the tolls has been very remarkable in reducing the number of raths passing along the road. These vehicles pay 6 annas.

In December 1854, the number was 1866, while in the whole 12 months of 1855 it amounted to only 2583, and in the last month of the year there were only 80 taxed.

There is, however, a corresponding increase observable in the number of bulhees and ekkas, which are rated at only 4 annas, and it is therefore evident that the use of the rath has been abandoned, and the bulhee substituted, in order that the payment of the additional 2 annas levied upon the former might be avoided.

7.—The horse dāk carriage, being used by the wealthier classes, have been unaffected by the operation of the tolls.

8.—The common hackery of the country has been subjected to toll according to the dimensions of the wheels, the small narrow wheel being charged 4 annas, while the large broad wheel pays only 2 annas as causing less injury to the metal of the road.

9.—Although it is very clear that the carts which are subject to the higher rate have diminished in numbers, while the other class has increased during the year, yet evidently some difficulty has been experienced in deciding under which heading the cart should be entered since at Raja-ka-Tulao, which is the first or most eastern gate, the undersized wheeled carts paying the higher toll, increased from 173 in December 1854 to 1359 in December 1855, while at the next gate, Byragee-ka-Nulla, the number of the same description of vehicle decreased from 1998 in December 1854 to 724 in December 1855, and at Sheorajpore, the next bar westward from Byragee-ka-Nulla, the diminution was still greater, 3731 having paid toll in December 1854, and only 622 in December 1855.

10.—As the Raja-ka-Tulao and Byragee-ka-Nulla gates reciprocally clear each other on the same day, it can hardly be understood how this very considerable fluctuation should have arisen, unless the wheels of the majority of the carts were so nearly of the size fixed as the standard of distinction between the two classes, that the Toll Collector was obliged to decide according to some arbitrary rule to the best of his own judgment.

11.—This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the increase of the highly taxed carts was accompanied by a decrease in those assessed at the lower rate, and *vice versa*, as will be seen by the following figures :—

	RAJA-KA-TULAO.		BYRAGEE-KA-NULLA.	
	December 1854.	December 1855.	December 1854.	December 1855.
Carts paying 4 annas,	173	1,359	1,998	724
Carts paying 2 annas,	1,562	273	163	1,937

12.—The total number of carts of both kinds show, however, a large increase in those paying 2 annas and a decrease in the other :—

	December 1854.	December 1855.
Carts paying 4 annas,	9,786	4,442
Carts paying 2 annas,	12,942	19,085

13.—It appears to have been ascertained beyond a doubt that, during the year under review, carts have habitually and extensively travelled over unmade roads in order to avoid the toll gates. The numbers exhibited in the returns do not therefore show the actual amount of traffic passing east and west ;—at the same time the increase of the number of carts paying 2 annas only, which is observable in December 1855, most probably indicates an intention on the part of the people to pay that amount of toll in preference to incurring the additional expense and wear and tear, which a detour of many miles over heavy unmade roads has now by experience been found to entail.

14.—It might be supposed that the diminution of undersized wheel carts, and the simultaneous increase of those with large wheels, has been caused by the more general adoption of the latter to obtain the advantage of the reduced toll, but the detailed return of traffic at each gate would rather favor the supposition that the use of large wheels is more generally prevalent in the North Western districts, while the small wheels are chiefly employed in them to the South

East, the maximum number of the latter having been at the Byragce-ka-Nulla gate, and of the former at the Hindun bridge station.

15.—If this conjecture is correct, it appears doubtful whether the imposition of the additional toll now in force will have any effect in inducing the people to change the mode in which their carts are constructed, and should this result not be attained, the eastern traffic will continue to be taxed more highly than the western. It then remains to be considered whether the wheels which are subjected to the higher rate do actually cause a greater amount of injury to the metal road than the larger wheels which pay only half the toll.

16.—The distinction laid down in the schedule now in force has been adopted in consequences of a similar provision being inserted in all Turnpike Acts in England, and adopted in Act VIII. of 1851 for this country. But the cart wheels of this country are destitute of the iron tire which from its injurious action when very narrow, was made to pay at so high a rate as to render the adoption of the broad wheels for heavy waggons almost universal in England.

17.—The felloes of hackery wheels are almost invariably convex on the edge, so that practically in every case nearly the same amount of surface bears upon the road, and it is very doubtful whether the difference of a few inches in diameter can cause any appreciable increase or diminution in the wear and tear upon the metal, and it has already been surmised in paragraph 10 that the limits within which the side of the wheels vary is very circumscribed.

18.—The statistical result of the past year would seem to prove, 1st. that the continuance of the restriction tax upon small wheels, will have the effect of diverting a considerable amount of traffic from the Grand Trunk Road, and of forcing it into inferior and unmade roads; 2ndly. that the experience gained during the past year has convinced the people that the abandonment of the metalled road is a greater evil than the payment of a toll of 2 annas per cent; and hence, 3rdly. that the reduction of the rate to a fixed uniform sum of 2 annas upon all carts will ensure the realization of a considerable revenue from this source, without depriving a larger portion of the traffic of the province of the benefit of the Grand Trunk Road.

19.—The gradual diminution which is observable in the number of beasts of burden which pay toll is not to be wondered at, as a slight detour enables them to evade the toll without either inconvenience or delay. The extent to which this evasion takes place is shewn in the following comparison of the total number of animals for which toll was paid in December 1854 and December 1855.

	Laden Bullocks and Buffaloes.	Laden Camels	Laden Horses.	Laden Tattoos.	Laden Mules and Asses.
December 1854	4767	2148	3593	10319	4949
December 1855	1682	1425	1256	9994	1075
Decrease	3085	723	2337	325	3274

It is difficult to account for the great falling off in the asses and mules which pay only two pie each, while the tattoos for which six pie per head is demanded, have remained with so little fluctuation.

20.—The amount realized from tolls on sheep, goats, and swine is very insignificant, being less than Rupees 200 in the whole period of 13 months during which the Act has been in operation.

POSITION OF TOLL BARS.

21.—Before proceeding to consider the financial results of the year's operations, it is necessary to premise that much difficulty was experienced in selecting proper situations for the erection of the toll gates. A flat alluvial country, intersected by no large rivers or other obstacles to the free passage of wheeled carriages, presents few natural features by which the line of traffic would be confined within any fixed limits. From the junction of the Ganges and Jumna at Allahabad to the extreme limits of the Province on the north-west, village cart tracks, communicating with the Grand Trunk Road in every direction, render the evasions of any toll bar at all times practicable with greater or less degrees of facility.

22.—In four out of the ten toll stations which have been erected, the inconvenience experienced in abandoning a good for a very bad road, in order to evade payment, appears to be greater than the disinclination to pay a moderate tax.

In the remaining six bars, however, the selection of site has not been so successful. The facilities for turning them being so great, that evasion is the rule, and payment the exception.

In the case of the Hatras gate, the income barely covers the cost of collection, and in three others the expences exceed 40 per cent. of the receipts. The annexed table shows the receipts and disbursements of each gate for 1855 :—

NAME OF TOLL.	Cash Collections.	ESTABLISHMENT			Percentage of Charges on Cash Receipts.
		Fixed Monthly.	Temporary Extra Monthly.	Annual Total.	
Raja-ka-Tulao	9471	189	34	2676	28.25
Byrage-ka-Nulla	9035	189	13	2484	27.6
Lohanga	10276	189	12	2412	23.49
Sheorai-poor	10489	189	0	2268	21.6
Shahdera	7043	189	0	2268	32.2
Hatras	3128	189	13	2484	79.4
Nanow	5947	189	13	2484	41.76
Bolundshuhur	3809	189	28	2604	66.9
Hindun Bridge	15425	189	8	2364	15.3
Gurounda Bridge	4799	189	0	2268	47.2
Total	79422	.....	.....	.....	30.6

23.—The Chief Engineer is of opinion that the following measures would in a great measure correct the evil which has just been noticed.

The gates at Hatras and Shahdera, upon the Mynpoory and Allygurh branches of the Agra communication with the Main Trunk Road, might be removed respectively to Nonehace and Rambagh, at a short distance from the bifurcation in the vicinity of the Pontoon Bridge over the Jumna at Agra.

The Nonehace gate on the Mynpoory branch could, at a trifling expence, be connected with the Rambagh gate on the Allygurh branch, by a ditch of sufficient depth to be impassable to carts. The irrigation cuts, which supply the Rambagh garden with water from the river, will

effectually stop all passage on the west, and thus the whole of the traffic passing over the Pontoon Bridge will be compelled to pay toll at one or other of the gates.

24.—During the dry season, the Jumna can be forded both above and below the city of Agra, but it is not probable that many carts will prefer the passage of the heavy sands to the payment of the toll.

25.—The Hindun bridge gate, although exhibiting higher receipts than any other, is evaded within the sight of the Toll Collector to a very great extent.

It is therefore proposed to remove the bar 10 miles nearer to the city of Delhie, and to place it at the Suleempoor bridge over the Eastern Jumna Canal, which being at the head of the embankment across the low valley of the Jumna, will render its evasion exceedingly difficult.

26.—The toll bars, which were erected at the Nanow and Bolundshuhur canal bridges, are avoided without much apparent difficulty or inconvenience by a slight detour to a neighbouring bridge over the canal.

The Chief Engineer therefore proposes that check bars should be erected at these points, namely at the Jusrutpoor canal bridge as a check to the Nanow gate, and at the Mamun and Bolundshuhur canal bridges as checks to the Wulleepoor, heretofore designated as the Bolundshuhur gate.

27.—The sanction of Government has already been given to the erection of toll gates at the Khodhagunge Suspension Bridge over the Kalee Nuddee on the Cawnpore branch, at Muddunpoor on the Mynpoory branch of the Furruckabad road, and at Nubbeegunge on the Grand Trunk west of Bewur. It is proposed that these last three gates should clear each other.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

28.—Notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances above referred to, under which the system of levying tolls on the Grand Trunk Road has been carried into effect, the result has been the realization of a gross cart revenue of Rs. 88,783 during 13 months.

29.—Excluding the month of December in the previous year, the account for 1855 stands thus :—

	Rs.
Cash Collections,	79,422
Due by the Post Office Department, ...	13,142
Due by the Commissariat Department,	1,619

30.—The Post Office and Commissariat pass the tolls without any actual payment ; the entry is however made in the Collector's books, and the amount which would have become due under the Schedule is debited against the Government, although for all animals and carriages directly employed in the service of the Government for public purposes, this is merely a nominal book account. It would seem, however, that the heaviest items on the free list are the conveyances employed by the Post Office for the carriage of goods and passengers upon hire, and for profit.

31.—Other carrier and passenger carriage companies are compelled to pay the toll, and it seems only fair that the Post Office should be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the road, which enables it to realize the like income derived from this source.

32.—Of the sum of Rs. 13,142, which is entered as due by the Post Office, Rs. 8,856 are on account of the Bullock Train Waggon and passenger's carriages, and if this sum be added to the gross cash receipts the income is raised to Rs. 88,278.

From this the following charges must be deducted :

Permanent establishment,	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 22,680
Temporary extra do.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 1,632
Contingencies,	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 600
Petty repairs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 80
Interest on block, (27,870)	.....	.....	.....	.....	„ 1,393
Total Rs.,					26,385

leaving a net profit of Rs. 61,893, which nearly covers the annual expense of the Executive Engineer's and Office establishments employed in charge of the road, or of the nokur cooly gangs of permanent laborers engaged in effecting current repairs.

33.—Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the experiment has been carried on during its first year, the result cannot be regarded as otherwise than encouraging anticipations of increased income hereafter. The remedies which have been suggested by the Chief Engineer must have the effect of checking a very considerable amount of evasion, which has already reached its limits, as is seen by the gradual and progressive increase in the carts paying the lower rate of two annas for several months past.

34.—The new gates on the Futtehghurh branch will intercept the heavy traffic which has hitherto paid nothing on this line, and the extensive evasions of the Hindun gate, which have been seen and recorded by the Collector, will be made to contribute at the new Suleempoor barn. On the whole therefore it is not improbable that the net collections during the present year will reach Rs. 80,000.

35.—But perhaps the most satisfactory feature in the whole of the experiment is the introduction of so unpopular a measure without the occurrence of any excitement or demonstration of wish to oppose the Collectors in the discharge of their duties ; so entirely have the services of the police, who were engaged under the idea that some such outbreak might occasionally occur, been found superfluous, that the Chief Engineer has recommended the discharge of the extra establishments ; the cost of collection will therefore be reduced, and the net income increased in proportion.

36.—The absence of any complaints against the Toll Collectors is a creditable indication of the moderation and fidelity with which they have performed their insidious task, and it is hoped that the high salaries they receive, and the praiseworthy manner in which they have hitherto conducted themselves, will remove any apprehension which may have existed that the demand of tolls under the authority of the Government would inevitably be made the pretext for extortion.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Inspector of Prisons, Agra.

No. 16. A. of 1856.

FROM

W. MUIR, Esq.,
Secy. to Govt. of the N. W. P.

TO

COL. J. T. BOILEAU,
Chief Engineer, N. W. P.

Dated Agra, the 25th January 1856.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 8387, of the 16th November last, 8658 of the 22nd idem, 11279 of the 22nd instant, and 11578 B. of the 25th instant, forwarding returns connected with the administration of Act VIII. of 1851 within these Provinces, and submitting your own report upon the past, with suggestions for future operations.

2.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the receipts at the Toll Gates aggregated Rupees 9,373 in December 1854, after which a progressive diminution is observable until August, in which month the minimum of Rupees 4,143 was attained, and then an increase again took place in each succeeding month, the receipts for December 1855 having been Rupees 7,246.

3.—As compared with December 1854, there is a decrease of Rupees 2,126 in the collections of December 1855, which may in a great measure have arisen from the subsequent discovery of by-roads, by which the gates can be evaded, the existence of which was not generally known during the first months in which tolls were demanded.

4.—The statement you have furnished of the collections at each gate during each month under the several headings of the Toll Schedule, renders it easy to trace the fluctuations which have occurred in the various kinds of traffic.

5.—The four-wheeled carriages on springs drawn by one horse, being used by the wealthier classes of travellers, have not been affected by the toll, and exhibit a tendency to increase rather than diminish.

6.—The tax of two annas upon a native ruth, in excess of that demanded for a bylee, has had the effect of causing the use of the former to be in some measure abandoned in favor of the latter, or of leading to an habitual evasion of the Toll Gates where ruths may have continued to be employed.

<i>December 1854.</i>					<i>December 1855</i>	
Ruths,	..	..	..	1866	|	80
Bylees,	..	..	..	4014		4871

This comparative table proves that the imposition of a higher tax upon ruths has been productive of no income, and it has probably been a cause of general inconvenience.

7.—Hereafter this distinction will be abolished, and ruths, bylees, and ekkas will pay an uniform toll of four annas when carrying passengers, and two annas when empty.

8.—The only other headings under which the collections are considerable are Nos. 13 and 19,—the former being from carts with wheels less than three and a half feet in diameter, and less than three inches broad in the tire, the latter from carts with wheels exceeding these dimensions.

9.—The small wheeled carts have been charged with a minimum toll of four annas, the large wheels with an unvarying toll of only two annas, and the effect of this distinction has been to drive the greater number of the former off the road.

10.—It is probable that the increase in the number of large wheel carts towards the close of the year may be taken as an indication of the cost of evasion having been found by experience to be greater than the moderate toll of two annas which is demanded, while the permanent diminution in the small wheeled carts proves that the tax of four annas is viewed as a greater hardship than the delay and expence caused in securing an evasion of the toll.

11.—The comparative number of carts of each description in December 1854 and December 1855 is recorded to have been as follows :—

<i>December 1854.</i>	<i>December 1855.</i>
Small wheels @ 4 annas 9780	4442
Large ditto @ 2 ditto 12942	19085

13.—From the returns forwarded from the Collectors of the Raja-ka-Tulao and Byragee-ka-Nulla Gates, and the explanation appended to your letter No. 11279 of the 22nd instant, it is evident that the wheels of many carts approach so nearly to the prescribed dimensions that the Collector finds it difficult to classify them, and it consequently happens that a cart, which has been rated at the lower toll at one gate, is called upon to pay the higher toll at the next.

14.—It is moreover doubtful whether a slight increase or decrease in the diameter or breadth of a wooden wheel constructed as the common hackery wheels of this country are without iron tires, and with felloes convex on the edge, is capable of producing any appreciable influence upon its destructive action on the metal of the road.

15.—As the distinction in the rate of toll was grounded upon the supposition that the wear and tear of a small wheel was twice as great as that of a large broad wheel, and as the enhanced toll is found to be almost prohibitory, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to abolish the distinction, and to direct that hereafter all carts shall be charged at the rate of two annas only.

16.—The insignificant amount of toll, which has been realized from the droves of sheep, goats, and swine, renders it useless to retain these headings, and they will therefore be expunged from the Schedule.

17.—It may be hoped that the alterations in the rates of toll, now sanctioned, will greatly tend to diminish the extent to which evasions are habitually practised. At the same it is desirable that the errors which were committed in the selection of sites for some of the Toll Gates should be remedied in the manner you propose, by removing the bars to more appropriate situations, and by erecting check bars in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road upon adjoining lines, which are now extensively used merely for the purpose of evading the toll.

18.—The Hatras Gate, which is so placed that it intercepts none of the traffic between that large mart and the city of Agra, will be removed to the north angle of the Rambagh wall upon the same road, but within a short distance of the Pontoon Bridge over the Jumna at Agra.

19. The Shahdura Gate will be placed near the village of Nonshae on the Agra and Mynpoory branch parallel to the Rambagh Gate, and equi-distant with it from the Pontoon Bridge.

20.—These two gates will be connected by a trench in the manner you propose, which, in connexion with the irrigation channels already existing to the west of the Rambagh, will, it is to be expected, prevent the evasion of toll by traffic passing over the Pontoon Bridge in the direction of Allygurh and Mynpoory.

21.—In the same way the Hindun Bridge Gate which, within sight of the officer stationed there, is extensively evaded, will be removed nearer to the city of Dehlie, and erected at the Suleempore Canal Bridge at the head of the embankment across the low land of the Jumna valley.

22.—Check bars will also be placed at the under-mentioned Canal Bridges as proposed by you—

Jusrutpoor,..... As a check bar to the Nanow Gate.

Mamun and Boolundshahur,.. Ditto to the Wulleepoor, heretofore called the Boolundshahur Gate ;

And there will be gates at the Khodagunge on the Cawnpoor branch of the Futtehghur road, at Muddunpore on the Mynpoory and Furruckabad line, and at Nubbeegunge on the Main Trunk Road to the west of Bewur.

23.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs, however, that no expensive permanent buildings be constructed in any locality, where they are not already in existence, until the experience of another year shall have proved that the sites now selected are the most eligible and appropriate. Suitable temporary accommodation should be provided for the Toll Collector and his establishment at the least practicable outlay.

24.—The alterations in the existing system, which are now authorized, have been discussed in personal communication with yourself, and are adopted with your full concurrence. In order therefore to avoid further delay, a Notification has been issued in the *Government Gazette* giving effect to these measures from the 1st of March next.

25.—You are requested to obtain further information regarding the nature and extent of the evasions of the Gurounda Bridge Toll which have been reported to you to be practised, and to submit a further proposition, if the erection of check bars should hereafter appear to you to be required.

26.—On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the result of the experimental operations of the past year has been fairly encouraging and remunerative. An annual income of some considerable amount has been realized, with scarcely the occurrence of a complaint of misconduct on the part of the officers employed in the business of collection, and without a serious difficulty of any kind.

27.—The cash taken at the several gates amounted to	.. .. .	Rs.	79,422
The dues by the Post Office,	.. .. .	„	13,142
By the Commissariat,	.. .. .	„	1,619

28.—Under the head of the Post Office dues, the Bullock Train Waggons, and cheap passenger carriages, form the largest items. These stand on a different footing from the conveyance, employed only for the public Postal Service, and the tolls due on them are rightly to be taken into account as receipts, along with the actual cash payments from the conveyances belonging to private carriers.

29.—Of the total sum of Rs. 13,142 standing against the Post Office in the toll account Rupees 8,856 may be therefore added to the cash receipts, giving a total of Rs. 88,278.

From which the following charges are to be deducted :—

Permanent establishment,	Rs. 22,680
Temporary extra ditto,	„ 1,632
Contingencies,	„ 600
Petty repairs,	„ 80
Interest on 27,870 (block,)	„ 1,393
<hr/>	
Total, Rs.	26,385

leaving a net profit of Rs. 61,893, which nearly covers the annual expenditure on account of the salaries of Executive Engineer Officers in charge of the several divisions of the Grand Trunk Road, and of their office establishments, or of the gangs of laborers or noukur coolies permanently entertained for effecting current repairs.

30. The erection of the toll bars upon the Futtehghur branches of the Grand Trunk Road will, doubtless, prove a source of considerable additional income. The evasion of tolls, which has already apparently reached its maximum, will be reduced by the abolition of the extra toll upon native raths, and upon smaller wheeled carts, and by the erection of the check bars, so that it is not improbable that the income of the present year will materially exceed that of the past, and that ultimately a net income, falling little short of a lakh of Rupees yearly, may be obtained from this source, in repayment of the heavy expences of the maintenance of the Road.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. MUIR,

Secretary to Government of the N. W. P.

Agra, the 25th January 1856.

Comparative Statement of Collections and Dues in Toll Department, omitting Annas and Pies.

		Raja-ka-Talao.	Byragee-ka-Nul-lah.	Lohunga.	Sheorajpoot.	Shabdura.	Ratrasa.	Nanow.	Boolundabahr.	Hindun.	Gorouda.	
CASH COLLECTIONS.	December, 1854, ..	778	1096	1064	1894	726	474	940	385	1400	632	9895
	January, 1855, ..	837	1364	1194	1459	791	498	614	310	1308	439	8812
	February, ..	834	1001	1015	1035	716	446	408	336	968	391	7239
	March, ..	1081	1029	1007	1037	714	444	586	458	1841	481	8682
	April, ..	1015	851	1035	1075	647	303	839	536	1696	451	8446
	May, ..	1100	870	1031	854	628	173	479	294	1216	436	7131
	June, ..	654	537	608	685	591	244	396	208	1172	397	5618
	July, ..	474	375	533	656	578	218	366	229	1047	843	4819
	August, ..	395	299	470	572	451	170	324	202	994	266	4143
	September, ..	514	427	613	573	374	140	329	181	964	276	4409
	October, ..	755	657	819	730	420	133	456	236	1689	438	5792
	November, ..	818	733	877	791	533	190	507	357	1870	414	7092
	December, ..	991	593	1014	1022	592	152	553	351	1259	418	7216
	Total in 1855, ..	9471	9036	10276	10439	7044	3129	5947	3808	15424	4800	79436
	Grand Total, ..	10247	10132	11340	12383	7770	3603	6887	4193	16333	5432	88821
DUES IN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.	December, 1854, ..	240	205	266	102	27	52	85	57	176	147	1355
	January, 1855, ..	68	107	192	103	72	48	148	74	166	102	1078
	February, ..	91	111	211	122	64	51	144	68	137	92	1091
	March, ..	134	107	159	142	72	56	208	76	112	99	1166
	April, ..	140	110	122	113	50	36	201	46	74	88	978
	May, ..	189	131	106	117	65	53	168	68	104	86	1091
	June, ..	175	127	123	117	67	58	147	69	133	88	1103
	July, ..	178	117	140	115	71	56	142	72	120	89	1099
	August, ..	138	110	136	121	71	59	152	79	126	89	1082
	September, ..	126	102	139	113	69	57	143	72	207	87	1115
	October, ..	144	115	144	122	69	56	152	79	102	91	1072
	November, ..	152	127	148	120	68	57	151	77	146	87	1134
	December, ..	160	133	144	122	71	67	100	83	177	92	1148
	Total in 1855, ..	1695	1397	1764	1427	809	657	1856	863	1604	1090	13162
	Grand Total, ..	1935	1602	2030	1529	836	709	1941	920	1780	1237	14512
DUES IN COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.	April, 1855, ..	0	5	3	7	0	5	0	8	4	62	94
	May, ..	1	8	4	4	0	0	0	2	26	1	46
	June, ..	2	0	7	1	0	27	12	6	58	1	110
	July, ..	0	1	4	1	0	17	7	45	25	0	100
	August, ..	0	2	1	3	1	0	3	4	15	0	28
	September, ..	60	60	67	192	42	1	144	107	99	60	809
	October, ..	4	5	13	7	7	4	4	0	50	78	182
	November, ..	14	13	6	11	1	0	3	6	47	91	191
	December, ..	3	1	25	15	1	1	2	4	17	0	68
	Total, ..	84	95	130	241	58	55	175	176	320	291	1628
	Grand Total in 1855, ..	11250	10528	12170	12157	7911	3841	7978	4847	17348	6184	94216
	Grand Total, ..	12266	11829	13500	14153	8664	4367	9003	5289	18933	6963	104961

N. B.—The apparent errors in addition are owing to the omission of the annas and pies.

Miscellaneous Dues to ... 974

Grand Total Co.'s Rs. ... 105935

J. T. BOILEAU, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer, N. W. Provinces.

NOTIFICATION.

Public Works Department, N. W. P.—Head Quarters, Agra, the 25th January 1856.

No. 15 A.—Notice is hereby given, that the Notification No. 1200 A., of the 14th October 1854, will cease to have effect from the 1st March next, and that on and from that date Tolls will be levied under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1851, according to the subjoined Schedule, at the following places upon the Grand Trunk Road and its branches in these Provinces :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Position of Toll Bar.</i>
Benares,	Raja-ka-Talao.
Allahabad,	Byragee-ka-Nullah.
Ditto,	Lohungah.
Cawnpore,	Sheorajpoor.
Furrukabad,	Khodagunge Bridge.—Futtehgurh and Cawnpore Branch.
Ditto,	Nubbeegunge.
Ditto,	Muddunpoor.—Futtehgurh and Mynpoory Branch.
Agra,	Nonhace.—Mynpoory and Agra Branch.
Ditto,	Rambagh.—Allygurh and Agra Branch.
Allygurh,	Nanow.—Canal Bridge.
Ditto,	Jusrutpoor.—Ditto ditto Check Bar to Nanow Gate.
Boolundshehur,	Wulleepoor.—Canal Bridge.
Ditto,	Boolundshehur, } Canal Bridges, Check Bars to the Wulleepoor Gate.
Ditto,	Mamun. }
Dehli,	Suleimpoor.—Canal Bridge.
Panceput,	Gorounda.—Canal Bridge.

From the 1st of March 1856, Tolls will cease to be levied at the Shahdura, Hatras, and Hindun Bridge stations.

Tickets will be given upon payment of Toll at the undermentioned Gates, which will exempt the holders from payment at the Gates specified during the day following that within which the Tickets may be delivered.

Each day will be reckoned to commence at midnight.

Raja-ka-Talao,	Clears	Byragee-ka-Nullah
Byragee-ka-Nullah,	Clears	Raja-ka-Talao.
Khodagunge,	Clears	Muddunpoor and Nubbeegunge
Muddunpoor,	Clears	Khodagunge and Nubbeegunge
Nubbeegunge,	Clears	Muddunpoor and Khodagunge.
Wulleepoor,	Clears	Boolundshehur and Mamun.
Boolundshehur,	Clears	Wulleepoor and Mamun.
Mamun,	Clears	Wulleepoor and Boolundshehur

SCHEDULE OF TOLLS TO BE LEVIED UNDER ACT VIII. OF 1851.

Specification of Vehicle or Animal.	TOLL.	
	Laden, or with Passengers.	Unladen, or without Passengers.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs, with three or more } horses, and one or more passengers, }	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ditto ditto, with two horses,	1 0 0	0 8 0
Ditto ditto, with one horse,	0 8 0	0 4 0
On every two-wheeled carriage on springs,	0 8 0	0 4 0
On every four or two-wheeled carriage without springs, as } ruths, bylee, or ekka, }	0 4 0	0 2 0
On every cart and hackery not on springs, and drawn by bul- } locks, not being ruth, bylee, or ekka, }	0 2 0	0 2 0
Elephants,	1 0 0	1 0 0
Buffaloes, or bullocks, per head,	0 0 4	0 0 2
Ditto in droves above 12 per score,	0 4 0	0 2 0
Camels, single,	0 1 6	0 0 9
Ditto in strings of more than 10 and less than 20, per string, . .	1 0 0	0 8 0
Ditto and for every additional score,	0 12 0	0 6 0
On every horse,	0 1 0	0 0 6
On every poney or tattoo,	0 0 6	0 0 3
On every mule or ass,	0 0 2	0 0 1
On every palanquin or dooly, with four or more bearers, . . .	0 8 0	0 8 0
Ditto with less than four bearers,	0 2 0	0 2 0

Appendix No. XXX.

R U L E S

FOR THE

GUIDANCE OF COLLECTORS, AND OF THE ENGINEERS OF THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY, IN GIVING AND OBTAINING POSSESSION OF LAND FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated 11th February 1856.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

After due examination of the country through which a line is to pass, and after running such trial levels as may be requisite, a traverse survey of best apparent centre line, shewing villages intersected, river crossings, and other obstacles, plotted on a scale of 1,500 feet to an inch, shall be forwarded to the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, with such amended centre line laid down upon it, as the results of the survey may suggest.

Trial surveys to be made and submitted.

2.—Notice being given to Collectors of the probable period of commencement of survey in their districts; a Tuhseelee Peshkar, wherever practicable, or otherwise another responsible officer of the Tuhseelee Establishment, shall be duly attached to each party of Engineers; for the purpose of noting damage done in preliminary survey, and in setting out the centre line, respectively. This official will remain at the disposal of Engineers, whenever they may be employed in the Pergunnah to which he belongs, on either of the above operations; and, under the instructions of the Collector, he will afford such timely notice of the Engineers' intended movements, to the official appointed to relieve him in the adjoining Pergunnah, as shall prevent detention and delay.

Engineers engaged in trial survey to be attended by a subordinate Revenue officer.

3.—When it may be absolutely necessary to remove or injure a house in the course of a preliminary survey, the Engineers or Surveyors must in all cases pay damages on the part of the Railway Company, on the spot; or otherwise obtain the consent of the owner, before touching the house. The Tuhseelee officer will aid in these measures, and report to the Collector any complaint of the insufficiency of damages tendered. The decision of the Collector, in case of a dispute on this point, to be final. Compensation paid by Engineers will be charged in a contingent bill, supported by written agreement and receipt.

Engineers to obtain consent of owners before destroying house property in trial or preliminary survey.

SETTING OUT, AND PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

Setting out of permanent line. 4.—On the approval of a length, the centre line will be set out, and the longitudinal section, with proposed gradients defined, will be forwarded as soon as completed to Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Preparation of Section and Schedules. 5.—Gradients being sanctioned, a detailed section, shewing the height of embankments and depth of cuttings, will be prepared, from which schedules will be drawn up, shewing chain by chain, the widths of land required for occupation in each village, according to the rules in force. The Zillah, Pergunnah, and Village boundaries, will also be marked on the section.

Schedules to be forwarded to Collectors. 6.—The tracing of section, and corresponding schedule, forwarded in lengths as it is completed, having been duly checked and examined by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, the schedule will be passed on to the several Collectors concerned.

Measurement of land by Tuhseeldar to follow notice of sanction. 7.—Notice of final sanction being given to a Collector, a Tuhseeldar will be appointed, who will proceed at once to measure the land, the marking out of which, in accordance with the Schedule, will have already commenced. Occupation will be given immediately on the measurement being completed, and before the adjustment of compensation.

Exertion to be made to avoid destruction of house property. 8.—The Tuhseeldar will receive instructions from his own superiors regarding his proceedings in the adjudication of compensation for property on the ground. It will be for the Resident Engineer to point out to him what buildings, &c., it is absolutely necessary to remove. Every effort should be made to avoid injury to mosques or temples, and places held in peculiar veneration by any class of the community. The Engineers are requested carefully to abstain from carrying the line through groups of houses, when by any reasonable exertion it can be avoided, and when it may be possible, without serious inconvenience, to spare a building within the Railway limits, time is to be allowed for the occupant to appeal with that object, should he desire it. His appeal will be made to the Collector of his district, who will communicate with the Government Engineer on the subject.

Engineers to be aided by an Assistant or Deputy Collector specially appointed, under certain circumstances. 9.—When about to set out centre or side lines through any town, groups of gardens, mosques, or temples, or through any locality in which the interests affected are of unusual moment, the Engineers, although they be attended by a subordinate officer for general purposes, will give such previous notice of the commencement of this specific work, as shall allow of the Collector of the district appointing a competent Assistant, or a Deputy Collector, to co-operate with them.

No land to be occupied without previous sanction. 10.—Land plans must be submitted, approved, and forwarded to Collectors, before land required for building bungalows, or any purpose other than the formation of the line, can be occupied.

11. Compensation for all trees will in the first instance be paid by the Collector, according to the value of the timber, or other circumstances, to be considered in each case. The Railway Company has the right of pre-emption from Government, at such compensation price, of the trees which with the sanction of the Deputy Consulting Engineer, they may retain. All others will be sold by Collectors to the best advantage, on account of Government, the purchasers being required to fell and remove their property, at their own expense, on the requisition of Engineers.

NOTIFI

HEAD QUARTERS, GENERAL DEPART

The 15th of

No. 1162.—The following Annual Return, showing the number of Patients treated in each Dispensary, is published

Annual Return of General Dispensaries in the North Western Provinces for the ment Notification, dated

DIVISION.	STATION.	RECEIPTS				Dis-	
		Balance in hand on the 1st January 1855.	Government allowance.	Private subscriptions.	TOTAL.	Establishment, House-rent, and contingent expenses.	Bazar Medicines.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DELHI.	Sirsa - - - - -	190 6 10	738 11 7	226 0 0	1,155 2 5	849 1 5	126 8 3
	Delhie - - - - -	0 0 0	3,821 4 3	52 8 10	3,873 13 1	3,451 14 10	244 11 11
MEERUT.	Dehra Dhoon - - - - -	514 6 4	2,334 0 6	0 0 0	2,848 6 10	2,835 2 9	86 13 9
	Saharanpoor - - - - -	1,078 8 1	1,168 14 0	371 12 0	2,619 2 1	1,053 0 8	127 13 9
	Meerut - - - - -	662 13 0	* 0 0 0	1,016 11 2	1,679 8 2	1,481 3 2	131 2 6
	Allypurb-Bijnour - - - - -	8,136 15 5	2,896 7 8	1,184 14 0	12,218 5 1	3,443 0 0	329 11 4
	Nujeebabad - - - - -	1,410 9 9	2,598 7 5	916 12 2	4,925 13 4	4,775 9 1	35 12 6
	Nugreena } Branches of the	0 0 0	568 3 1	36 3 6	604 6 7	550 14 2	32 15 8
	Moradabad } Bijnourdispensary	0 0 0	521 1 5	49 7 6	570 8 11	501 6 5	37 9 7
	Moonduea } Branches of the Moradabad	0 0 0	3,305 7 7	174 0 0	3,479 7 7	3,086 15 7	120 0 0
	Kasheepore } Dispensary.	No Returns for 1855 furnished. Have been called for, for 1856.					.. .. .
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly - - - - -	5,145 15 5	61,168 7 2	0 0 0	7,314 6 7	1,203 2 0	254 7 2
	Pilleebheet, } Branches of	0 0 0	624 2 10	0 0 0	624 2 10	504 0 0	61 6 11
	Buharee, } the Bareilly Dis-	0 0 0	302 0 0	232 2 10	624 2 10	504 0 0	54 10 5
	Beesulpore, - - - - -	No Returns received for 1855. Have been called for, for 1856.					.. .. .
	Budaon, - - - - -	245 8 3	1,021 15 10	254 6 9	1,531 14 10	1,038 14 10	209 1 10
	Shahjohanpore, - - - - -	0 0 0	2,973 8 8	0 0 0	2,973 8 8	2,827 1 0	65 5 5
	Goolurree, - - - - -	128 6 10	0 0 0	550 0 0	678 6 10	461 14 0	23 7 3
	Kuttraah, } Branches of	03 2 7	0 0 0	715 0 0	808 2 7	511 6 9	34 4 3
AGRA.	Purruckabad (City) - - - - -	0 0 0	1,548 11 1	0 0 0	1,548 11 1	1,191 14 1	182 12 0
	Futtehgurh - - - - -	4,650 5 4	304 12 6	749 5 9	5,713 6 10	528 8 11	76 6 10
	Muttra - - - - -	0 0 0	3,088 13 2	0 0 0	3,088 13 2	2,804 13 1	154 5 3
	Agra - - - - -	0 0 0	6,042 5 6	0 0 0	6,042 5 6	4,762 10 10	396 3 4
	Etawah - - - - -	221 5 4	375 5 4	126 0 0	722 10 8	384 5 4	9 8 11
	Etah - - - - -	Established in 1855.					.. .. .
	Cawnpore - - - - -	0 0 0	2,874 12 7	595 15 2	3,469 11 9	2,780 0 8	237 12 7
	Banda - - - - -	907 11 11	2,229 1 0	742 8 0	3,879 4 11	3,267 10 11	90 7 8
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad - - - - -	0 0 0	3,955 4 11	0 0 0	3,955 4 11	3,697 13 4	118 6 11
	Futteehpore - - - - -	Established at the end of the year. Will appear in next year's account.					.. .. .
	Humertpore - - - - -	No returns received for 1855.					.. .. .
	Mirzapore - - - - -	43 8 9	2,520 0 0	655 0 0	3,218 8 9	2,335 0 0	490 11 0
	Goruckpore - - - - -	287 11 1	2,269 3 8	0 0 0	2,556 14 9	2,224 3 7	33 3 2
BENARES.	Jounpore - - - - -	0 0 0	84 0 5	171 0 0	265 0 5	68 1 8	20 11 10
	Benares, including Bheloopore } branch, and City Hospitals	783 5 10	7,588 10 6	0 0 0	8,372 0 4	6,997 14 9	619 8 11
	Azimgurh - - - - -	0 0 0	481 9 8	78 9 3	559 2 11	496 13 9	42 8 9
	Ghazeepore - - - - -	402 8 6	2,012 15 7	210 8 0	3,526 0 1	2,666 8 8	187 11 1
	Shahulpore - - - - -	247 13 2	2,011 12 7	120 0 0	2,379 9 9	1,877 12 0	230 14 9
SALGOOR.	Nursingpoor - - - - -	0 0 0	817 3 2	0 0 0	317 3 2	108 0 0	89 8 2
	Jaunpur - - - - -	12 14 8	708 14 0	714 13 9	1,436 10 5	708 14 0	0 0 0
	Almorah - - - - -	Established in 1855					.. .. .
	Almorah - - - - -	756 7 2	2,875 3 1	265 0 0	3,896 10 3	3,250 3 1	0 0 0
KUMAON.	Nynee Tal - - - - -	7 9 0	481 12 0	0 0 0	489 5 0	364 11 6	47 5 0
	Greenuggur - - - - -	552 14 11	1,844 0 0	119 11 7	2,916 10 6	1,678 2 8	25 4 10
NIMAR.	Khandawa - - - - -	0 0 0	508 12 5	0 0 0	508 12 5	504 0 0	4 12 5
	Amre - - - - -	0 0 0	1,547 5 9	0 0 0	1,547 5 9	1,190 1 6	288 7 8
	Nyanuggur - - - - -	0 0 0	596 2 3	0 0 0	596 2 3	450 0 0	87 14 6

Dir No. 13.

C A T I O N.

MENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

August 1856.

Dispensaries in the North Western Provinces, during 1855, together with the expenditure of for general information.

year 1855, (taken from Divisional Returns furnished in conformity with Govern-
17th November 1853.)

EXPENDITURE.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.			Average per head on total number of Patients treated.	REMARKS.
Maintenance of In-door Patients.	TOTAL.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1855.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			R. A. P.		
68 4 4	1,043 13 0	111 4 5	428	5,287	5,715	0 1 6	Not including salary of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, as he is in charge also of the Civil Station.
177 2 4	3,473 13 1	0 0 0	287	19,691	19,978	0 3 9	Has a branch at Subzer Munde, sup- ported by private subscription &c., opened on the 1st April 1856.
49 14 0	2,471 14 6	376 8 4	72	2,554	2,930	0 15 1	A branch to this Dispensary at Kasse has just been established, another has been in operation for some time at Muskerie.
83 13 4	1,264 11 9	1,354 6 4	154	5,593	5,747	0 3 8	A branch is about to be established at Mazath-mager.
0 0 0	1,612 5 8	67 2 6	244	5,093	5,337	0 4 5	Not known.
89 4 0	3,861 15 4	5,356 5 9	329	9,112	9,442	6 6 7	
71 3 0	4,885 8 7	40 1 1	77	1,734	1,811	3 9 8	
29 8 9	694 6 7	0 0 0	12	1,181	1,203	6 7 5	
51 8 11	579 8 11	0 0 0	99	1,577	1,676	0 7 1	
572 8 0	3,479 7 7	0 0 0	437	8,945	9,382	0 5 11	
							These branches are supported by Local Funds.
							Including interest on Government Promissory Notes forming Dispensary Funds, but the salary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is not included. The Barway Sadler Dispensary has two minor branches in the city.
100 5 0	1,623 14 2	5,689 8 5	500	5,011	5,614	0 1 5	
10 6 10	579 13 9	11 5 1	6	7,969	7,975	0 1 5	
1 4 9	571 15 2	52 3 8	6	5,968	5,974	0 2 4	
							supported from Local Funds.
1 7 1 8	1,385 2 1	116 12 9	179	5,732	5,911	0 1 9	
91 2 5	2,973 8 8	0 0 0	1	1,005	4,974	9 2 7	
15 1 3	509 6 6	178 9 1	285	1,329	1,838	0 4 7	
52 7 10	598 2 10	100 13 9	81	1,005	1,746	9 5 6	These two branch Dispensaries are entirely supported by private subscriptions.
174 1 0	1,548 11 1	0 0 1	112	5,483	5,695	0 4 5	Not including Sub-Assistant Sur- geon's salary.
88 5 0	663 3 9	5,629 0 1	181	4,879	5,542	0 2 2	
19 10 10	1,058 13 2	0 0 0	51	4,189	4,240	0 11 5	
881 7 1	6,042 5 6	0 0 0	773	9,185	9,958	0 9 8	The Akra Dispensary has four branches maintained from Local Funds, at Fur- tampore, Satal, Dindana, Lathra, and Lathra-Munde. Opened on 1st July 1855.
1 8 10	595 7 1	127 3 7	24	200	200	1 11 6	
142 14 6	3,460 11 9	0 0 0	409	3,960	4,402	0 12 3	
50 14 5	2,469 1 0	1,470 3 11	92	2,132	2,224	1 1 8	A branch lately established at the Town of Kurwa is supported by a public subscrip- tion of Rs. 1000 from Naram Rao and Madho Rao.
130 0 8	3,255 4 11	0 0 0	208	8,688	8,896	0 7 1	
224 0 6	3,150 0 6	68 8 3	210	11,468	11,678	0 4 3	
99 11 10	2,398 2 7	158 12 2	167	4,071	4,238	0 9 0	
13 9 8	102 6 8	102 9 8	86	1,089	1,175	0 1 5	
317 15 0	7,935 7 2	436 9 2	551	48,708	49,259	0 2 7	The Benares Dispensary has a branch Dispensary at Chaudowlee 20 miles from Benares, supported from private subscrip- tions and Local Funds.
13 12 5	551 2 11	0 0 0	51	208	209	0 12 9	
119 9 3	2,375 7 7	550 8 6	90	4,326	4,416	0 19 9	
224 14 10	2,933 8 7	346 1 2	559	7,816	8,165	0 4 5	
120 0 0	317 3 2	0 0 0	90	76	175	1 13 0	
769 6 7	1,469 4 7	27 5 10	294	1,305	1,599	0 12 1	
57 0 0	3,377 3 1	619 7 2	157	3,360	3,422	0 15 4	
2 6 7	464 7 0	24 14 0	48	1,713	1,756	0 4 3	Half of this amount is paid from the Municipal Funds.
171 7 8	1,870 14 0	1,045 11 0	103	1,673	1,776	1 0 9	This Dispensary has five branches for the relief of pilgrims proceeding to Bud- dhenath, &c.
0 0 0	508 12 5	0 0 0	37	590	627	0 12 11	
118 13 0	1,547 5 9	0 0 0	127	5,489	5,616	0 4 5	
28 3 0	596 2 3	0 0 0	69	2,571	2,640	0 3 8	
5,535 2 2	82,646 12 0	26,816 0 4	7,563	2,37,638	2,45,171	0 5 5	

Finance Statement for the North Western Provinces.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for the years 1853-54, 1854-55 and 1855-56.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.
REVENUE ORDINARY.			
Land Tax,	45033224 8 11½	45025920 0 11½	44923178 2 8
Excise and Stamps,	3748403 0 11½	3836402 5 11	3833119 12 10
Post Office,	982598 0 8	1090102 1 2	1233398 9 1½
Canals,	528073 8 10	516033 1 2	380426 8 4
Customs and Salt,	5636417 11 9½	6215160 8 10	6221403 4 8
Miscellaneous,	449845 10 1½	403260 11 0	608551 7 2½
Total Rupees,	56378562 9 4½	57087178 13 0½	57190077 12 10
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous,	511243 14 1	730527 10 2	1174289 2 3½
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.			
Road Fund,	753008 2 1½	814662 9 3½	675186 4 6½
Ferry Fund,	346985 8 6	383149 7 9	508872 1 3½
Nuzul Funds,	49373 13 0	72739 8 11	93074 1 8
Total of Funds,	1148557 7 7½	1275551 9 11½	1277182 7 6½
Grand Total,	58063863 15 0½	59993258 1 2½	59551499 0 8
EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.			
General Department,	1162886 14 7½	1142553 4 1½	1306024 5 9½
Judicial Department,	5522162 11 4½	3849312 7 5½	5841128 9 7
Revenue Department,	4931298 3 11½	5780133 7 7	4096559 8 1½
Excise Stamps, &c.,	182819 2 0	219167 9 4½	222794 10 2
Pensions,	3812150 2 1½	3525002 10 10	3776187 5 5
Post Office,	828814 15 10	914747 0 2	889445 12 4½
Customs and Salt,	131116 11 4	889885 4 11	905565 8 9
Public Instruction,	139521 3 8	207042 5 11	330264 7 1
Miscellaneous,	233373 6 10½	245272 5 9½	372780 10 6½
Military,	93479 12 11½	92356 4 7	30019 5 0
Canals,	3010436 5 10½	1063184 11 5½	717941 7 3
Total Rupees,	19871959 10 6½	15940686 11 5½	18579311 10 0½
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Settlement Officers and Surveyors,	125164 14 7	177155 11 5	287008 2 4½
Public Buildings,	632994 9 1	1120138 10 4	4195497 0 1
Canals,	0 0 0	1120799 8 10	673680 0 7
Total Extraordinary,	758069 7 8	2718993 14 7	5156185 3 0½
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.			
Road Fund,	788219 4 3	746292 10 5½	661102 14 7½
Ferry Fund,	331962 14 6	310915 15 5	605974 6 3½
Nuzul Funds,	68184 4 3	64905 0 10	68059 10 3
Total of Funds,	1188366 7 0	1121813 10 8½	1384236 15 2½
Grand Total,	2181385 9 2½	19789594 4 9	25069733 12 3½
Surplus or Remainder,	36220028 5 10	39803663 12 6½	34481765 10 4½

N. B.—The sums stated in the above, represent on the debit side the actual adjustments of the year, which are dependent upon many accidents, and the items passing through the Road Fund Account are considerably beyond the real amounts assignable to that special head.

GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
SEVERAL
PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES
OF
BRITISH INDIA,
DURING THE YEAR
1856-57.
PART II.

CALCUTTA:
JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1858.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,

FOR 1856-57.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is intended in this, the Second General Report on the Administration of the Province of Pegu, to describe the working and results of our Government in its various branches during the period which elapsed between the various dates up to which the different Sections of the former Report for 1855-56 were brought and the conclusion of the last Official year 1856-57. The figured Statements given in illustration of the Judicial part of the Report will, of course, be taken from the Annual Returns, which are made out according to the calendar year.

2. As the former Administration Report gave an epitomized account of the physical aspect of Pegu, the races by which it is inhabited, and their comparative condition under Burman and British Rule, so the present Report may not inappropriately be prefaced by a brief recapitulation of the chief parts of the machinery appointed by Government for the administration of public affairs within the Province. The Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu is the Chief Political, Judicial, and Fiscal Authority, and he exercises a general supervision and control over every part of the Provincial Administration, under the direct orders of the Supreme Government of India. He is assisted in the manifold duties of his Office by a personal Extra Assistant. Each of the six Districts into which the Province is divided, is presided over by a Deputy Commissioner, subordinate to whom are the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. A Chief Engineer, whose Head-Quarters are at Rangoon, superintends all Public Works, in a Circle which includes Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces within its limits.

The Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla has charge of the Government Steamers and of the Works in the Naval Yard at Dallah (Rangoon), and the Superintendent of Forests has the management of all the Teak-producing Forests in the Province.

3. Sufficient general information regarding the Province having thus been furnished, it remains only to submit a Report upon the various branches of its Adminis-

tration during the year 1856-57, in the order and according to the classification prescribed by Government, viz:—

<p>I. JUDICIAL. Civil Justice. Criminal Justice. Police. Jails.</p> <p>II. REVENUE. Land. Customs. Excise. Stamps. Salt. Opium. Miscellaneous.</p> <p>III. EDUCATION. English. Vernacular. Industrial.</p> <p>IV. PUBLIC WORKS. Roads and Bridges. Railroads. Canals and Irrigation. Miscellaneous.</p> <p>V. POST OFFICE.</p> <p>VI. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.</p>	<p>VII. MARINE. Sea-going Vessels. Inland Navigation. Ports, Harbours, and Lights.</p> <p>VIII. FINANCIAL. Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies.</p> <p>IX. ECCLESIASTICAL.</p> <p>X. POLITICAL. Occurrences in and relations with neighboring States.</p> <p>XI. MILITARY.</p> <p>XII. MISCELLANEOUS. Population. Emigration. Agriculture. Forests. Mining. Survey, Revenue, Topogra- phical and Geological. Conservancy. Vaccination. Hospital and Dispensary.</p>
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Part I.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. The organization and strength of the Establishments maintained for the Administration of Civil Justice in Pegu have undergone no change during the past year.

5. The following is a brief recapitulation of the number, powers, and distribution of the different Courts of Civil Judicature.

6. The Chief Civil Court in the Province is presided over by the Commissioner, with powers similar to those exercised by the Sudder Dewanny Commissioner's Court. Adawlut in Bengal. An appeal lies to him from all decisions in original suits passed by the Deputy Commissioners, and a second or special appeal, on good cause being shown, from the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners in original appeals from the decrees of Assistants, Tseetkays, and Myo-okes. He also has the power

of withdrawing any appeal or original suit from the files of any subordinate Court to his own, or of transferring it to any other Court.

7. The Deputy Commissioners, of whom there are six, receive all original cases arising within their respective jurisdictions above Rupees 5,000 in value. They may also, for special reasons, try original suits of less value, and they may remove any suit pending in a subordinate Court from that Court to another, or to their own. They also possess an appellate jurisdiction over all the Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tseetkays, and Myo-okés' Courts in their respective Districts.

Assistant and Extra
Assistant Commission-
ers' Courts.

8. An Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner receives and tries all original suits arising within his jurisdiction not exceeding in value Rupees 5,000.

Their number and dis-
tribution.

9. The following Table shows the number and distribution of the Assistants and Extra Assistant Commissioners :—

DISTRICTS.	Stations.	Assistants.	Extra Assistants.
Rangoon	Rangoon	2	0
	Twantay	0	1
Bassein	Bassein	1	0
	Ngathoung-kyoung	0	1
	Pantanan	0	1
Prome	Prome	1	1
	Thayet-myo	1	0
Henzada	Henzada	1	0
	Donabew	0	1
	Myanoung	0	1
Tharawaddy	Mengyee	0	1
Toungoo	Toungoo	0	1
Total		6	8

Of the Assistant Commissioners two are Uncovenanted Servants, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon, and one at Bassein. All the Extra Assistant Commissionerships are at present held by Uncovenanted Servants, except that of Myanoung, which is held by the Commandant of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion, Major W. F. Nuthall.

10. There is a Tseetkay or Native Judge, answering to the Principal Sudder Ameen in Bengal, in each District. He holds his Court in the same Station as the Deputy Commissioner. He is empowered to receive and try all original suits within his District not exceeding in value Rupees 3,000.

Tseetkays' Courts.

11. The Myo-okes are inferior Native Judges, corresponding nearly with the Moon-siffs in Bengal. They receive and try all original suits within the Townships to which they are appointed, which do not exceed Rupees 500 in value. There are sixty-five Myo-okes' Courts, which are distributed as follow in the different Districts :—

Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prome	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tharawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Total 65

12. The Procedure of all the Courts which have just been enumerated is guided in the main by a Code of Rules which has been drawn up, with some modifications and improvements, on the basis of those which have long been in force in the adjoining Province of Tenasserim. This Code, however, provides little more than a general outline of the rules of practice to be followed by the Courts. In points where it is silent, the Rules and Regulations of the Bengal Presidency, so far as they can be made applicable to the circumstances of this Province, and so far as they are explained in Macpherson's Code of Civil Procedure, which has been adopted as a text-book, are followed. In the Courts of the Tseetkays and Myo-okes, Burman Custom and Burman Law, as laid down in the "Dhamma That," or Burman version of the Laws of Manoo, guide the decisions.

13. The language of record in these Courts is English, whenever that language is understood by the presiding Officer. In all cases, other than Revenue and Collectorate ones, the Record is written by the Officer presiding in the Court.

14. Rules have also been laid down for the appointment and remuneration of Pleaders in the Rangoon Courts. Candidates are admitted to plead only after passing a successful examination, and when their services are retained by litigants, the Rules provide for their being adequately remunerated by making their fees part of the costs of a suit.

15. A large array of certificated Pleaders, however, does not tend to discourage litigation. Owing partly, perhaps, to the absence of any impediment to the institution of suits, such as the operation of the Stamp Act provides in Bengal, the increase in the number of suits instituted, especially in the Town of Rangoon, is excessive. The use of the English language in the superior Courts has undoubtedly obtained the services of a superior class of Pleaders, but the assistance thereby afforded to the Judge, and the protection secured to suitors, is almost counterbalanced by the extraordinary amount of needless and vexatious litigation which is created.

16. In Appendix A. will be found a Statement of the number of regular suits and appeals instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Courts of Civil Judicature, during the year 1856.

Number of suits.

If this Statement be compared with the Returns of 1855, the great and sudden increase of litigation in almost every Court in the Province will be seen. The total number of regular original suits instituted in 1855 was 8,857, while in 1856 it was nearly double that, or 16,939.

The increase is great at Rangoon and Bassein, the two Ports of external commerce, but it is still more striking in the inland Districts, where there is no great concourse of Foreigners, and where a very great majority of the suits are between natives of the Province.

Thus, in the Rangoon District, the number of suits rose from 3,414 in 1855 to 5,193 in 1856, and in the Bassein District there was a proportionate increase, the numbers being 3,869 in 1855 and 6,408 in 1856.

But in the Henzada District the number of suits has risen from 858 in 1855 to 2,614 in 1856, or has been more than trebled in one year, while in Tharawaddy it has been more than quadrupled within the same period, the number of cases being 422 in 1855 and 1,779 in 1856.

The Miscellaneous cases have increased in a similar proportion. The number of these cases instituted in 1855 was 2,696, and in 1856 they amounted to 4,226 (*vide* Appendix B.)

17. The increase, on the whole, though large, is not excessive. It should be considered rather satisfactory than otherwise, proving as it does that the people have at any rate lost that horror of being haled either as plaintiff or defendant before a Court of Civil Justice, with which the exactions of the Burmese Judges had inspired them. The only danger to be apprehended is that they may now run into the opposite extreme of over-litigiousness, and finding that they can safely and cheaply indulge in such an exciting amusement as a law-suit, they will overburden the Courts with cases that might advantageously have been settled elsewhere.

Increase satisfactory.

18. The proportion of execution of decrees to suits has been diminished in the last year. In 1855 there were 931 execution of decrees to 8,857 suits, and in 1856 there were 1,052 execution of decrees to 16,939 suits.

Execution of Decrees.

19. Whenever dissatisfied with the decision of an inferior Judge, the natives are prompt in availing themselves of the right of appeal. The ratio of appeals to original suits was greater in 1856 than in the previous year.

Appeals.

Before Deputy Commissioners' Courts.

The number of appeal cases instituted in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts in 1856 was 628, while in 1855 there were only 328.

The number of appeals from decisions of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts preferred in 1856 before the Court of the Commissioner of Pegu was ten. In five of these the decision of the lower Court was confirmed, one was dismissed in default, three were returned to the lower Court for revision of the case, and one was pending at the close of the year.

20. The number of cases of all descriptions decided before the various Courts of Judicature in the Province during the year 1856 was 22,505. Of these 6,801 were decided by European and 15,704 by Native Judges.

21. Suits regarding the ownership of land, almost unknown in the Burmese time, are now of common occurrence.

22. A large number of the petty cases decided by Myo-okcs are applications for divorce. The laxity of the Burmese social system on this head renders the separation of husband and wife legal upon the most frivolous pretences, or indeed, without any pretence at all, provided the wish for a separation is announced before a Judicial Authority.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

23. The Officers enumerated above as the administrators of Civil Justice, viz. the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tseetkays and Myo-okcs, are likewise appointed to administer Criminal Justice within the Province of Pegu.

24. A full Statement of the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed within the Province of Pegu, during the year 1856, will be found in Appendix C.

25. From this Statement it appears that the number of crimes attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder, which have been brought to trial during the year, is forty-seven, and there is consequently a seeming increase in this class of heinous crimes over last year, when the Returns showed only thirty-seven. But nine of the forty-seven cases which were investigated in 1856 occurred in previous years, thereby proving rather an increase of vigilance on the part of the Police than an increase of crime among the Population.

26. One remarkable case which occurred within the year was the assassination of a Burman Prince, named Moungh Po. He was a scion of the house of Alompra, and appears to have been suspected at Ava of treasonable designs. Arrangements were made by some one high in authority for his destruction. He was found murdered in his house at Rangoon together with a writer. Six persons were apprehended, one of whom turned Queen's Evidence,

but subsequently retracted his confession. The murderers were not convicted, but the approver was transported for perjury.

27. A gang-robbery took place in the Cantonment of Rangoon, by which an European Soldier of H. M.'s 84th Regiment lost his life. One of the Dacoits, being afterwards apprehended on another charge, made confession, which led to the capture of the whole gang, and the conviction of several of the murderers.

28. The greatest apparent increase of crime is found in the Promo Returns, which for 1856 show twenty heinous cases of the first class, while in 1855 there were only ten. But the nine cases mentioned above as having occurred in previous years, and having been entered in these Returns, all occurred in the Promo District, so that the real increase is trifling.

29. In the early part of 1856 the Township of Tsalingathoo, in the Promo District, was the scene of a futile attempt to disturb the British Authority, accompanied by a cold-blooded murder. The Ex-Myo-oke of Emma, and the hereditary Ex-Toik-oke of Tsalingathoo, both of whom had fled under suspicion of being concerned in Captain Latter's murder, collected a small band of old retainers, and re-entered our Territory. They attacked and plundered Tsalingathoo, captured the Myo-oke, and a few days afterwards put him and his brother to death, in revenge for what they considered his usurpation of their rights. The gang was speedily pursued by Captain Ardlagh, the Deputy Commissioner. The leaders escaped beyond the frontier, but several of their followers were captured and convicted.

30. Many heinous crimes are committed here by persons of a not naturally vicious temperament, when laboring under the influence of uncontrollable passion. As a child who gets all he wants, will often go any lengths to which his passion may lead him, so it seems to be with the Burmese. Their simple wants are more than supplied almost spontaneously. Nature has showered her favors on them with almost unexampled prodigality. They are lightly taxed. They are not oppressed. Hence they fail to learn those stern lessons of self-control which a people must practise who live in a country over-peopled, over-taxed, or subjected to a cruel powerful Government, and whose wants (which among these people are merely the means of existence) can only be supplied by great labor. When thwarted in his purpose, a Burman's rage will sometimes involve him in crimes of the deepest dye.

The "Amuk" of the Malay is but a further development of the blind ferocity and indiscriminate thirst for blood which often marks the frenzied passion of the Burmese.

31. In January 1857 a portion of the District of Bassein was disturbed by an outbreak among the Karens, who are generally considered the most peaceful and loyal of all the tribes in this Province. Judicious and energetic measures were immediately taken by Major Fytche, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, and within a week the rebels were twice routed and utterly dispersed by the Bassein Police Corps. No time had been given for the disease to spread, and the District immediately resumed its usual quiet.

No local feeling of discontent with the British Government from over-taxation, or any other cause, existed among the Karens of the Bassein District.

Not caused by discontent.

The outbreak was supposed to be merely an off-shoot of the Karen Rebellion, which was then raging among the hills in the Shway-Gyeen District. The origin of that rebellion it is foreign to this Report to relate. One of the leaders among the Shway-Gyeen Karens was connected with the Bassein District, and his emissaries working upon the superstitious feelings of the simple people, persuaded them that they were bound to declare in favor of their fellow-tribes-man who was destined to rule over Pegu. The affairs with the rebels were attended with little loss to the Bassein Police Corps; many of the rebels were killed, and upwards of forty were captured with arms in their hands, and are now awaiting trial. The leader of the movement unfortunately escaped. There is reason to believe that the nature and extent of the outbreak was at first considerably over-stated, and that in reporting its occurrence to Government too much reliance was placed upon the exaggerated reports of Burman Officials, who are always inimical to the Karens.

32. The most satisfactory decrease is in the once-turbulent District of Tharawaddy.

Decrease of serious crimes in Tharawaddy. In 1855 there were eight crimes of the first class committed within the District, in 1856 only two. This is mainly due to the indefatigable energy and well-directed exertions of Captain Brown, who has been in charge of the District since 1853.

33. The Returns of 1856 show a much larger sum total of crimes than those of 1855. In 1855 there were 5,976 crimes of all kinds committed within the Province, while in 1856 the number has increased to 8,658. An increase is observable in almost every description of crime, but it lies chiefly among the minor offences. The number of thefts committed in 1856 was 1,543 against 1,073 in 1855, and the value of the property lost by these thefts was in 1856 Rupees 81,246, while in 1855 it was only Rupees 33,821. This increase of theft is not surprising. There must always be a number of men, who, though not professional thieves, are quite ready to lay their hands upon their neighbor's property whenever they think a favorable opportunity for so doing has occurred. The accumulation of wealth and general spread of prosperity multiplies opportunities for petty depredations of this kind, and consequently tends rather to favor than discourage their increase. Some of this increase in the ascertained number of thefts is attributable to the greater confidence shown by the people in the working of our Courts. Many an offence which formerly would have been committed with impunity, or redressed by the sufferer taking the law into his own hands, is now made the subject of a formal complaint. It should also be observed, that for many years to come, as the efficiency of our Police increases, the number of offences ascertained to have been committed, and the number of offenders brought to trial, will likewise increase.

34. The very high price of cattle has led to an increase in the prevalent crime of cattle-stealing. No less than 310 instances have occurred during the past year, the value of the cattle stolen being Rupees 11,668. In 1855 there were 213 cases and the value Rupees 3,150.

Increase of cattle-stealing.

Trial before Sessions Court.

1

Acquittals before Sessions Court.

Proportion of Criminals to population.

Jurisdiction.	Population as per last Census.	Supposed number of Persons concerned.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Proportion of Criminals to Population.
Rangoon District	1,32,643	1,755	1,023	1·25
Rangoon Town	46,246	1,375	1,275	3·
Rangoon Cantonment ... ..	.....	1,076	1,043	....
Bassein District	1,84,392	2,627	2,576	1·33
Prome	1,82,015	2,171	2,142	1·20
Henzada	1,13,857	2,474	2,193	2·30
Tharawaddy	90,800	901	653	1·
Toungoo	39,062	285	249	0·65
Total	7,89,105	12,604	11,754	1·65

38. An accurate Statement of the number of witnesses summoned, with the length of time they have been detained, cannot be given for the whole Province, as the Returns necessary to supply the information have not been furnished by all the Districts. These Returns have, however, been received from the Districts of Bassein and Henzada and the Town and Cantonment of Rangoon. The total number of witnesses summoned within these jurisdictions during the year was 5,340, of whom 3,768, or 70 per cent., were detained only one day ; 936, or 18 per cent., for two days ; and 352, or 6 per cent., for three days ; the greater part of the remainder for various periods between three and thirty days, and thirteen only above thirty days.

Witnesses.

POLICE.

39. The Establishments organized for the prevention and discovery of crime and the protection of life and property are :—

Police Establishments.

1st.—The City Police.

2nd.—The Rural Police.

3rd.—The Police Battalions.

4th.—The River Police.

40. A regular City Police is maintained in those Towns where a municipal tax for its support is levied. The different grades in this Establishment are the Goungs (heads) of Quarters, Jemadars, and Peons. Of these there are at present in the Province 44 Goungs, 14 Jemadars, and 196 Peons ; of whom 14 Goungs, 14 Jemadars, and 140 Peons, are in the Town of Rangoon alone. The pay of the Goungs has hitherto been at the uniform rate of Rupees 30 each per mensem, but for the purpose of stimulating energy and rewarding merit, without creating any additional expense, a graduated scale of salaries has been introduced. The rates now vary from Rupees 20 to Rupees 40 per mensem. The pay of the Jemadars is Rupees 15, and of the Peons Rupees 10 a month.

City Police.

41. The Rural Police consists of Myo-okes of Townships, Thoogyees of Circles, Goungs (heads) of Villages, and Peons. Of these the Myo-okes, Thoogyees, and the Peons attached to them are not exclusively employed on Police duties, but have also charge of the Revenue and Judicial duties of their Townships and Circles. The number of Goungs and Loolengs (Constables or Peons), and the scale of pay is—Goungs 886, at Rupees 10 a month each; Loolengs 266, at Rupees 6 a month each. The Loolengs are allowed only in the Districts of Prome, Henzada, Tharawaddy, and Toungoo. If to these be added the Myo-okes (64), with their Peons (128), the Thoogyees (1,021), all of whose services are also available for Police purposes, the total personal strength of the Rural Police will be 2,365.

42. The Police Battalions are four in number, and are raised for service in the Districts of Bassein, Prome, Henzada, and Tharawaddy. Their strength is as follows:—

	Serjeant Majors.	Quarter-master Serjeants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Buglers.	Privates.	Native Writers and Accountants.	Armourers.	Moochees.
Bassein	1	1	6	6	24	24	6	480	1	1	1
Prome	1	1	8	8	32	32	8	640	1	1	1
Henzada	0	0	2	2	8	8	2	160	0	0	0
Tharawaddy	1	1	4	4	16	16	4	320	1	1	1
Total	3	3	20	20	80	80	20	1,600	3	3	3

A Subadar receives Rupees 40 per mensem, a Jemadar Rupees 30, a Havildar Rupees 15, a Naik Rupees 12, a Bugler Rupees 11, a Sepoy Rupees 8.

Further notice will be taken of these useful Corps in the Section which treats of the Military Establishments of the Province.

43. The Irrawaddy River Police, established in the beginning of 1854, to clear the river of the numerous armed bands of robbers which then infested it, has been dispensed with. The bands of dacoits have been dispersed, and no danger now threatens the peaceful trader from Rangoon to the Frontier.

A small Establishment of boats is still maintained for common Police purposes, to keep up the communication between the chief Stations and the several Townships of the Districts, and for the conveyance of Revenue and Prisoners.

These boats are under the immediate orders of the Deputy Commissioner of each District, and of course the services of an Inspector and Deputy Inspector, who formed

part of the Irrawaddy River Police Establishment, are no longer required. The present Establishment of the River Police is as follows:—

Number of Boats	...	...	...	...	30
„ Steersmen	...	...	...	...	30
„ Boatmen	...	...	...	...	184

at a total monthly expense of Rupees 2,462. By this a saving of Company's Rupees 1,621 is effected upon the expense of the late Irrawaddy River Police.

This is inclusive of two Guard Boats on the Frontier carrying wall-pieces.

Cost of Police. 44. The total expenditure on the Police of the Province during the past year is as follows:—

City Police	...	...	...	...	...	52,707
Rural Police	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,932
Police Battalion	..	...	...	...	...	2,38,702
River Police	...	...	...	...	...	22,108
Total, Company's Rupees...						<u>4,32,449</u>

Police Rules. 45. A set of Rules for the guidance of all Police Officials has been drawn up and published.

46. Although the Police have, during the year, displayed a laudable activity in bringing offenders before the Courts of Justice, yet the large number of persons arrested, viz. 11,811, compared with those convicted, 6,727, or 59 per cent., speaks more for the zeal than the discretion with which they have exercised their powers of arrest.

47. The Police Returns, however, would tend to show that their efforts for the recovery of stolen property have been better directed, and in this respect their success is apparently greater than is generally achieved by the Police in any of our Indian Provinces. The general average throughout the Province of the recovered property to that stolen is about 37 per cent., whilst in the Districts of Rangoon and Bassein nearly half the property stolen has been recovered, *vide* Appendix D.

48. These Returns, however, in a Province which has been brought so recently under our sway as this, must not be relied upon as a faithful representation of the real working of the Police. It frequently happens that, from the most backward and worst governed Districts, the most satisfactory Returns are received. This is simply because, in the remote Districts, whenever the capture of an offender, or the recovery of stolen property is despaired of by the Village Police, the commission of the offence, unless it be a heinous one, is never brought to the notice of the higher Officials.

49. A Municipal Tax for the support of the Town Police, and for other local purposes, formerly levied only in Rangoon, is being extended to other large Towns in the Province. It is now levied in Bassein, Prome, Shway-doung, and Thayet-myo, and arrangements are being made for its further extension.

50. For convenience sake, the assessment for this tax is fixed at half the rate of the assessment on ground covered by buildings in lieu of Capitation Tax, i. e. a $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per square foot.

51. In Shway-doung, when there is no Foreign Population, and therefore no assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax, the Municipal Tax is levied on the principle of a rough valuation of the houses, according to the Burman method of estimating by the number of posts.

52. This tax is not imposed with a view of its being in any way a source of Revenue to Government, but is devoted to the improvement of the local Police, and should any surplus accrue, it is considered available for conservancy or any other purposes of local improvement.

JAILS.

53. At two Stations only, Rangoon and Prome, have substantial Jail walls been erected as a preliminary to the construction of suitable Jail Buildings. At Mengyee, an old Burman masonry building has been converted into a Jail. At all the other Stations, the prisoners are confined merely within fragile fences of bamboo or wood.

54. In the Rangoon Jail, where in-door labor has been introduced to some extent, a very superior description of Gunny Cloth has been manufactured from the fibre of the *Urenalobata*, a weed which grows abundantly in the Province, and the valuable properties of which were first brought to notice by Dr. McClelland, late Superintendent of Forests in Pegu. Various other manufactures of a common kind have been executed with great success in the Jail; but if we do not look upon the advantages or disadvantages of in-door labor as a punitive measure, it may be doubted whether, in a country like this, where labor is so dear, and the facilities of procuring manufactured goods so great, the most remunerative labor that we can obtain from prisoners is not that of out-door labor upon Public Works.

55. The following is a Statement of the average number of prisoners confined during the year in each Jail in the Province, together with the number of casualties :—

DISTRICTS.	Average number of prisoners throughout the year daily in Jail.	Number of deaths throughout the year.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.	Total number of Civil Prisoners admitted.	REMARKS.
Rangoon	462	30	7.5	261	*6 shot, when attempting to make their escape.
Bussac	373	73	20.	129	
Prome	215	33	13.	21	
Henzada	200	2	2.	0	
Tharawaddy	42	7	17.	0	
Toungoo	107	13*	12.	5	
Total	1,399	158	11.	416	

56. The prisoners in our Jails are certainly as well fed, clothed, and lodged, as the majority of them are in their free state. Cleanliness, and a proper conservancy, are certainly better attended to in our Jails than in a Burman village; yet the mortality among Burman prisoners is undoubtedly excessive. The cause was alluded to in the last Report. The Medical Officers are all of opinion that it arises from mental depression, not from physical suffering. The volatile temperament of the Burman chafes against confinement. Distress of mind acts unfavorably upon his system, and weakens him to such an extent, that he sinks under any slight attack of disease, which otherwise would have had little effect upon him. The average mortality among all the Jails during the past year is 11 per cent., which is higher than it was last year, when it was only 9 per cent. The extremely large proportion of deaths, viz. 20 per cent. in the Bassein Jail, was owing chiefly to an epidemic fever.

57. The average monthly cost of food for each prisoner in the various Districts has been as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Amount per ensem.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
Rangoon ..	2	9	0	Not including fire-wood.
Bassein	2	11	9	
Prome ..	2	2	3	
Henzada..	2	6	0	Including fire-wood.
Tharawaddy	1	15	3	
Toungoo	3	4	6	

58. Only two attempts to break Jail have occurred during the past year, both of these were at Mengyee. The number of prisoners who attempted to escape was twenty-four; of these fourteen escaped, six were killed, and four re-captured. Though no race is more impatient of confinement than the Burman, the prisoners generally have taken warning from the repeated failures of former years, and now they sullenly submit to punishment rather than risk their lives in an almost hopeless attempt at escape. Considering the entire absence of substantial Jail Buildings at most of the Stations, this says much for the care and vigilance with which they are guarded.

59. While this Report is being written, two successful attempts at escape have occurred among the prisoners at Dalhousie, but this is attributable to the immense repugnance exhibited by the prisoners, in common with the other natives of the country, to remove from Bassein to Dalhousie. They have an idea that to reside there is certain death, and they therefore consider that they have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain, by risking their lives in an attempt to escape from the dreaded spot.

60. In the present state of the Provincial Jails, all attempts at the classification of prisoners, or the high discipline which has been attained in many Jails in India, is of course impracticable. Here the Jails are places of bare confinement, and nothing more.

61. Great as is the dread with which the Burmese look upon imprisonment in our Jails, the horror in which they hold transportation across the seas is still more striking. It is considered both by the criminals themselves, and by their families, as a most material addition to a simple sentence of imprisonment for life.

In all cases which required a sentence of upwards of seven years' imprisonment. it has been customary to banish the criminals to Mergui or Tavoy. In some more serious cases, prisoners have been sent to the Alipore Jail, and during the last year permission has been accorded to transport life-prisoners to the Straits' Settlements. This is likely to have a salutary effect as a punitive measure, and will likewise conduce to the safe custody of the prisoners, which is difficult in this Province, where Jails and Jail discipline are yet so imperfect.

Part II.

REVENUE.

62. The following Summary will show the progressive increase in the Revenue of the Province during the four years it has been under British Rule :—

	1853-54. First Year.			1854-55. Second Year.			1855-56. Third Year.			1856-57. Fourth Year.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land	3,63,620	6	5	7,16,187	11	6	9,35,988	7	5½	11,20,374	6	8
Capitation Tax	3,94,868	0	0	6,41,847	0	5	7,36,668	14	5	7,84,346	3	4
Fisheries	1,29,055	14	10	2,12,709	12	0	2,72,036	10	0	3,14,931	8	0
Salt	16,573	8	0	55,290	4	0	49,715	8	0	24,633	8	0
Forest Produce	166	6	5	2,310	0	0	1,850	0	0	1,172	8	0
Abkaroe	65,052	10	8	1,34,405	8	0	1,76,530	10	3	2,98,277	7	0
Sea Customs	93,443	7	9½	1,72,503	12	11	1,70,927	8	2	1,90,687	12	9½
Inland Customs	61,783	9	4	2,29,395	9	5	3,91,888	13	4	4,08,290	1	3
Municipal Tax	28,094	7	9	31,111	3	0	30,878	7	0	38,686	3	1
Port Dues and other Marine Receipts	12,690	10	0	13,958	0	0	27,501	3	0	31,722	2	11
Rent on Building Lots in the Town of Rangoon	0	0	0	6,410	12	7	9,869	0	0	45,241	12	0
Timber Revenue	12,370	14	11	28,133	5	1	80,593	14	9	86,243	13	0
Fines and Fees	26,370	5	6	57,104	3	6	74,813	10	0	96,328	3	6
Sale of unclaimed Property	12,301	1	0	4,802	2	0	11,197	9	11	4,807	9	4
Bazaar Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,233	15	5	12,158	3	6
Ferries	205	0	0	711	12	0	933	8	0	2,054	0	0
Postage Stamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,750	6	3	11,242	1	6
Miscellaneous	28,180	9	7	23,722	7	3	23,364	5	9½	19,215	9	6
Total	12,44,767	0	23	23,30,603	7	8	30,21,062	7	9½	34,90,418	1	4½

63. The total increase in the Revenue Demand* of 1856-57 over that of the previous year amounts to Rupees 4,69,356-9-7½ (or £46,935). In Appendix E. will be found an Abstract Statement of the amount demand of Revenue for the past year.

* TOTAL REVENUE DEMAND.

1855-56	Rupees 30,21,062	7	9½
1856-57	" 34,90,418	1	4½
Increase, Rupees	4,69,356	9	7½

64. The system of raising the Land Revenue introduced into this Province on annexation was described in the former Report. The rough and temporary method of assessment which was at first adopted is still pursued, and until a minute and accurate Revenue Survey shall be commenced, is probably the best that can be devised. It has at least the merit, that its working has in no way proved obstructive to the pursuit and extension of agriculture in the Province.

65. The increase in the Land Revenue† of 1856-57 over that of the previous year amounts to Rupees 1,84,385-14-2½. This satisfactory result is owing partly to the extension of cultivation and partly to more accurate measurements, not to the imposition of higher rates of assessment. Though there are instances in which a slight advance has been made in the assessment of tracts found too lightly rated by the Village Officials, there are many more in which the rates originally imposed have been largely reduced. In no District is the land assessed at a rate beyond what the cultivator can well afford to pay with a large profit for himself. Under present circumstances, the Province generally may be said to be under-assessed. So long as the brisk and increasing export of Rice continues, so long the Government demand will be hardly felt.

66. In Appendix F. will be found a Statement exhibiting the vast and steady increase of cultivation during the last four years. The whole population is now intent upon increasing the production of their staple cereal. Every where old neglected arable fields are being reclaimed, and large tracts of virgin soil are for the first time being cleared of the primitive forest. The Revenue does not yet derive the full benefit from this addition to its resources, as all the waste lands that are now being cleared, are granted free for terms of years, varying from 1 to 12, according to the description of jungle with which they are covered.

67. The most remarkable instance of increase is in the District of Rangoon, where the cultivated area has risen from 69,249 acres in 1853-54 to 2,17,966 acres in 1856-57, or has been more than trebled in four years. In the Bassein District it has been nearly doubled in the same period, and more than doubled in Tharawaddy within the last three years.

There is an apparent decrease in the District of Toungoo, but this arises from two Circles having since last year been transferred to the District of Shway-Gyeen, in the Province of Martaban. There has been an actual increase of the cultivated area within the District of 535 acres, but the extreme paucity of population in this District, and its remoteness from any market—all its produce having to be conveyed down the dangerous Sitang and across creeks navigable only in the height of the monsoon to Rangoon—oppose almost insuperable objects to its progress and development.

* LAND REVENUE.

1855-56	.....	Rupees	9,35,988	7	5½
1856-57	.....	"	11,20,374	6	8
Increase, Rupees			1,84,385	14	2½

68. Over the whole Province the increase has been from 4,04,313 acres in 1854-55 (the first year in which accurate Returns were procured from all the Districts) to 6,62,655 acres in 1856-57. There is still abundant room for further enterprize, as out of the 32,250 square miles comprised within the limits of the Province, by far the greater part of which is cultivable, only 1,035 square miles are now tilled.

Export of Rice.

69 The quantity of Rice and Paddy exported in 1856-57 was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

The following is a comparative Statement of Rice annually exported for the last four years :—

YEARS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1853-54	17,344	3,41,425 0 0
1854-55	80,318	15,82,479 0 0
1855-56	126,674	24,93,614 13 4
1856-57	126,476	22,59,267 15 3½

70. The propitiousness of the season, and the exertions of the Burman monarch to increase the cultivation of his dominions, having led last year to a larger production of Rice than usual in Burmah Proper, there has been a falling off in the Exports across the Frontier of nearly 20,000 Tons, which, however, is counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the Exports beyond sea. The comparative Statements are as follow :—

Exported by Sea.

YEARS.	TONS.
1855-56	69,576
1856-57	88 700
Increase	19,124

Exported across the Frontier.

YEARS.	TONS.
1855-56	57,098
1856-57	37,776
Decrease	19,322

In Appendix G. will be found a detailed Statement of the Export of Rice from each Port in the Province, and in Appendix H. of the different Foreign Ports for which it was shipped from Rangoon and Dalhousie.

71. The Myo-okes of Townships (65 in number) and Thoogyees of Circles (1,021 in number) are the subordinate agents to whom the collection of the Revenue is entrusted.

The Myo-okes exercise a supervision over the Thoogyees in the assessment and collection of the land and other taxes within their Townships; but the latter are the responsible Revenue Collectors, whose personal duty it is to pay their collections into the District Treasury.

72. The Myo-okes are paid by fixed salaries, varying from Rupees 25 to 100 per mensem, and the Thoogyees are paid by a commission upon the amount of their collections. This commission is fixed at 10 per cent. up to Rupees 6,000. If the collections of a Thoogyee within the year exceed that amount, he receives 5 per cent. on the surplus.

The salaries of the Myo-okes, and the commission paid to Thoogyees, together amounted last year to Rupees 2,45,711-15-10, but this large sum must not be debited entirely to the collection of the Revenue, as these Officials are also employed on Judicial and Police duties.

73. The system of paying Thoogyees by a commission on their collections, dissimilar as it may be to any that obtains in other parts of the Indian Empire, is much the most suitable one for this Province.

On economic grounds alone, it has much to recommend it, as it binds up the interests of the Thoogyee with those of Government. Any increase in the Government Revenue brings a proportionate addition to the Thoogyee's income, and he consequently exerts himself to the utmost to add to the cultivation and population of his Circle. If in receipt of a fixed salary, the powerful motive of self-interest would be gone, and except when immediately under the eye of a superior, he would discharge his duties at the best in a perfunctory manner, and would shirk all extra trouble and expense. National prejudices also point to this as the best way of securing efficient men for Thoogyeeships. The Burmans as a race have not only a want of zeal in, but a decided distaste to any kind of employment for which they are remunerated by a fixed monthly salary, which seems to them as it were a badge of servitude. While men of influence and substance will, for the status which it gives them, gladly accept the Thoogyeeship of a small Circle, of which the annual commission does not amount to more than Rupees 40 or 50 per annum, it is sometimes difficult to obtain respectable individuals to fill the appointment of Village Goung on a salary of Rupees 10 per mensem, that is, two or three times as much as his superior, the Thoogyee, receives.

In the present state of the Revenue, the existing system has also the merit of being the less expensive, as, were the Thoogyees paid by fixed salaries, it is calculated that the annual amount of their pay would amount to not less than Rupees 2,45,040, while the amount of commission paid last year was only Rupees 1,91,386-15-10.

74. It is one of the rules for the Revenue Administration of this Province, that each Thoogyee is his own land measurer; but as they have so recently come under our rule, and cannot yet be expected to have attained any great proficiency in this part of their duty, it has been considered equitable to allow each Thoogyee who receives less than Rupees 400 of annual commission to have his

land measured at the expense of Government. The expense incurred on this account in 1855-56 was Rupees 18,493-8-9.

75. The most unfortunate circumstance connected with the Revenue Administration of the past year was an embezzlement upon the Rangoon Treasury, amounting to Rupees 1,46,071-1-4.

Embezzlement of public money.

The individual by whom this serious loss was inflicted upon Government was the Head Revenue Accountant, to whom the opportunity of peculating to such an extent was afforded by an unfortunate change introduced in the method of receiving money in the Rangoon Treasury.

The rule is that the Thoogyees should bring their collections direct to the Treasury.

The Revenue Office has then nothing to do with the receipt of cash, but obtains from the Treasury a constant account of cash receipts, from which the Revenue Accounts are kept.

Some mistakes having occurred in consequence of Treasury Clerks entering sums received under wrong headings, the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon issued an unauthorized order, that the cash should in future be brought first to the Revenue Office for the accounts to be made out. This threw the entire control over the money into the hands of the Head Revenue Accountant, a Burman, who proved himself unworthy of the unlimited confidence placed on him by his superior.

Having appropriated as much as he considered could be done with safety, he applied for leave of absence to Moulmein and from thence absconded to Siam, and ultimately to Ava. Upon his disappearance, the defalcation was discovered.

76. In the enquiry which was instituted into the circumstances of the above defalcation, it appeared that some Thoogyees, and other subordinate Revenue Officials, had been associated with the Accountant in his mal-practices, attention has consequently been re-directed to the practicability of obtaining security from the Thoogyees adequate to the amount of Government Revenue, which ordinarily passes through their hands. It has, however, been found impossible to obtain sufficient tangible property to cover the amount of any possible deficit. The only way in which any hold can be obtained upon these Officials, is by making the several Thoogyees of a District responsible for one another, a system adopted by Captain Brown, Deputy Commissioner, Tharawaddy. This of course is only partially effective, as no real property is pledged, but combined with a careful supervision of, and personal communication with the Thoogyee by the European Officer, it is probably the best adapted to the circumstances of the Province.

77. It might be advisable hereafter to make the Thoogyees of Circles pay in their quotas to the Myo-okes of Townships, who would thus be in a position somewhat similar to that of the Tehsildar in India; but the system has not yet been adopted, from there being no masonry Treasuries in the interior Districts, and no Guards; and without these securities, any such accumulation of Treasure would be unsafe.

Capitation Tax.

Fisheries.

Sea and Inland Fisheries.

the right of fishing in the adjacent streams.

Customs.

		* CAPITATION TAX.			
1855-56 ..	.. ..	Rupees	7,36,688	14	5
1856-57 ..	.. ..	"	7,84,346	3	4
Increase		Rupees	47,657	4	11
† FISHERIES.					
1855-56 ..	.. ..	Rupees	2,72,036	10	0
1856-57 ..	.. ..	"	3,14,931	8	0
Increase		Rupees	42,894	14	0
‡ SEA CUSTOMS.					
1855-56 ..	.. ..	Rupees	1,70,927	8	2
1856-57 ..	.. ..	"	1,90,687	12	9½
Increase		Rupees	19,760	4	7½
§ INLAND CUSTOMS.					
1855-56 ..	.. ..	Rupees	3,91,888	13	4
1856-57 ..	.. ..	"	4,08,290	1	3
Increase		Rupees	16,401	3	11

Value of Exports and Imports.

81. Below is a comparative Statement of the value of the Exports and Imports of the last two years :—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
		£		£		£
1855-56 ..	1,26,54,710	1,265,471	66,36,785	663,678	1,92,94,495	1,929,449
1856-57 ...	1,39,40,334	1,394,033	85,11,437	851,143	2,24,51,771	2,245,177

The increase in the Imports of the latter year over those of the former amounts therefore to Rupees 12,85,624, and in the Exports to Rupees 18,74,652, and in the total value of Exports and Imports to Rupees 31,60,276 (or £316,027). The value of the Imports, it will be seen, still preponderates over that of the Exports, but not in so great a degree as last year.

82. The total value of Exports and Imports in 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 2,24,51,771, or nearly 2½ millions sterling. This includes Treasure Value of Exports and Imports. which was imported by Government to the amount of Rupees 15,58,000, and exported to the amount of Rupees 7,79,556. The above may be considered an accurate statement of the value of the Foreign Trade of the Province that is carried on by Sea and River. This is exclusive, however, of a great portion of the overland trade across our Northern Frontier, or as much of it as does not pass through the Stations of Thayet-myo and Toungoo.

This overland trade is daily increasing on the Eastern or Toungoo side, where it threatens soon to entirely absorb the river traffic. The value of Land trade across the Frontier. goods carried through the Town of Toungoo in 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 4,96,700, and the amount of duty realizable upon these goods, had they been conveyed by River, would have been Rupees 34,692-10-1. This is exclusive of the large quantity of goods which passes by other routes, and consequently are not shown in any Return. The value of Exports and Imports by River at Toungoo during the same year amounted to Rupees 95,430-5-7, and the amount of duty realized was Rupees 12,717-15-1.

83. A great increase of the trade in Petroleum or Earth Oil took place during last year. The following is a Statement of the quantity and Trade in Petroleum. value of this article exported from Rangoon within the last two years :—

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Gallons.	Rs.	A.	P.
1855-56	110,822	16,237	0	0
1856-57.. .. .	707,791	2,24,150	0	0

The wells producing this substance are within the Territories of the King of Ava, and the working of them constitutes one of the Royal Monopolies. Up to October 1856 it was admitted free into the Province. Since then a duty of Rupees 8 per 100

Appendix J (1)—Value of Exports and Imports to and from Rangoon for 4 years.
 Appendix J (2)—Value of Exports and Imports to and from Dalhousie for 4 years.
 Appendix J (3)—Value of Exports and Imports to and from Thayet-myo for 4 years.
 Appendix J (4)—Value of Exports and Imports to and from Toungoo for 4 years.
 Appendix K (1)—Principal Articles of Import at Rangoon in 1856-57.
 Appendix K (2)—Principal Articles of Import at Dalhousie in 1856-57.
 Appendix K (3)—Principal Articles of Import at Thayet-myo in 1856-57.
 Appendix K (4)—Principal Articles of Import at Toungoo in 1856-57.
 Appendix L (1)—Principal Articles of Export at Rangoon in 1856-57.
 Appendix L (2)—Principal Articles of Export at Dalhousie in 1856-57.
 Appendix L (3)—Principal Articles of Export at Thayet-myo in 1856-57.
 Appendix L (4)—Principal Articles of Export at Toungoo in 1856-57.
 Appendix M (1)—Free Imports at Thayet-myo in 1856-57.
 Appendix M (2)—Free Imports at Toungoo in 1856-57.
 Appendix N (1)—Free Exports from Thayet-myo in 1856-57.
 Appendix N (2)—Free Exports from Toungoo in 1856-57.

vias or 45½ gallons has been levied at our Frontier Custom House.

84. In the Appendices marginally noted will be found full particulars regarding the nature and value of

the Exports and Imports from and to all the Ports in this Province.

85. No distillation is allowed in Pegu, but all imported liquor pays a Customs duty of Rupees 1-8 per gallon, which brings in an amount of Revenue that Excise and Abkarry. could hardly be raised by any Excise Duty. An Abkarry Revenue is raised by the sale of licenses for the retail of Spirits, Gunjah, &c., and the receipts* of the past year under this head exhibit the very large increase of Rupees 1,21,746-6-9 over those of the previous year.

86. The item of Salt Tax† is almost the only one in which the Returns of 1855-56 contrast unfavorably with those of the year before. Salt Tax. There has been this year a decrease of Rupees 25,077-8-0. This is owing probably to the cheap rate at which the Foreign article can be procured, which, in the present state of the markets, makes it more profitable for the people here to devote themselves to Agriculture.

87. There is no Poppy cultivation in Pegu. The Import of Opium by private individuals is strictly forbidden. The only Opium that comes into the Province is what is supplied by orders of the Revenue Board to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts upon their indenting for it. It is retailed by the licensed Opium Farmers in the large towns of the Province. The use of this deleterious drug, strictly prohibited in the Burman time, has been considerably on the increase of late, and its effects upon the well-being, both physical and moral, of the people is likely to be pernicious. It is much to be doubted whether the policy which admits of its introduction into this Province is not economically a false one. The profit which Govern-

* ABKARRY.

1855-56	.. .. .	Rupees	1,76,530 10 3
1856-57	.. .. .	"	2,93,277 7 0
Increase	.. .. .	Rupees	1,21,746 6 9

† SALT TAX.

1855-56	.. .. .	Rupees	49,715 8 0
1856-57	.. .. .	"	24,638 8 0
Decrease	.. .. .	Rupees	25,077 8 0

ment derives from its sale is small when compared with the loss it occasions, by depriving them of the energies of men who would otherwise be valuable Agriculturists, and by the increase of idleness and crime with which its use is invariably accompanied.

88. The receipts on account of Port-dues, &c.* show an increase of Rupees 4,220-15-11.

89. There is a very considerable addition to the sum received† on account of rent upon Building Lots in the Town of Rangoon, amounting to Rupees 35,372-12-0.

90. The Timber Revenue‡ will be noticed under the head of "Forests" in the Report. The other items of Revenue deserve no particular notice.

91. The following Table will show the amount of Revenue recommended for remission during each of the last four years:—

YEARS.	Amount demanded.	Amount remitted.	Per-centage of Remission on Collections.
1853-54	12,44,767 0 2½	84,718 7 8	Nearly 7 per cent.
1854-55	23,30,003 7 8	92,219 1 9	Not quite 4 per cent.
1855-56	30,21,062 7 9½	55,355 13 2½	Little more than 1½ per cent.
1856-57	84,90,418 1 4½	61,145 4 0	Not quite 2 per cent.

These amounts may seem large, but they consist mainly of items of Revenue that have been assessed in excess—not of Revenue justly due, but irrecoverable.

Part III.

EDUCATION.

92. It has been found difficult to organize any scheme of general Education among a people with whom we had such very limited intercourse as the inhabitants of Pegu, before our recent annexation of their country. Owing chiefly to the difficulty experienced in procuring persons qualified by their know-

* PORT-DUES AND OTHER MARINE RECEIPTS.			
1855-56	Rupees	27,501 3 0	
1856-57	"	31,722 2 11	
Increase	Rupees	4,220 15 11	
† LAND RENT IN RANGOON.			
1855-56	Rupees	9,869 0 0	
1856-57	"	45,241 12 0	
Increase	Rupees	35,372 12 0	
‡ TIMBER REVENUE.			
1855-56	Rupees	80,598 14 9	
1856-57	"	86,243 13 0	
Increase	Rupees	5,649 14 3	

ledge of the Burmese language to act as Masters in an Anglo-Vernacular School, only one Government School of this description has been established in this Province. The object of this School, which is in the Town of Rangoon, is to impart sound instruction in all branches of useful knowledge through the medium of the Vernacular language. Burmese being the language of the great majority of the people, and also the language of general communication throughout the Province, has been adopted as the Vernacular language in Government Schools.

93. The English language is taught only to those pupils who have shown superior ability, and who are well advanced in all the branches of Education that can be taught through the medium of the Burmese language.

English taught.

There are not yet any pupils sufficiently advanced in their knowledge of English to receive that higher order of Education, which can be conveyed only through the medium of the English language. As elementary instruction in Burmese is universally bestowed gratis upon all who choose to receive it, by the Buddhist monks in the Kyongs or Monasteries of the country, it has been thought best to admit no boy into the Government School, until he can read and write Burmese with tolerable facility.

94. This School was opened on the 18th August 1856. It is superintended by Mr. A. Rose, who was formerly attached to the American Baptist Mission Press in Moulmein, and is thoroughly conversant with the Burmese language. He is assisted by two competent Burmese Teachers. The School opened with only twenty pupils; but this number gradually, though slowly, increased to about sixty, till the occurrence of a disastrous fire at Rangoon stopped further progress, and greatly lessened the attendance; as from the great losses inflicted on their families, many of the pupils were deprived of the leisure required to attend to their scholastic pursuit. At present the average number of pupils is between thirty and forty.

Progress of the School.

95. The most advanced class are instructed in History, Geography, English and Burmese Grammar and Composition, Translation from English into Burmese and from Burmese into English, and in Arithmetic. In this they have not advanced further than Fractions. All the pupils of this School are Burmese.

Course of instruction.

96. Government have made further efforts for the diffusion of knowledge among the people of this Province through the medium of Grants-in-Aid, of which the American Baptist Missionaries have chiefly availed themselves in the extension of their labors, which, in some Districts, and chiefly among the Karens, have been crowned with great and unexampled success. A few Burmese may be found among the pupils of their Bassein and Henzada Schools.

Grants-in-Aid.

The following Grants-in-Aid have been sanctioned by Government during the past year :—

To the Anglo-Vernacular Karen Normal School at Kemmen-	
dine near Rangoon	Rs. 1,500
To the Vernacular Normal School at Henzada...	600
Vernacular Normal School at Bassein	600

97. The Anglo-Vernacular Karen Normal School at Kemmendine has a larger attendance and embraces a higher course of Education than any other in the Province. In the English Division, the highest class is instructed in History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, with Reading, Writing and

Anglo-Vernacular School at Rangoon.

Arithmetic; and in the Vernacular Division, Trigonometry, Surveying, and the higher branches of Arithmetic are taught. This School is superintended by two Missionaries, the Reverend Messrs. Brayton and Vinton. During the dry season of 1856-57, the average attendance was 106, and during the rains 235, one-third of whom are in the English Department. The decrease of attendance during the dry season is caused by the absence of the Missionaries on their pastoral tours, but on the arrival of an additional Master, the School will be kept in full operation throughout the year.

98. All the pupils in this School are Karens, and are selected from all the Village Schools, which the Missionaries have established throughout Pegu. The number of pupils in these Village Schools is estimated by the Reverend Mr. Brayton at about 4,000. In these Schools, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography are taught.

99. As noticed in the last Report, efforts have been made by Government and others to reclaim the various tribes of "Yaings" or "Wild Karens," who inhabit the Pong-loung Hills.

The "Wild Karen."

100. As the Burmese Officials found they could extort no Revenue from, and exercise no regular control over these rude people, they pursued them with unrelenting tyranny, hunting them down like wild beasts if they ever ventured within their reach on the plains, and encouraging the comparatively civilized Karens of the Sitang Valley to make perpetual forays on their remote brethren of the higher ranges, for the purpose of killing or capturing and selling them into hopeless slavery. The result of these feuds, was the complete isolation of the various tribes, who never crossed each other's confines, save to capture or destroy. Their hands were indeed against every man's, and every man's hand against them.

Their condition under Burmese Rule.

101. To establish friendly intercourse with such a people, who had been thus led to look upon every stranger as a natural enemy, and who regarded with particular suspicion the dominant power of the Sitang Valley, was not an easy task. For his philanthropic exertions and enterprising spirit in inducing these secluded mountaineers not only to forsake their wild and predatory habits, but to devote themselves sincerely to their own improvement and elevation in the social scale, great praise is due to Mr. O'Riley, late Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Toungoo District. He was most materially aided in the task by San Qualah, a Karen Christian Missionary, who has devoted himself with the most disinterested zeal to the improvement of his benighted countrymen.

Communication with them by the British Government.

102. After Mr. O'Riley had in person visited some of their Settlements, and impressed them with an idea of the good intentions of our Government, six Karen Teachers were at his instance established at various localities among the "Yaings," under the superintendence of the Reverend Qualah, to commence with them the work of civilization, and instruct them in the doctrines of Christianity, which they have hitherto shown every disposition to receive.

Establishment of Teachers.

103. The efforts of these Teachers soon assumed an importance and celebrity that engaged the attention of the remotest tribes, and when, during the last year, Mr. O'Riley crossed the further ranges of the Pong-long on his way to Karen Nee, the "Yaings" of those mountain fastnesses put forth an appeal to be admitted into the community of Christians, and earnestly requested that a Teacher should be sent to reside with and instruct them.

Good effects.

104. As it was found impossible to establish direct communications with all these Government Agents savage hordes, spread as they are over a wide expanse of mountainous country, and differing often in tribe and language, the plan was determined on of appointing two of the most intelligent from among the converted Karens of the Sitang Ranges as "Na-khans," or Government Agents, who were to avail themselves of all opportunities of friendly communication with their wilder brethren, and imbue them with a knowledge of their altered condition under British Rule.

105. The result of the combined exertions of the Assistant Commissioner, San Qualah, the Teachers, and "Na-khans," may be best related in the words used by Mr. O'Riley, after his recent tour among these "Yaings." After describing the state of degradation into which these tribes had fallen through the tyrannous oppression of the Burmese, he adds :—" It might be too sweeping an assertion, were I to state that the state of social relations, as above noted, has passed away generally, but I may safely aver that, of the large communities of these wild races who people the mountain ranges of the Pong-loung, aggregating a total of from 55,000 to 56,000 souls, fully one-third have, during the past three years, received the light of civilization through the combined agency of Government, and the Karen Missionary Qualah, with his Assistants, have cast aside their former evil practices, and cemented a bond of amity and brotherhood with their kindred tribes, have raised themselves in the social state by the adoption of the pure faith of Christianity, and will eventually be found willing recipients of our laws to render them useful subjects of our Government."

106. Neither the Teachers, nor the head of the Karen Mission, the Reverend Qualah, who is a member of the American Baptist Mission Society, receive any support from Government. They are entirely maintained by their respective communities. The only pecuniary aid furnished by Government is that of Rupees 30 per mensem to each of the "Na-khans."

107. Aid has been granted by Government to the extent of Rupees 2,000 to the Reverend Dr. Mason, a Member of the American Baptist Mission Society, to print and publish some useful elementary works in the dialects of the Manniepgha's and Bghai's, the two principal tribes of the Pong-loung Range. These languages have now for the first time been learnt and reduced to writing by the above-mentioned gentleman.

108. Mrs. Mason has commenced a School for the education of Karen and Burmese females at Toungoo. The expense for the buildings and establishment has been raised by private subscription, Government contributing the timber; and it is intended that the principle of its operations shall be that of a self-supporting system of Training and Education.

Part IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

109. A glance at the physical conformation of this Province will show that the construction of Trunk Roads, though desirable, is not an object of such primary necessity

to progress and prosperity here as in most parts of our Indian possessions. While the lower and large portion of the country is traversed and intersected by the numerous creeks of the Delta of the Irrawaddy, the main streams of that noble River, and of the Sitang, form great highways for commerce in the upper portion of the country. Within the Delta very few roads are required. Beyond it, additional impetus might certainly be given to the increasing trade of the country, by the formation of cross roads to the Irrawaddy, which would facilitate the transport of the rich produce of the interior to the points of embarkation on the River.

110. Two great lines of road are now under construction. The Toungoo Road, Principal roads in the across the Arracan mountains, connecting Prome and Meaday with Province. the Bay of Bengal, and the Rangoon and Prome Road, which passes through the richest rice-growing plains of the Province, and which, in the upper portion of its course, will in some degree supply the want alluded to above, viz. of a road by which to convey the produce of the Pongday District to the Irrawaddy.

111. The former Pegu Report showed the progress that had been made in the construction of the Toungoo Road up to the 31st May 1856. In Appendix O. will be found a full account of the progress that has been made in this work during the past year. The end of the next working season, or May 1858, ought to see it completed.

During the last year, the total expenditure upon this work has been Rupees 2,32,657, making a total of expenditure, since its commencement in January 1854 up to the 30th April 1857, of Rupees 9,31,800, which is an average cost of Rupees 5,935 per mile so far.

112. On the Rangoon and Prome Road, the work of the past year has been confined to the 1st and 3rd or Northern and Southern Sections. Doubts had arisen as to the best line of country to be taken for the centre Section, and it was decided only after a careful survey during the past season.

The first 36 miles of the 3rd Section, or from Pongday to Prome, has been open for traffic since February last, and from 200 to 500 carts pass over it daily. There has been a total expenditure upon this road of Rupees 1,13,715, of which Rupees 94,747 have been spent upon the portion between Prome and Pongday. This line of road, in connection with the Meaday Section of the Toungoo Road, will make a continuous line of road from Rangoon to the Frontier, a distance of 215 miles. Full details concerning this road will be found in Appendix P.

113. A bridle road along the Frontier, from the Arracan Yama Range on the West to the Central Peguan Yama Range on the East, a distance of about 100 miles, is being constructed. A broad and metalled road running East and West is not required here either for Military or Commercial purposes. In the event of war beyond the Frontier, Meaday and Toungoo would each form an independent base of attack. The occasion that would necessitate flank movements between the two can hardly be imagined; neither would the trade of the Province be benefitted by such a road. In the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the Sitang, the tide of traffic sets North and South; no lateral outlet is required. But to render the Police Posts upon the Frontier more ready of access the whole year round, and to give them that strength

and mutual support, which easy communication with each other would ensure, the Government of India considered it necessary to have a road more passable by horsemen than the common narrow jungle paths. Such a road was commenced upon by Lieutenant Gildart, 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, under the general superintendence of Major Allan, Deputy Commissioner of Prome, in March 1856, and is still in course of construction. The system pursued is merely to clear the jungle, root up small trees, and make rough bridges where required, that is, where ravines or water-courses cannot be sloped. Such a road, it was estimated, could not cost more than Rupees 300 per mile. But owing to the works having been commenced upon a more elaborate scale than was contemplated, and to the natural difficulties of the mountainous country through which the line runs, the sum already expended has been at the rate of about Rupees 450 per mile. The total amount expended up to the 30th April 1857 was Rupees 17,938-4-1½. The length of road completed on the same date was 39 miles 2 furlongs and 61½ yards.

CANALS.

114. The two projected Canals alluded to in the last Report are still under the consideration of Government. They are, *first*, a Canal to open out the head of the Bassein branch of the Irrawaddy, which, during the dry season, is closed by a bar of sand; and *second*, the Pyne-kyoung Canal to connect the Irrawaddy with the Sitang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

115. It has been shown in the former Report how, by a judicious and liberal expenditure of money, Rangoon arose, in the short space of three years, from a squalid collection of deserted huts into a thriving and populous Town. Many new works and improvements have been carried out during the past year. The total expenditure on Public Works in the Town of Rangoon in 1856-57 amounted to Rupees 2,12,357-14-10, making, with the expenditure of former years, a total of Rupees 14,03,203-5-3. A detailed catalogue of all works on which money has been expended during the past year will be found in Appendix Q. The following are among the most important items:—43,274 yards of Road have been completed at a cost of Rupees 7,41,115-11-8, of these 12,140 yards are metalled.

Roads.

Four Bridges have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 9,306-10-10.

Bridges.

Jail Wall.

The Jail wall has been completed with an outlay of Rupees 63,550-11-1 in the last year, and a total cost of Rupees 1,14,384-0-10.

Main Wharf.

The Main Wharf, a work which is likely to prove of great use to the Shipping in the Port, and which probably, within no distant period, will of itself re-pay the cost of construction, has been brought nearly to completion. The expenditure on this work during the past year has been Rupees 21,538-2-11.

116. Owing to the enormous rates, both for material and labor, which prevail in this Province, the expenditure of Public Works has been large, but the progress is also great, although it has been much retarded by several disastrous fires which occurred within the year, and destroyed a great portion of the Town.

117. The sale of Building and other lots within the Town of Rangoon has continued during the past year to keep pace with the increasing trade and population of the place. Nearly all the lots disposed of have been knocked down at an advance on the upset prices. The minimum price fixed on by Government for a first class lot, containing 11,500 square feet, is Rupees 2,156-4-0, while as much as Rupees 7,200 has been realized by the sale of one of these lots. During the past official year, 373 lots have been sold, the purchase money of which amounted to Rupees 1,52,976-4-0. During the same year 41 lots have been resumed by Government under the operation of the Rule rendering all lots liable to resumption by Government which had not a substantial *bond-fide* dwelling-house or ware-house erected upon it within one year from the date of sale. The purchase money of these refunded by Government amounted to Rupees 24,121, reducing the net amount received for land during the year to Rupees 1,28,855, and which, with the receipts of previous years, makes the total amount hitherto realized by Government on the sale of land in Rangoon Rupees 10,36,092-0-0.

Population of Rangoon. 118. The population of Rangoon by the last census amounted to 46,246.

Cantonment of Rangoon. 119. In the Cantonment of Rangoon, the chief expenditure of the Public Works Department during the past year has been on roads. The amount expended in 1856-57 was Rupees 42,444, making a total expended on laying out the Cantonment since its commencement of Rupees 1,95,093.

Rangoon Dock Yard. 120. An account of the works executed at Dallah, on the bank of the River opposite to Rangoon, will be found under the head of "Marine."

Dalhousie. 121. Considerable progress has been made during the last year in the preparation of the site on which it is hoped the future City of Dalhousie will arise. The mouth of the Bassein River has long been considered, from its geographical position in the Bay of Bengal, as a most desirable situation at which to establish a Port, which might serve as well for a rendezvous where ships might receive orders regarding their ultimate destination, as for a harbour of refuge.

Site fixed upon. 122. After several minute examinations of the adjacent shores, an eligible position was found for the future Town on the right bank of the River a little to the North of the Island of Negrais. This locality affords an excellent site. It is overlooked by some heights which are capable of being rendered almost impregnable, while a sheltered anchorage for ships is obtained lower down under the shore of the island of Negrais.

The huts of a few fishermen might have been found in the vicinity, but otherwise the place was as nature had left it. A large preliminary expenditure of money was therefore required to render the place fit for human habitation.

Work accomplished. 123. The work of clearing the site and laying out the Town was entrusted to Lieutenant Trevor, of the Bengal Engineers, who has shown much zeal and energy in the task. By the 1st May last, the whole of the jungle had been cleared away; all the earth-work of about 40 miles of roads had been nearly completed to a breadth of 30 feet; several tanks had been

excavated to a depth of 5 feet; and a number of main drains had been dug of an average section of 10 feet in breadth by 5 feet in depth. A stone jetty had been completed to a length of 200 feet, with an average height of 12 feet, of which 3 feet are above high-water mark. Several temporary buildings had been erected for the accommodation of the Collector of Customs, the Master Attendant, and the Deputy Commissioner. Sites for Barracks on the heights where it is proposed to lay out the Cantonments had been cleared and made ready, and the crest of a rock had been levelled to admit of the throwing up a Battery of heavy guns upon it to command the passage of the River. The blocks and allotments of land in the Town have been marked out ready for sale, and every thing is now prepared for the erection of buildings.

124. Details of the work executed will be found in Appendix R. These show an expenditure of nearly five lakhs of Rupees up to 1st May last.

125. The Collector of Customs and the Master Attendant have for some time past been located at Dalhousie, and the Town Magistrate proceeded to commence the duties of his appointment there at the latter end of May 1857, and at the same time the removal of the Deputy Commissioner's Establishment was effected. The Mercantile Community have, however, as yet shown no intention of leaving Bassein.

126. Owing to the highly inflammable nature of the materials, bamboos and leaves, of which buildings in this country are generally constructed, accidents from fires are very numerous. During the past year, extensive fires have occurred at Bassein (on two occasions), Pantanan, Thayet-myo, Gnathaiung, Gyoung, and Doungyeen. Prome has also been burnt to the ground, and in Rangoon two most destructive and calamitous fires have occurred to give the progress of the place such a check as it probably will not recover from for the next three or four years. On the last occasion it is estimated that upwards of Rupees 61,00,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Government has suffered considerably in stores and buildings by these terrible conflagrations. The House and Office of the Master Attendant at Rangoon was consumed by a fire which broke out on the premises, and was fortunately confined to them.

At Bassein, the Court House, Treasury, Record Office, with all the Records, were totally destroyed, and the Treasure melted into Bullion. To prevent the recurrence of these accidents, Government has determined for the future to have the substitution of brick, for more inflammable materials, carried out as far as possible in all public buildings.

Part V.

POST OFFICE.

127. As the postal arrangements for this Province will probably find a place in the General Report of the Director General of Post Offices, they do not require any lengthy notice here.

128. There are three great lines of postal communication, all of which are by water. They are—1st, from Rangoon to the Frontier and intermediate Stations on the Irrawaddy; 2nd, from Rangoon to Shway-gyeen and Toungoo up the Sitang; and 3rd, from Rangoon to Bassin and Dalhousie through the creeks of the Delta.

Three postal lines.

On the first line the Mails are carried in the Government steamers with regularity and despatch; on the second, country boats are the only means of transport available; and the difficulties and dangers of the Sitang render any great speed or certainty unattainable. On the third line, the Mails are carried sometimes by steamer, but generally by boat. The arrangements for the speedy transit of letters on this line, one of great importance, are susceptible of much improvement.

129. A Land Dāk was established between Thayet-myo and Akyab in Arracan, passing over the Yama Range by the Mae Pass. As a means of facilitating postal communication with the Presidency, this scheme was a failure, and the trifling correspondence that passes between Arracan and Pegu was inadequate to the support of the line. After a year's trial, it was therefore abandoned.

Land Dāk to Arracan.

130. It is not thought that any great success would attend the introduction of Thannah or District Dāks, now so much employed in India. It can hardly be expected that the natives of Pegu could be made generally to understand the advantage of these Dāks. Indeed, in the present condition of the people, they would not supply a want that has as yet come to be felt. The number of Burmese letters which pass through the General Post Office is very trifling, and in no instance have the people of the interior ever been found to send letters by the Irrawaddy River Police Boats, though they were known to be available for Dāk purposes.

District Dāks.

131. A contract has been entered into by Government for the regular conveyance, by steamer, of the Mails, twice a month, between Calcutta and the Ports of Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmein. This contract was to have come into effect on the 1st May 1857, but up to the time of submitting this Report, it has not yet been carried out in its integrity, and the Province has hitherto had to deplore much less regularity in the expedition of its Mails than used to be secured to it by the Government steamers.

Mail Steamers to Calcutta.

Part V.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

132. A line of Electric Telegraph, connecting Rangoon with the Frontier Post of Meaday, was completed in February 1856, and has been in good working order ever since. It follows the course of the Irrawaddy, passing through the three Stations of Henzada, Mengyee, and Prome, where there are Signalling Offices. Its entire length is 211 miles. It was erected at a cost of about Rupees 462 per mile. Another line has been commenced up the valley of the Sitang, which will connect the isolated post of Toungoo with Rangoon and with the intermediate Stations of Pegu and Shway-Gyeen. This line was commenced

Rangoon to Meaday.

Rangoon to Toungoo.

in January 1856, and at the close of the last working season (May 1857) the posts were planted throughout the whole distance (191 miles), but the wire still remains to be suspended.

133. The slow progress made in the erection of lines of Telegraph communication in this country may seem unsatisfactory, when contrasted with the rapidity at which the same work is carried on in India ; but in justice to the zealous and energetic Officers who have superintended the work in this Province, it should be stated that they have had great natural difficulties to contend with. These are, the shortness of the working season, which, commencing in December, is over by the middle of May, the scarcity of population, and the wildness of the country traversed. Of the whole distance between Rangoon and Toungoo, 126 miles are through dense forest, which had to be cleared to a width of 30 feet, and the remaining 65 miles are across paddy-fields and swamps, which, during the rains, are in many places flooded to a depth of from 2 to 8 feet.

134. The posts are placed at an average distance of 55 yards from one another, and the cost per mile will probably be nearly the same as that of the other line.

135. No attempt is ever made by the natives in any part of the country, either to cut the wire, or in any way to injure the lines of Telegraph existing. If the new Town of Dalhousie succeeds, a line of Telegraph will be required to connect it with the other Chief Towns of the Province.

136. A line of Telegraph to connect this Province with Calcutta *via* Arracan is already in contemplation.

Part VII.

M A R I N E.

137. A detailed account of the Government Flats and Steamers was given in the last Report. This Establishment has undergone no alteration since then ; but a brief re-enumeration may be found convenient.

The *Enterpize*, 514 tons and 120 horse-power, is the only Sea-going Steamer attached to the Province, and always stationed in the Bassein River.

There are six River Steamers, *viz.* the *Lord William Bentinck*, *Mahanuddy*, *Nerbuddah*, *Damooda*, *Indus*, and *Diana*, of from 140 to 250 tons, and from 50 to 90 horse-power each. Of these one is stationed at the Frontier, and the remainder ply between the Frontier and Rangoon, or wherever their services may be required.

To these are attached six Flats, *viz.* the *Panlang*, *Bhagaruttee*, *Soone*, *Sutledge*, *Luckia*, and *Actæon*, of from 80 to 300 tons each. These vessels are all manned in time of peace by Lascars. The aggregate of their crews amounts to 407 men, with 27 Officers and 28 Engineers and Engineers'

Apprentices. The six River Steamers and Flats are capable of accommodating about 2,000 Troops. The *Enterprise* can carry 300. All these Steamers, with the exception of the *Diana*, are old, and have seen much service.

138. The expenditure upon the Irrawaddy Flotilla is large, but not disproportionate to the services rendered to Government in the conveyance of Troops, Commissariat Stores, &c., to all the Military and Civil Stations upon the Irrawaddy, that is, to all the Stations in the Province, except Toungoo. The total of Disbursements on account of the Flotilla in 1856-57 was Rupees 2,66,398-9-1. The amount actually received by Government as freight on merchandise and passage-money of private persons was only Rupees 18,023-9-9; but if Government be debited with the amount of its own freight and passage-money, the nominal Receipts will amount to Rupees 4,21,532-15-10, leaving a balance in favor of the Flotilla of Rupees 1,55,134-6-9. A detailed account of Receipts and Disbursements will be found in Appendix S.

139. Orders have been received from the Government of India to furnish a Statement in this Report of the Expenditure on account of the Rangoon Naval Yard.

In opposition to the rule observed in every other Department, the control and supervision of the Naval Yard has not hitherto been entrusted to the chief local Authority. Its first operations date from an early period after our occupation of Rangoon. The presence of numerous Government ships and steamers in the waters of the Irrawaddy rendered necessary an Establishment capable of executing at least the ordinary repairs. A Detachment of Artificers, under a Naval Superintending Engineer, was accordingly sent down by the Superintendent of Marine in Calcutta, from whom they continued to receive their orders, and to whom all communications and accounts were rendered direct. This system was continued up to the close of the period embraced in this Report. As the duties of the Naval Yard became more onerous upon our permanent occupation of the Province, so its expenditure, at first trifling, gradually increased, till it has become an item of considerable importance in the Provincial Disbursements. In addition to works exclusively Marine, the Department has latterly been entrusted with the construction of all the large buildings ashore required for its accommodation. The expenditure of the money required for all these purposes was entrusted to a subordinate Official, far removed from any authority having cognizance or control over his operations. In December 1856, the attention of the Commissioner was attracted by the proceedings in a case before one of the local Courts, by which circumstances were incidentally revealed, that led to grave suspicions about the honest employment of public money in transactions connected with the Rangoon Dock Yard. This having been brought to the notice of Government, the Superintending Engineer was, in the April following, dismissed from his situation. The control of the Naval Yard was then committed to the Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, the direct correspondence with the Superintendent of Marine being still maintained. The completion and preservation of the Dock Yard buildings, however, was made over to the Public Works Department, and before this Report could be submitted, new orders have been received from Government, by which the entire organization of the Marine Department in Pegu has been re-cast, a regular system of subordinate control been established, and the local supervision of the whole vested in the chief local Authority; so that in future years the Commissioner trusts he will be enabled to furnish full and detailed accounts of every thing connected with this Department, in place of the meagre and unsatisfactory particulars which are now submitted.

140. When Rangoon was captured by the British Force, the Burmese Royal Naval Yard was taken possession of by the Naval Authorities, and naturally appeared the most eligible situation in which to locate the Naval Artificers who shortly afterwards arrived from Calcutta.

141. This site, however, was subsequently found ill adapted to permit of the requisite extension of the Dock Yard without interfering with the requirements of the Town. It was therefore decided to remove by degrees the whole Establishment to Dallah, on the opposite bank of the River, where great natural advantages exist. This removal has of course been a source of additional expense, but it was rendered necessary by causes which could not have been previously foreseen. The works at Dallah, executed under the system above described, appear to have been commenced without estimate, and almost without a plan. No record was kept of the amount of labor or material employed in each separate work, and all the information that can now be furnished is a bare enumeration of the buildings, with their dimensions as they now stand, and the aggregate expense incurred in their erection up to the date of their being transferred to the Public Works Department. This will be found in Appendices S. and T. From Appendix S., it will be seen, that from January 1855, when the works at Dallah were commenced, up to 20th May 1857, when they were handed over to the Public Works Department, the total expenditure upon them amounted to Company's Rupees 7,59,138-11-5, and the nature and dimensions of the buildings upon which this large sum has been expended is shown in Appendix T.

142. At the Ports of Rangoon and Dalhousie, Port-dues are levied with a view to cover, as nearly as possible, the outlay required for the proper conservation of the Ports. These dues have hitherto been levied at the rate of 4 annas a Ton; but this rate, in the present state of trade, having been found insufficient, it is proposed to raise it to 6 annas.

143. The actual Disbursements of the Port of Rangoon during the last six months of the past year were Rupees 11,967, being at the rate of Rupees 23,934 per annum. The Receipts for the same period amounted to Rupees 14,891-15-0, or Rupees 29,783-14-0 per annum.

This leaves apparently a balance of Receipts over Expenditure, but in addition to the charges actually incurred within any year, it is necessary to take into the calculation a fair per-centage on prime cost for the wear and tear of the different Vessels and Buoys which are kept up for the use of the Port, and to meet this, it is proposed to levy the additional dues of 2 annas per ton. Full particulars of the Rangoon Port Charges and Receipts are given in Appendix U.

144. It has been resolved by Government to erect a Light House upon the Alguada Reef. The Reef was carefully surveyed for the purpose in December and January last by Lieutenant A. Fraser, of the Bengal Engineers, and an eligible site for the Light House fixed upon. Lieutenant Fraser recommended that it should be built entirely of granite, abundance of which stone can be procured on the Tenasserim Coast, and that it should have an elevation of 110 feet above high-water mark, which will render it visible to all vessels within a distance of 20 miles, and enable all ships passing through the Preparis Channel to make it. Lieutenant Fraser has now proceeded to England to make preparation for the commencement of the work.

145. As the land about the Rangoon River lies very low, and has no conspicuous objects upon it which are easy of recognition, it has been deemed advisable to construct two masonry pillars as Beacons to mark the entrance of the River. One of these, on the Western bank of the River, has already been completed at a cost of Rupees 19,678-3-6, and the foundation of the other, on the Western bank, has been laid.

146. The following is a comparative Statement of the number of Ships and the amount of Tonnage which has cleared out of the Ports of Rangoon and Dalhousie during the last four years :—

YEARS.	RANGOON.		DALHOUSIE.	
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
1853-54	358	68,042	56	7,041½
1854-55	277	49,203	106	8,402
1855-56	456	131,546	101	16,905
1856-57	458	133,059	79	14,253

The amount of tonnage cleared out of Dalhousie in 1856-57 was less than in the previous year. This arises, however, from no decrease in the actual trade of that Port, but is owing to many merchants having considerably over-estimated the resources of the Port in the former year.

Part VIII.

FINANCIAL.

147. The following is a comparative Statement of all Disbursements, regular and contingent, in the various Civil Departments, for the last two years :—

DEPARTMENTS.	1855-56.	1856-57.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Judicial	9,78,668	9,52,480
Revenue	2,16,470	2,72,101
Customs	62,524	70,057
Marine	1,10,425	8,89,167
General	3,33,094	4,78,928
Total	17,01,181	26,62,734

Details will be found in Appendix Y.

148. The immense increase in the expenditure of the latter year, under the head of "Marine," requires some explanation.

In the Report for 1855-56, no allusion was made to the works at the Dallah Dock Yard, and no statement of expenses connected with them supplied, for reasons explained in the foregoing Section of this Report. The Dock Yard was not then classed among the regular Civil Departments of the Provincial Administration. The expenditure on the Irrawaddy Flotilla was also omitted. According to the orders of Government, all Expenditure, under both these heads, is now included among the Civil Disbursements of the Province. The Expenditure connected with the Dallah Dock Yard amounted in 1856-57 to Rupees 5,99,063-3-3, and the expenses during the same year of the Irrawaddy Flotilla to Rupees 1,93,515-14-11, making a total of Rupees 7,92,579-2-2, not represented by any entries in the former Report among the Disbursements of 1855-56. It is hardly fair, perhaps, that the Irrawaddy Flotilla, contributing as it does so greatly to the Military defence of the Province, should be considered entirely a Civil charge.

149. Owing to the addition of these two considerable items, the total amount of Civil Disbursements, which, by the Statement of 1855-56, was shown to be Rupees 17,01,181-1-4, has this year risen up to Rupees 26,62,734-7-7½, or nearly three-fourths of the gross Revenue, which amounted to Rupees 34,90,418. But as the works at the Dallah Dock Yard have made considerable progress towards completion, so large an expenditure would not have been incurred again, even though the orders for the suspension of Public Works had not been promulgated.

Part II.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

150. It is proposed to erect Churches at the three principal Stations in this Province, where European Troops are stationed, and where Government Chaplains are permanently resident. These are Rangoon, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo. Owing to the enormous expense of masonry work in these Provinces, it has been thought advisable to have iron Churches constructed in England and sent out to this country ready for erection. A Church of corrugated and galvanised iron, capable of containing 900 sittings, is now in course of preparation in England, and on its arrival in this country, will be put up at Rangoon. Should it be found suitable for the purpose required, and adapted to the climate, similar buildings will be obtained for the other two Stations.

151. A Roman Catholic Chaplain is allowed by Government on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem, for each of the three principal Stations.

152. The Roman Catholic Mission to Ava, aided by the voluntary labors of the Roman Catholic portion of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, have commenced a large and substantial Roman Catholic Chapel within the Cantonments of Rangoon. The body of the building is sufficiently far advanced for

service to be performed within it, but as the funds of the Mission do not enable them to complete it, they have expressed a wish to make it over to Government on the conditions of its being finished by Government, and appropriated to the use of the Roman Catholic Soldiery.

- At Thayet-myo. 153. A grant of Rupees 7,000 has been made by Government for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Thayet-myo.
And Toungoo. An application has been made for a similar grant to Toungoo.

P a r t X.

P O L I T I C A L.

154. The independent Monarchy of Ava (for the rule demi-independent tribes who inhabit the lofty mountain ranges and plateaux on our North-East Frontier can scarcely be treated as a power with which we have any political transactions in the proper sense of the term) is the only Native State with which in Pegu we are brought into immediate contact.

155. The King of Ava still continues to profess that pacific and friendly disposition which he so conspicuously displayed in 1855, when he received the Embassy from the Governor General with such marked distinction and cordiality ; but His Majesty has shown no inclination to consolidate the amicable relations which so happily exist between the two countries, by entering into any Treaty, and necessarily therefore the British Government remains unrepresented at the Court of Ava by any Agent duly accredited as such.

156. In the meantime, however, the more important duties of such an Officer are not inadequately performed by a Gentleman long resident in Amarapoora, a British Merchant of the highest character and respectability, and who, though not invested with any official character, is still well understood to be in correspondence with us. He enjoys the friendly confidence of the King, who scruples not to make him the channel of any communication which he desires should reach us, or to receive from him any representation which we desire His Majesty should have ; while at the same time he keeps us punctually and intelligently informed of all that is going on in the Burmese Capital.

157. The attention of the King is still sedulously turned towards developing the resources of his Kingdom, and if his endeavors are not always rightly informed by what we should consider the true principles of Political Economy, yet their purpose is at least above the unworthy objects to which Eastern Kings so often devote their attention. His Majesty has encouraged the settlement of British Merchants at his Capital. He possesses two small Steamers, which ply regularly between Amarapoora and Rangoon, and he has lately applied for aid from our Government to enable him to erect a line of Electric Telegraph between our Frontier and his Capital.

158. In the beginning of 1855, it became evident that the Burmese Government, in order to make up for the loss of their fairest Province, were meditating an extension of their authority among the various tribes upon their South-East Frontier. In 1856, symptoms of encroachment were shown upon the Territory of Kyay-hpo-gyee, an old Karen Nee Chieftain, who had before made numerous petitions to procure for his people the advantages of English Rule, and who now redoubled his entreaties to be taken under the protecting shadow of the British Government. To preserve the independence of these loyal tribes, the Burmese Government as distinctly informed that the Indian Government could allow of no foreign interference below the latitude fixed upon for the boundary line as far East as the Salween River.

159. To the North-east of the Toungoo District, between the Sittoung (or Sitang) and Salween Rivers, amid the lofty heights and spacious plateaux of the Pong-loung Range, live the independent tribe, known to the Burmese as the Karen Nee or Red Karens.*

160. These tribes, from the quarrels of their petty Chieftains, live in perpetual feud with one another. Some of their principal men were known to be attached to the English, while others acknowledged the supremacy of the Burman Government.

161. With a view of obtaining correct information as to the state of these parties, and also with a view of opening out a direct road for the passage of Shan caravans through the Karen Nee country into our Province, as well as to effect some good by allaying the feuds between the various tribes of Wild Karens inhabiting the hills between our settled Districts and Karen Nee, Mr. O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, was permitted, when visiting his Frontier Districts, in the cold weather of 1856-57, to extend his journey into the Wild Karen and thence into Karen Nee Territory. As a full account of his tour will shortly be published among the *Selections from the Records of the Government of India*, a very cursory account of his mission is all that is required here. Mr. O'Riley found the Karen Nee people divided into two great factions, headed by two rival Chiefs, named Nga Peetee and Kyay-hpo-gyee. The former adheres to the Burmese, and the latter is strongly in favor, not only of an English alliance, but of submission to English authority. The Town of the former also is probably beyond the latitude of the Northern boundary of Pegu, while the residence of Kyay-hpo-gyee is undoubtedly within it.

162. The feud between those two Chieftains and their respective adherents was found to be too inveterate to afford any hope of a reconciliation being effected between them, and their authority over their subordinate Chiefs is too slight to enable them to check their habits of plundering and selling their captives into slavery, so that with the exception of procuring a more accurate knowledge of the country and its inhabitants than we before possessed, obtaining the manumission and restoration to their own tribes of several slaves among "Yaings" or "Wild Karens," and also opening a road for the passage of the Shan

* The appellation "Red Karen" is a misnomer, as the people are probably more nearly allied to the Shans than the Karens. They call themselves "Kaya."

caravans, the immediate results of Mr. O'Riley's mission have not been great ; but the presence of an European Official within the Karen Nee Territory will probably deter the Burmese from making further encroachments in that quarter, and will also promote the friendly disposition of the Karen Nee people towards our Government.

Part II.

MILITARY.

163. The only Civil Corps, or body of Troops immediately under the orders of the Province, is the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion, raised and still commanded by Major Nuthall, and stationed at Myanounng. The aversion of the Burmese to enlist in a Corps raised for service throughout the Province, and to submit themselves to the restraints of Military discipline, has been explained in the former Report.

164. To maintain the Corps at its full complement, it was proposed that a moiety should consist of Malays, who it was thought might set their Burman comrades an example of readier submission of discipline in quarters, and also perhaps of better conduct in the field ; and with these views a Recruiting Party, under an Officer, was dispatched to the Straits' Settlements in 1854.

165. But the experiment can scarcely be said to have proved successful. After three years' trial, or up to the 1st May 1857, only 155 Malays had been enlisted, and that at an expense quite out of proportion to the highest value that could be set upon their services—orders have therefore been given for the withdrawal of the party.

166. This failure with the Malays, however, has been fully compensated for by the greater success that, during the past year, has attended the efforts of the Commandant in recruiting among the Burmese. This improvement Major Nuthall attributes entirely to arrangements that have been made for the more punctual issue of pay to the men ; but it is probably as much owing to the nature of the service being better understood among the people.

The strength of the Battalion on the 1st May was as follows :—

Subadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Naicks	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	47
Buglers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	517
Total								638

Of these 638 fighting-men, 133 are Malays, the rest Burmese. The authorized strength is 928 of all ranks (native) ; 290 are therefore still wanting to complete.

167. The annual cost for 1856-57 of this Battalion, including Officers, but not including the Recruiting Party at Singapore, was Rupees 1,06,390-2-10, being an average outlay of Rupees 8,865 per mensem. The expense of the Recruiting party during the same Period amounted to Rupees 6,580-8-4.

Cost of Battalion. There was also expended on the Cantonment at Myanoung a sum of Company's Rupees 4,006-15-0, making the total annual expenditure on account of the Battalion Rupees 1,16,977-10-2. The Battalion also contributes Detachments amounting to 222 men of all ranks to the Garrisons of the frontier out-posts at Mendoon and Kadeninatha.

168. No difficulty has been experienced in keeping up to their full complements the Police Battalions of Bassein, Prome, Henzada, and Tharawaddy, which are raised for service only within their own Districts. Some of these Battalions have shown themselves so useful as Soldiers, that they merit some notice among the Provincial Military. Captain Brown, Deputy Commissioner of Tharawaddy, and Major Fytche, Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, deserve special praise for the high state of discipline and efficiency to which they have brought their Police Battalions.

169. A portion of the Bassein Police Corps has lately been actively employed under the immediate Command of Major Fytche, against some disaffected Karens in the Bassein District, and proved themselves highly useful. Major Fytche in his Report remarks :—"I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and extraordinary endurance which the Bassein Police Corps displayed throughout the whole of the operations. When proceeding by water, the boats were pulled by them, and not a single non-combatant was allowed with the Force. Their provisions they carried themselves, or were procured on the line of march. On two occasions a distance of 50 miles was covered within 24 hours, and through one of the most difficult countries that can be imagined for a Force pretending to any discipline to march. Regular Troops would have been perfectly useless."

170. The post of Donabew in the Henzada District, and Pongday in the Prome District, which were formerly occupied by regular Troops, are now held by Detachments from the Police Corps.

171. Small Detachments of these Corps, stationed on the banks of creeks or of the Irrawaddy, are supplied with boats, and have taken the place of the Irrawaddy River Police, the Establishment of which has been greatly reduced in consequence, and a considerable saving to Government effected thereby.

And take the place of the Irrawaddy River Police.

Part III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

172. In the last Report, it was explained that all endeavors to obtain a correct census of the population of this Province were frustrated by the extremely careless manner in which Returns are made out by the Village Officials, who cannot be impressed with the necessity of including every person, whether liable to taxation or not.

173. The Statements, however, for 1856-57, give a very large increase of population, and so far show that they have been prepared more carefully than former Returns, and they also prove how inaccurate these must have been. There is, of course, still room for improvement ; but this doubtless will be made, and the statistical information furnished will become more reliable as our Thoo-gyees become more thoroughly acquainted with our system, and are schooled into habits of greater precision. The Returns now under notice give a population as follows :—

Males	4,08,366
Females... ..	3,80,739
<hr/>	
Total	7,89,105

being an increase of 2,06,852 souls on the number shown in the Returns of 1855-56. This is still below the number which, as stated in the last Report, the population of this Province may be fairly estimated at, *viz.* a million and a quarter. Details of the population will be found in Appendix W.

174. The scantiness of the population, and the causes of its supposed stationary condition, were alluded to in the last Report. Various hypotheses have been started to account for the assumed fact of the low ratio of increase among the Burman and Talaing races ; but it can hardly be said that any satisfactory conclusion has yet been arrived at ; and it would be well indeed if the premises themselves were more clearly established, and it were satisfactorily proved that the continuation of the species in these Provinces is really liable to any peculiar check.

175. The opinion of Medical Officers at different Stations have been sought for on the subject, and attention may here be drawn to the very interesting letter in Appendix X. from Dr. Stewart, in medical charge of the Pegu Light Infantry. Guarding himself from being presumed to form any certain theory upon them, the facts he mentions in connection with the climate of Pegu are of great importance. Few persons, it is believed, will be found to gainsay them, and they seldom perhaps have been more clearly stated. The absence of "resilient power," as Dr. Stewart happily phrases it, seems to characterize all animal life in Burmah, and it is so marked, that the least observant, even among non-professional persons, who have been any time in the country, do not fail to notice it. The climate, though it cannot be called unhealthy, is certainly not favorable for convalescents. Nature here appears to have no renovating, no repairing force, and if what is stated be true, that population does not extend in Pegu, the cause may, with some show of reason, be sought for in what has just now been stated of the climate.

176. Population is the great want of Pegu. Abundant openings are afforded to settlers, but the advantages offered are not sufficiently striking, or generally known, to induce many from the Coast of India to undergo the trouble and expense of a voyage across the Bay. If any route by the Pong-loung Range were rendered safe and secure from the attack of the mountain tribes, the Shan traders would be enabled to bring their families with them, and a large immigration of these industrious and enterprising people might then be obtained. Mr. O'Riley's visit to the Karen Nee Country, and his negotiations with the Chiefs, may do much to effect this desirable object.

177. In order to lighten, in some measure, the enormous expense attending Public Works in this country, arrangements have been made by Government with a mercantile firm to procure the importation of Chinese laborers to be employed on the works at Dalhousie. Five hundred are expected at the end of this year. The majority of these are engaged as coolies, and will serve Government for one year, at Rupees 8 per mensem. A small proportion of the 500 to be artizans, who will receive a higher rate of wages. A great saving to Government will be effected if this scheme succeeds, as Burman coolies, whose labor is not nearly so valuable as that of the expert Chinaman, cannot be had at Dalhousie under Rupees 15 or 16 per mensem.

AGRICULTURE.

178. The staple product of Pegu is paddy, the soil and climate suit it, and so long as the present brisk demand for Rice exists, so long will the Burman devote all his energies to this easy and lucrative tillage. It is a work he thoroughly understands, and he can with difficulty be persuaded to turn his attention to any other branch of husbandry requiring care and attention. Only in the hilly districts, where the soil does not favor the growth of Rice, is the cultivation of cotton and the mulberry attempted.

179. Cotton is grown to a very limited extent. In the three Districts of Henzada, Tharawaddy, and Toungoo, where the great bulk of it is raised, the extent of land under cotton cultivation is only 5,035 acres. The quantity of cleaned cotton produced is estimated at 3,90,235 viss, equalling 12,717 cwt., and this, in the markets of Pegu, readily fetches upwards of 6 annas a viss, or about three-pence a pound. The price being so high, and the staple short, the cotton is not considered fit for the English market, but is sent up the Irrawaddy to Ava and Yunan, or indeed may occasionally be found in the delicate web of the Dacca muslin. Several attempts have been made to introduce other species of the cotton plant into the Province; as yet only some Pernambuco and Bourbon seeds have germinated. Some Seychelles and Egyptian cotton seed has been sent to Toungoo for distribution. As long as the suitability of the seed to the climate remains doubtful, the cultivator who undertakes the experiment is secured against loss, and the produce taken at its maximum value, if necessary, by Government.

180. The mulberry tree for the support of silk-worms is grown in the "Toungyas" or hill clearings. This cultivation is chiefly carried on by a race of people called "Yabaings," who were formerly distinct from the Burmans in race and language, but are now identified with them. The plants are tended only for one year, as the second year's leaves are supposed to produce silk of inferior quality. The bushes are then left to be choked by the forest trees, and the cultivators remove to another spot.

181. An attempt has been made to introduce another and a better breed of silk-worms by importing eggs from Moorshedabad in Bengal. An accident prevented the experiment from being carried out, but at the proper season it will again be attempted.

182. A circumstance which is likely to have a prejudicial effect upon the agriculture of the country, is the great and increasing dearth of cattle. To the constant ravages of murrain, there has been added, since our acquisition of Pegu, the necessity of their slaughter in large numbers to meet the wants of the European Troops, and it is now feared that the further extension of paddy cultivation may be seriously impeded, especially in the upper part of Pegu, where the buffaloe is not so much used. It is an aggravation of the evil also, that the drain is chiefly upon the cows. The Burmese never use cow's milk for any purpose, having a national antipathy to that article of food, and they seldom employ the cow for draught purposes. They will therefore part with them much more readily than with their bullocks; and to such an extent has this wasteful system gone, that by the last Returns, in the whole District of Rangoon, with a population of 1,78,000 souls, there were only 171 cows!

183. Measures are in contemplation to remedy this evil, by the establishment of Breeding Farms, and the wants of the European Troops may be supplied in some measure by importation from the Shan States *viâ* Toungoo or Moulmein.

184. With the view of improving the Burman breed of cattle, which though of high caste, is wanting in bone and size, a number of bulls of the Mysore and Nellore breeds were introduced in 1855, and distributed among the several Districts of the Province. It is as yet too soon to pronounce upon the success or failure of the experiment; but the reports received do not hold out much promise of any great success. The Burmese fail to see the advantage to be derived from the scheme, and consequently do not give it much encouragement. They admire the spirit and activity of their own small breed, more than the bone and size of the foreign cattle.

185. The success attending the Government Sheep Farm at Thayet-myo is much more satisfactory. The sheep have been both healthy and prolific, and the climate of the upper portion of the Province is evidently favorable to their increase. Measures have been taken to carry on the breeding establishment on a larger scale, till the supply may be commensurate with the wants of the Province.

FORESTS.

186. There are three methods by which Forest Revenue has been obtained in this and the adjoining Provinces by the British Government. They are—1st, levying a duty *ad valorem*, or otherwise, on Timber felled and brought down by private parties; 2nd, selling the whole of the seasoned Timber in the different Forest Tracts to the highest bidders; 3rd, felling and bringing down the Timber on account of the Forest Department, and disposing of the same by periodical sales to the highest bidders.

187. The last being the plan preferred by the Supreme Government, is in future to be the rule for conducting operations in the Forest Department in this Province, as it has been during the greater portion of the past year. The plan of raising a Revenue by levying a duty on *bonâ fide* private Timber, or by the sale of seasoned wood in the Forest Tracts, has been abandoned.

Under the present system, the Timber is nearly all brought down to the chief Government Dépôt at Rangoon, and there disposed of by Public Auction. Such quantities as are required by Government for Public Works, at Stations in the upper part of the Province, are sold to the Executive Officers from the Prome and Toungoo Dépôts, at rates which are fixed according to the average of the prices fetched at the Rangoon sales.

188. The privilege of taking Timber from the Forest without payment, is granted to natives who may require it for the purpose of erecting sacred buildings, for which, in this country, Teak is considered the most appropriate material.

189. The Receipts and Disbursements of the Forest Department during the past year will be found in Appendix V. It would appear from this, that the expenditure of the year is in excess of the Revenue by Rupees 70,085 ; but in the present state of transition from one system to another, the actual result of the year's operations must not be judged of from the amounts shown in the Balance Sheets.

190. Many causes will always exist to render the Revenue of one year the result of the operations of the former year ; and on this occasion the Receipts are much diminished by the value of a large amount of Timber which has been brought down to the Government Dépôt not appearing. This Timber arrived late, and is kept on hand to secure a better market. There are 12,576 logs brought down on Government account and paid for, which are thus retained. The value of this Timber, according to the present state of the market, is Rupees 1,51,150-9-9, which, if exhibited among the Receipts, would make the account stand thus :—

Receipts	2,37,394 6 9
Disbursements	1,56,329 5 6
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements... ..	81,065 1 3½

The expenses of bringing the Timber to the place of sale have been 50 per cent. on the value of the Timber. In future years it is expected these expenses will be decreased to 40 per cent. The salaries of the Department are not included in these expenses.

191. Owing to the wasteful and negligent system of working the Forests pursued in the Burman times, the Forests in the plains are well nigh denuded of Teak of any great size, so that for some years to come, our largest supplies will have to be drawn from the most inaccessible parts of the Province, which will of course enhance the expenses of bringing the Timber to market, and diminish the net revenue to Government.

192. The Forests on the Eastern side of the Province are the most productive ; but the difficulties in the way of bringing the Timber to Rangoon are much greater than those which have to be encountered on the Western side of the Central Yama ridge, where the Irrawaddy and its feeders present no obstacles to its safe transport. Many accidents happen to rafts of Timber from the dangerous bore in the Sitang, and the creeks which connect that River with the Irrawaddy are open only for a short time during the year.

193. It is proposed to employ the Establishment, which is necessarily kept for the proper conservation and working of the Teak Forests, in bringing to market the Timber of some of the other useful trees with which these Forests abound.

This is an experimental measure, and will be carried out only where there is no chance of additional expense being incurred in consequence. As it is now frequently found necessary to fell trees growing in too close proximity to clumps of Teak, which, by their quicker and denser growth, threaten to choke the young seedlings, the labor expended in this work will be made to yield a direct return, if the trees felled can be brought to market with advantage. The principal trees, other than Teak, which produce Timber of a marketable value in this country, are the *Dalbergia* (Lance-wood,) *Inga*, and *Xylocarpus* (Iron-wood), *Pterocarpus* (Tenasserim Mahogany or Gumkino tree), *Acacia Catechu*, *Shorea robusta* (the Saul of India), and the *Lagerstræmia*, or Jarool.

194. Measures have been taken to increase the production of Teak artificially, that is, by means of nurseries and plantations. This was commenced upon only within the present year, so that it is yet too soon to furnish a Report of much interest upon the progress made. The experiment has first been tried in the neighborhood of Prome, where about seventy-three acres of ground have been prepared for the purpose. An area of about twenty acres is already covered with young seedlings, upwards of 2,000 in number. The propagation of Teak by cuttings is also being attempted.

SURVEY.

Revenue Survey. 195. The time has hardly yet arrived for the commencement of a regular Revenue Survey of this Province.

A few years hence, when the cultivated area has acquired more definite limits, and the rapidly expanding resources of the country have been more fully developed, such a measure will of course be useful and necessary.

Topographical Survey. 196. The Topographical Survey, commenced in December 1853, has, during the last year, been carried on under the superintendence of Lieutenant Edgcome, of the Madras Engineers, with four Assistants. During the past season, about 5,700 square miles of country have been surveyed, making a total, with the work of previous seasons, of 19,700 square miles, or nearly two-thirds of the estimated area of the whole Province surveyed. Five hundred miles of River Survey has also been completed. The expenditure of the last year has been nearly Rupees 53,000, making a total expenditure on this account of Rupees 1,48,000, which is at the rate of about Rupees 7½ per square mile.

Geological Survey. 197. No attempt has been made during the past year to extend our geological knowledge of the Country ; but from the reports of Messrs. Oldham and O'Riley and Dr. McClelland, as mentioned in the last Report, sufficiently accurate information has been obtained regarding the general geological features of the Province. During his recent tour among the Pong-loung Mountains, Mr. O'Riley observed extensive deposits of Tin Ore, some of which are worked after a rude fashion by the Yaings, or wild inhabitants of the District. If the locality were rendered more accessible, Mr. O'Riley is of opinion, that Chinese and Shan miners would soon find their way there, and make these mines a great addition to the mineral resources of the Province. Indications of the presence of Iron and Copper Ores were also found.

CONSERVANCY.

198. The Conservancy of the large Cities and Jails in this Province is carefully attended to. An elaborate system of drainage has been designed for the future City of Dalhousie.

199. The original plan on which it was proposed to lay out the Town of Rangoon included a Canal which was to encircle the City and communicate with the River at both extremities. This being flushed at each side, would have formed the basis of a complete system of drainage and sewerage ; but an idea having been entertained that the admission of brackish water into the Canal would have a bad effect on the wells in the neighborhood, the design has been for some time in abeyance. Attention, however, is again being directed to this plan. A considerable portion of the Canal is already dug, and at any rate it cannot be left as it is. It must either be completed, or the work done must be undone, and the excavations filled in.

200. The only Public Hospital which has ever existed in this Province was the Rangoon Charitable Dispensary, supported partly by Government and partly by voluntary contributions. The latter source of income having unfortunately failed, the necessary expenditure could not be kept within the income, and the Institution was closed in the beginning of 1857. A large General and Insane Hospital is among the sanctioned works for the Town of Rangoon.

EXAMINATION.

201. The Punjaub Rules for the Examination of Civil Officers have been adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, for Pegu, and the first Annual Examination will take place in November next.

CONCLUSION.

202. The operations of the various administrative Departments during the fourth year of British Rule in Pegu have now been reviewed, and their results, it is submitted, do not disappoint those high hopes which the rapid progress made in former years gave rise to.

203. The vast capacities of this Province as a Rice-producing country have now been made apparent, and a few years more of peace and quiet will develop them to an enormous extent. Great as has been the increase in the Rice-trade of Arracan, it is hardly too sanguine an expectation that the Exports of this grain from the Port of Rangoon alone may, in a very few years, double or treble the present Exports from Akyah.

204. The Returns for this large amount of Raw Produce have hitherto been chiefly in specie, and the result of suddenly pouring such a mass of wealth into the lap of a rude and ignorant population, has been to retard, rather than to accelerate, the general progress of the Province. Not only is the price of Rice, but of every other article of food, raised to an extravagant height, and the price of labor is treble and sometimes quadruple of what it ever is in India. The cost of Government is thereby greatly increased, and the progress of commercial enterprise impeded. To remedy this evil, and

increase the value of money, it must now be our object, by the stimuli of Education and Civilization, to create new wants for the people, and induce them to take a larger proportion of our manufactured goods in payment for their Rice, than they do at present.

205. The Commercial prospects of Pegu, moreover, are not dependent upon Rice alone. In two, or at furthest, three years hence, when the results of the system of Forest management recently introduced will have been fully developed, the annual yield of Timber may be calculated at not less than from 30,000 to 50,000 Tons, a supply equal to what the neighboring Settlement of Moulmein used to export annually, when it had little else than the Teak trade, to which it owed its rise, to support it, and that withal in a flourishing condition.

206. What may be termed the creation of the Petroleum Trade is another commercial fact of great importance. It is but a few years—scarcely more than since the acquisition of Pegu—that the knowledge of the various useful properties of this substance, when applied to arts and manufactures, has extended beyond the laboratory of the scientific chemist, and now we have it a well recognised article of Commerce; while the dark offensive viscous fluid that leaves our stores is returned to us in the shape of Cosmetic Soap and Candles, rivalling those of the finest wax in whiteness, transparency, and brilliancy of light. At the same time it is satisfactory to add, that the increase in the demand has been met by such an increase in the supply as had not previously been thought possible.

207. Towards the close of the period which has just been reviewed, the Province sustained a severe loss in the departure upon sick leave of Major Phayre, the Commissioner, to whose able and vigorous management it is indebted for its present state of prosperity. It is the more to be regretted, that his absence should have been rendered necessary at so early a period, while references to the head which planned and set in motion the Machinery of Administration are still necessary.

208. From his short experience in the Province, the present Officiating Commissioner is not entitled to speak with authority on the merits and qualifications of the several Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; but from what he has seen, he is of opinion that the Government is very well served by all connected with the Civil Administration of the Province and though, owing to the suddenness of Major Phayre's departure, he was unable to leave anything on record upon the subject, yet he would no doubt, had he been here, have expressed the same high opinion of his Subordinate Officers as he did in the last Report.

209. The Officers whose services entitle them to particular mention are the following:—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.
Major Fytche, (now Officiating Commissioner
T. and M. Provinces).

Major G. Allan.
Captain Grant.
Captain D. Brown.
E. O'Riley, Esq.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.
Captain D'Oyly.
Lieutenant Lloyd.
G. E. Barr, Esq.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.
T. J. Fallon, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.
D. Brandis, Esq.
COMMANDANT, PEGU L. I. BATTALION.
Major Nuthall.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.
R. S. Edwards, Esq.
H. M. Low, Esq.
J. Treacy, Esq.

The Officiating Commissioner desires also to express his high appreciation of the great assistance he has derived from the services of his Personal Assistant, Lieutenant H. A. Brown.

Lieutenant Brown is a young Officer of considerable promise and ability, who, it may be expected, will one day distinguish himself in the Public Service.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Province of Pegu, in the Year 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1855.		Number of Cases instituted in 1856.			Total.	Number of Cases disposed of in 1856.			Total disposed of.	Number of Cases pending at the close of the Year 1856.		Total pending.	Total Value of Property litigated.	REMARKS.
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	By Transfer.		Original Suits.	Appeals.	By Transfer.						
Rangoon	129	10	5,193	150	0	5,482	5,035	100	12	5,147	275	60	335	0	
Bassein	103	45	6,408	258	0	6,814	6,398	151	20	6,569	102	143	245	9,75,145	
Prome	5	0	827	150	0	982	759	112	62	933	15	34	49	0	
Henzada	0	0	2,614	117	0	2,761	2,044	109	0	2,753	0	8	8	0	
Tharawaddy	0	0	1,779	6	0	1,785	1,779	6	0	1,785	0	0	0	0	
Toungoo	31	0	88	9	0	128	119	9	0	128	0	0	0	0	
Total	268	55	16,939	690	0	17,952	16,734	487	94	17,315	392	245	637		

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Province of Pegu, in the Year 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Suits pending at the close of 1855.		Number of Cases instituted in 1856.			Total.	Number of Cases disposed of in 1856.			Total disposed of.	Number of Cases pending at the end of the Year 1856.		REMARKS.
	Execution of Decrees.	Other Miscellaneous Cases.	Execution of Decrees.	Other Miscellaneous Cases.	By Transfer.		Execution of Decrees.	Other Miscellaneous Cases.	By Transfer.		Execution of Decrees.	Other Miscellaneous Cases.	
Rangoon	5	27	451	602	0	1,145	447	581	14	1,042	9	94	Total pending. 103
Bassein	2	0	485	719	0	1,206	457	593	140	1,190	16	0	16
Prome	0	0	20	1,370	0	1,390	20	1,291	76	1,387	0	3	3
Henzada	0	0	96	224	0	320	96	224	0	320	0	0	0
Tharawaddy	0	0	0	1,136	0	1,136	0	1,136	0	1,136	0	0	0
Toungoo	0	0	0	115	0	115	115	0	0	115	0	0	0
Total	7	27	1,052	4,226	0	5,312	1,135	3,826	230	5,190	25	97	122

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Province of Pegu during the Year 1856.

		RANGOON.			of Deputy Commissioner of Bassein.	of Deputy Commissioner of Prome.	of Deputy Commissioner of Henzada.	of Deputy Commissioner of Tharawady.	of Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo.	Total.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property re- covered.
		Deputy Commis- sioner.	Magistrate.	Joint Magistrate.								
FIRST CLASS.	Murder ..	1	1	0	5	13	8	1	3	32	169 9 0	99 9 0
	Gang Robbery and River Dacoity ..	1	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	9	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Highway Robbery ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Burglary ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Theft ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cattle-stealing ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Wounding with intent to murder ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
SECOND CLASS.	Culpable Homicide ..	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Gang Robbery with wound- ing ..	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	8	1,660 8 0	1,071 8 0
	Highway Robbery with wounding ..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Burglary with wounding ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Theft with wounding ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	129 8 0	109 4 0
	Cattle-stealing with wound- ing ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Assault with wounding or great injury ..	2	3	1	11	5	17	2	1	42	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Arson and Incendiarism ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Rape ..	1	1	0	1	4	6	6	0	19	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Affray with Riot or Breach of the Peace ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0
THIRD CLASS.	Gang Robbery, including on River ..	8	8	0	3	9	43	6	2	79	7,609 2 3	1,022 0 0
	Highway Robbery ..	2	0	1	3	4	4	0	0	1	1,322 1 0	298 8 9
	Burglary ..	0	8	1	4	3	14	1	1	3	3,487 11 0	292 8 0
	Theft ..	321	184	73	334	217	245	162	7	1,543	81,246 3 6	31,113 14 8
	Cattle-stealing ..	31	4	0	16	110	60	86	1	308	11,663 0 0	4,975 12 0
FOURTH CLASS.	Receiving Stolen Property... Child-stealing for selling into Slavery ..	3	4	3	13	12	6	7	1	49	493 8 0	251 0 0
	Child-stealing for other il- legal purposes ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Importation of Slaves ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Counterfeiting Coin or utter- ing base Coin ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Forgery ..	2	1	0	3	0	5	0	0	11	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Perjury or Subornation of Perjury ..	0	6	0	5	3	12	3	0	29	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Adultery ..	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	11	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Attempt to commit any of the above ..	0	3	4	9	19	5	1	1	42	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Crimes and Offences not specified above ..	792	539	768	1,094	1,157	1,597	327	134	6,408	1,450 4 0	1,340 4 0
Total ...		1,165	767	854	1,509	1,575	2,025	607	151	8,653	1,09,244 6 9	40,512 4 5

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the number of Persons apprehended on Criminal Charges, and how disposed of, in each District of the Province of Pegu, during 1856 ; also the Value of Property stolen and recovered.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons arrested.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Awaiting Trial, or Committed to Sessions.	Proportion of Conviction to Arrests, omitting Fractions.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Proportion of Amount recovered to that Stolen, omitting Fractions.	REMARKS.
Rangoon District	1,623	703	891	3	26	43	23,552 10 0	11,174 9 0	48	
Ditto Magistracy	1,284	795	438	4	47	62	17,197 10 0	4,075 7 6	28	
Ditto Cantonment Joint Magistrate	1,043	833	202	0	8	80	2,239 14 0	427 0 9	19	
Bassein	2,576	1,674	869	0	33	65	34,363 4 3	16,046 2 7	47	
Prome	2,142	1,457	562	8	115	63	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	Not rendered.
Henzada	2,241	660	1,553	8	20	30	16,023 6 6	3,963 4 6	25	
Tharavaddy	653	438	169	36	10	67	13,807 6 0	4,741 4 1	34	
Toungoo	249	167	81	0	1	67	2,270 4 0	84 8 0	34	
Total	11,811	6,727	4,765	59	260	59	1,09,214 6 9	40,512 4 5	37	

APPENDIX E.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount Demand of Revenue for the Year 1856-57.

	District or							Total.
	Rangoon.	Town of Ran- goon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	
Land	4,00,204 11 10	0 0 0	2,51,586 8 3	2,01,982 7 10	1,55,885 8 10	85,355 14 2	56,059 3 9	11,20,374 6 8
Capitation	1,62,342 15 8	0 0 0	2,02,666 3 0	1,75,897 0 8	1,32,708 0 0	86,691 0 0	24,041 0 0	7,84,346 3 4
Fisheries	1,19,055 0 0	0 0 0	1,11,121 0 0	4,972 0 0	31,064 12 0	11,726 12 0	3,992 0 0	3,14,931 8 0
Salt	16,276 0 0	0 0 0	8,172 8 0	0 0 0	190 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,638 8 0
Forest Produce	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,093 0 0	0 0 0	79 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,172 8 0
Alkare	1,71,059 0 0	0 0 0	85,274 7 0	20,200 0 0	19,401 0 0	2,015 0 0	298 0 0	2,98,277 7 0
Sea Customs	1,75,576 2 1 1	0 0 0	15,111 10 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,90,687 12 9 1
Inland Customs	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,95,572 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	12,717 15 1	4,08,290 1 3
Municipal Tax	0 0 0	37,710 2 0	0 0 0	576 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	38,636 3 1
Port Dues and Marine Receipts	24,125 2 11	0 0 0	7,297 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	31,722 2 11
Rent on Building Lots	0 0 0	45,241 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45,241 12 0
Timber Revenue	40,426 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,431 2 0	86 0 0	0 0 0	41,240 0 0	86,243 13 0
Fines and Fees	10,070 5 4	0 0 0	22,415 15 0	18,754 15 2	22,833 3 6	8,035 10 0	1,830 8 0	96,328 3 6
Sale of Unclaimed Property	2,169 8 0	312 13 5	663 0 6	863 14 2	454 13 3	343 8 0	0 0 0	4,867 9 4
Bazaar Rent	0 0 0	4,260 0 0	161 10 8	5,381 3 3	2,038 1 9	317 3 10	0 0 0	12,158 3 6
Ferries	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,045 0 0	150 0 0	0 0 0	136 0 0	723 0 0	2,054 0 0
Postage Stamps	0 0 0	6,918 5 0	674 8 0	1,914 0 0	328 0 0	157 12 6	1,249 8 0	11,242 1 6
Miscellaneous	2,293 0 7	825 4 0	7,794 10 0	880 5 9	4,108 13 1	3,198 8 1	185 0 0	19,215 9 6
Total	11,53,928 9 5 1	1,07,655 14 11	7,15,077 1 0 1	8,28,335 4 1	3,72,177 12 5	1,97,907 4 7	1,15,336 2 10	34,90,416 1 4 1

12,61,584 8-4 1

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT of Land under Cultivation in the several Districts of the Province of Pegu since the Annexation.

DISTRICTS.	Area of Paddy Land.				Area of Orchards.				Area of Miscellaneous Cultivation.				Total Area of Cultivation.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	
Rangoon	68,036	1,03,078	1,52,522	2,09,277	1,193	3,784	5,120	5,715	0	0	0	2,974	69,249	1,07,402	1,57,942	2,17,908
Bassein	84,835	96,958	1,28,100	1,49,125	2,230	2,823	4,111	4,180	765	2,159	2,306	1,942	87,890	1,01,940	1,34,517	1,55,247
Prome	0	79,094	1,06,700	1,14,589	0	0	1,456	11,123	0	0	5,126	2,995	0	79,094	1,13,282	1,28,703
Henzada	0	69,076	70,207	80,275	0	2,843	5,827	6,350	0	2,005	3,497	3,802	0	73,924	79,531	90,427
Tharawaddy	0	24,703	34,583	45,891	0	0	40	1,534	0	342	1,271	4,172	0	25,051	35,894	51,687
Toungoo	0	16,417	18,055	17,043	0	0	125	360	0	425	772	1,322	0	16,842	18,952	18,725
Total	1,52,951	3,69,932	5,10,167	6,16,186	3,423	9,450	16,679	29,292	765	4,931	12,972	17,907	1,57,139	4,04,313	5,20,918	6,62,655

APPENDIX G.

MEMORANDUM of Quantity of Rice and Peas exported from Rangoon, Dalhousie, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo, for four Years.

PLACE OR PORT.	Quantity in 1853-54.			Quantity in 1854-55.			Quantity in 1855-56.			Quantity in 1856-57.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Tons.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Qrs.	lbs.		
Rangoon	6,244	0	0	12,940	4	0	53,443	7	0	58,567	0	0	1,31,194	11 0
Bassein (Dalhousie) ..	1,938	4	0	6,548	10	0	16,133	1	0	30,133	0	0	54,752	15 0
Thayet-myo	9,162	7	0	60,900	0	0	57,098	0	0	37,776	0	0	1,64,936	7 0
Toungoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,344	11	0	80,388	14	0	1,26,674	8	0	1,26,476	0	0	3,54,882	33 0

APPENDIX H.

DETAIL of Exports of Rice and Paddy from the Ports of Rangoon and Dalhousie to the several Ports or Countries during the Year 1856-57.

NAME OF PORT OR COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM RANGOON.			FROM DALHOUSIE.			REMARKS.
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Tons.	Cwt Qrs. lbs.		Tons.	Cwt Qrs. lbs.		
United Kingdom ..	32,072	8 3 14	9,61,303 5 3	7,380	5 0 3	2,30,473 12 1	
Straits of Malacca ..	14,322	15 0 0	4,37,438 5 5	1,498	11 0 0	38,644 14 7	
China ..	2,751	6 2 7	88,823 8 0				
Antwerp ..	1,271	19 3 23	38,834 12 0				
Dunkirk ..	521	15 3 26	17,982 8 0				
Flushing ..	800	14 3 23	30,354 8 0	19,751	5 0 0	53,411 4 0	
Bremen ..	941	6 3 4	32,653 11 7				
Hamburg ..	1,046	1 3 14	43,260 0 0				
Rotterdam ..	3,104	7 0 21	96,353 3 7				
Ceylon ..	288	8 0 19	8,732 8 3	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Maulmain ..	492	10 3 21	12,726 4 5	654	8 0 0	13,036 8 0	
Madras ..	879	18 3 5	13,708 3 0	438	10 0 0	12,030 0 0	
Calcutta ..	73	11 0 23	1,939 0 0	12	0 0 0	400 0 0	
Rangoon ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57	2 0 3	1,500 0 0	
Arracan ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	311	11 0 1	4,870 10 0	
Total ..	58,567	6 1 20	17,84,177 13 6	30,133	2 0 7	3,54,387 0 8	
			Total Rs. 21,38,564-14-2.				
			Total Tons 88,700-8-1-27.				

APPENDIX I (1.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports to and from the Port of Rangoon for four Years.

YEARS.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1853-54	52 23,150	25,92,926	78,16,076	
1854-55	90,33,650	24,44,291	1,14,77,941	
1855-56	1,06,92,024	37,04,487	1,43,96,511	
1856-57	1,11,54,254	53,54,791	1,65,09,045	
Total	3,61,03,078	1,40,96,495	5,01,99,573	

APPENDIX I (2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports to and from the Port of Dalhousie for four Years.

YEARS.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1853-54	2,42,222	83,341	3,07,563	
1854-55	3,27,300	2,56,279	5,83,579	
1855-56	3,03,844	5,33,279	8,37,123	
1856-57	4,64,956	3,95,766	8,60,722	
Total	13,38,322	12,08,605	25,83,957	

APPENDIX I (3.)

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports to and from
Thayet-myo for four Years.*

YEARS.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1853-54	Unknown.	12,23,950	12,23,950	
1854-55	Ditto.	24,70,573	24,70,573	
1855-56	14,94,971	21,57,289	36,52,260	
1856-57	20,18,485	24,64,693	44,83,178	
Total	35,13,456	83,16,505	1,18,29,961	

APPENDIX I (4.)

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports to and from
Toungoo for four Years.*

YEARS.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1853-54	None.	None.	None.	
1854-55	1,97,953	3,54,034	5,51,987	
1855-56	1,68,871	2,41,730	4,05,601	
1856-57	3,02,630	2,96,187	5,98,820	
Total	6,64,463	8,91,951	15,56,414	

APPENDIX K (1.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Import at the Port of Rangoon, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.		FROM ALL OTHER PORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Cotton Goods Yds.	66,44,721	8,42,785 11 11	2,69,92,133	14,12,901 1 3	3,36,36,854	22,55,686 13 2	
Silk Piece Goods "	31,944	24,484 10 6	7,97,831	7,40,681 4 0	8,29,075	7,65,165 14 6	
Thread, Twist, &c. lbs.	4,21,075	2,60,645 0 5	7,89,322	4,33,385 11 10	12,10,997	6,94,030 12 3	
Woollen Yds.	59,654	42,982 7 2	2,52,882	2,93,197 1 8	3,12,536	3,38,179 8 10	
Timber Tons	.....	.. .. .	2,038	60,631 9 1	2,038	60,631 9 1	
Wines and Beer Gall.	1,06,840	1,31,183 0 1	3,63,938	5,28,852 13 6	4,70,778	6,00,035 13 7	
Treasure ... } or private parties	.....	.. .. .	.....	15,10,050 10 0	.....	15,10,050 10 0	
	.....	.. .. .	.....	15,58,000 0 0	.....	15,58,000 0 0	
Sundries not included in above ... ..	.....	3,52,578 10 11	.....	29,59,864 15 11	.....	33,12,443 10 10	
Total ... ..	.....	16,54,659 9 0	.....	94,99,595 3 3	... ..	1,11,54,254 12 3	

APPENDIX K (2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Import at the Port of Dalhousie, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.		FROM ALL OTHER PORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cotton Piece Goods Yds.	Rs. As. P.	17,121	9,207 5 0	17,121	9,207 5 0	
Silk Piece Goods "	1,767	2,458 0 0	1,767	2,458 0 0	
Woollen "	101	604 4 0	101	604 4 0	
Timber Tons	76	4,787 8 0	76	4,787 8 0	
Wines and Beer Galls.	987 0 0	.....	987 0 0	
Salt Tons	3,060 0 0	.....	3,060 0 0	
Betlenut "	551-15-3	72,188 12 3	551-15-3	72,188 12 3	
Tobacco lbs.	7,58,955	42,399 0 0	7,58,955	42,399 0 0	
Gunnies Rals	1,347	97,868 7 0	1,347	97,868 7 0	
Treasure ... { For Government	
... { For private parties	1,96,500 0 0	.....	1,96,500 0 0	
Sundries not included in above	34,596 7 8	.....	34,596 7 8	
Total	4,64,956 14 11	.....	4,64,956 14 11	

APPENDIX K (3.)

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Imports at the Custom House at Thayet-myo, from
1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, on which Duty is charged.*

ARTICLES.	Value.			Duty.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Teak Timber	81,640	8	0	12,246	5	0
Silk and Cotton Piece Goods and Thread ..	6,17,969	2	9	61,823	13	3
Lead	23,607	8	0	2,360	13	3
Cutch	19,014	10	6	1,906	5	9
Sesamum Oil	4,08,494	0	0	40,850	12	6
Lacquered-ware	88,461	14	9	8,850	9	3
Hard-ware	31,841	8	0	3,194	0	3
Dye	5,131	15	0	513	11	3
Stick Lac	9,850	0	0	989	9	9
Tobacco	21,317	14	0	2,132	13	0
Molasses	1,52,753	14	0	15,275	7	9
Tea Leaves	82,036	4	0	8,202	15	3
Petroleum	31,617	13	0	3,461	15	9
Yellow Orpiment	35,887	6	9	3,588	11	9
Sundries not included in above	2,78,003	11	0	27,860	13	6
Total	18,90,628	1	9	1,93,268	13	3

APPENDIX K (4.)

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Imports at the Custom House of Toungoo, during
the Year 1856-57, on which Duty is charged.*

ARTICLES.	Value.			Duty.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Teak Timber	43,050	6	10	6,457	9	0
Cotton Piece Goods, including Thread	3,726	9	0	405	2	7
Silk Piece Goods	144	12	0	14	7	7
Cutch	121	4	0	12	2	0
Sesamum Oil	3,030	0	0	303	0	0
Lacquered-ware	256	3	3	25	9	11
Stick Lac	648	9	3	64	13	8
Tobacco	386	4	0	38	10	0
Molasses	3,298	1	0	329	12	6
Hard-ware	230	5	1	23	6	7
Tea Leaves	1,281	2	9	128	1	10
Petroleum	31	9	0	3	2	6
Sundries not included in above	8,723	12	3	838	2	0
Total	64,928	14	5	8,645	6	5

APPENDIX L (I.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Export from the Port of Rangoon, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

[illegible]

APPENDIX L (2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Export from the Port of Dalhousie, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.			TO ALL OTHER PORTS.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.			
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.					
		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.				
Timber... .. Tons	.....	0	0	0	763	4,785	12	0	763	4,785	12	0	
Rice and Paddy "	7,380	2,30,473	12	1	22,752	1,23,913	4	7	30,133	3,54,387	0	8	
Cutch "	11-5-3	1,647	0	0	8-11-2	3,015	0	0	22-16-5	4,662	0	0	
Stick Lac ... .. "	.....	0	0	0	6-16-6	305	0	0	6-16-6	305	0	0	
Hides and Horns ... .. "	.....	0	0	0	.....	15	0	0	.....	15	0	0	
Treasure ... .. "	.....	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0	
Raw Cotton ... .. "	.....	0	0	0	278-2-1	11,354	0	0	278-2-1	11,354	0	0	
Sundries not included in above	.....	0	0	0	.....	20,257	4	0	.....	20,257	4	0	
Total	.....	2,32,120	12	1	.....	1,63,645	4	7	.....	3,95,766	0	8	

APPENDIX L (3.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Exports of the Custom House at Thayet-myo on which Duty is charged, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Rice	1,20,703 1 1½	8,188 12 0	
Paddy	5,31,822 9 3	34,491 13 6	
Salt	97,659 9 2	32,954 1 6	
Betlenut	89,993 10 0	8,973 12 9	
Ngapee	8,86,943 14 10	84,652 3 6	
Dried Fish	2,82,924 12 0	23,134 13 0	
Pazoongyoon	11,325 0 0	1,132 7 0	
Fish Boes	148 2 0	14 4 0	
Total	20,21,729 10 4½	1,93,542 3 3	

APPENDIX L (4.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Exports at the Custom House of Toungoo, during the Year 1856-57, on which Duty is charged.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Amount of Duty.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Salt	14,021 0 0	2,236 12 0
Betlenut	6,536 8 0	653 10 5
Ngapee	4,154 4 0	415 6 9
Dried Fish	5,780 11 2	578 15 5
Total	30,501 7 2	3,884 12 7

APPENDIX M (1.)

STATEMENT of the Principal Articles of Import at Thayet-myo free of Duty, during the Year 1856-57.

ARTICLES.	Value.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	
Ponies	6,600 0 0	
Grain	54,272 0 0	
Wheat	51,568 0 0	
Cotton	356 0 0	
Pulse	13,310 0 0	
Sundries	11,751 0 0	
Total	1,37,857 0 0	

APPENDIX M (2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Imports at the Custom House free of Duty by Land, during the Year 1856-57, at Toungoo.

ARTICLES.	Value.	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	
Cotton Piece Goods... ..	22,858 0 0	
Silk Piece Goods... ..	58,750 8 0	
Carpets	150 0 0	
Cutch	2,978 0 0	
Stick Lac... ..	8,006 0 0	
Petroleum	1,000 0 0	
Molasses	25,158 8 0	
Sesamum Oil	15,071 8 0	
Tobacco	4,993 12 0	
Tea Leaves	6,167 12 0	
Gram	6,000 0 0	
Ponies	20,395 0 0	
Rubies	3,260 0 0	
Gold	8,015 0 0	
Silver	4,080 0 0	
Crockery	518 0 0	
Hard-ware	3,105 12 0	
Glass-ware	152 12 0	
Lacquered-ware	11,628 8 0	
Sundries	31,353 4 4	
Total	2,37,710 4 4	

APPENDIX N (1.)

STATEMENT of Principal Articles of Export from Thayet-myo free of Duty, during 1856-57.

ARTICLES.	Value.	REMARKS.
Cotton Piece Goods	Rs. As. P. 2,20,184 0 0	
Silk Piece Goods	75,255 0 0	
Woollen Carpets	17,753 0 0	
Crockery	21,546 0 0	
Hard-ware... ..	9,893 0 0	
Sundries	58,333 0 0	
Total	4,32,061 0 0	

APPENDIX N (2.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Exports at the Custom House of Toungoo free of Duty by Land, during the Year 1856-57.

ARTICLES.	Value.	REMARKS.
Cotton Piece Goods	Rs. As. P. 59,909 7 2	
Silk Piece Goods	40,758 0 0	
Woollen Carpets	2,447 0 0	
Betlenut	60,731 12 0	
Ngapee	16,388 13 0	
Salt	10,120 11 0	
Dried Fish	63,889 4 0	
Tobacco	75 0 0	
Ponies	450 0 0	
Crocery	262 0 0	
Sundries not included above	13,958 12 0	
Total	2,58,090 11 2	

APPENDIX O.

REPORT of PROGRESS made in the construction of Roads in the Province of Pegu during 1856-57, by Lieutenant Forlong, Superintendent.

Name of Road.	Description of Works.		Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year.	Total expended.	Date of completion or state of progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Executive Division.	Particulars.					
TOUNGOOP MOUNTAIN ROAD.	Toungooop Section, from Sea (Coast of Bay of Bengal to summit of the Arakan Mountains, 57 Miles.	Construction	3,08,566	52,717	2,30,600	The whole of this Section of Mountain Road is good cart road, excepting a short distance in the first ascent from the Arakan plain and near to the Terminus Ghaut. The masonry bridges in the plains have been delayed, owing to every one of the Brick Contractors failing, and the want of an able Assistant on the plains: whilst Lieutenant Ingram was himself constructing the completion of the Mountain Road.	The deeply to be regretted death of the Assistant Executive, Lieutenant Henderson, has been a very great loss to these Works and this Department. Had he lived, the whole line from Terminus Ghaut to summit would have been finished, and very probably the Bridges also, for Lieutenant Ingram could not attend to all as he would have wished. I expect to complete this Section (57 miles) far under the estimate. It is now about 7-8ths finished, and has not cost Rupees 5,000 per mile. Lieutenant Ingram having been ordered round to Kan-goon by Akyab, has, I regret to say, been detained there from want of a Steamer, and I am unable to furnish many interesting details, which I had hoped to give in this my last Progress Report, at least for a time, of the Works. I inspected all the line in April, and devoted much attention to its terminus on the Coast. Lieutenant Campbell, Madras Sappers, took one Executive charge of Works, and has proved a very zealous and promising Public Works Officer.
		Preliminary surveying, tracing, and clearing of ditto. @ 250 per mile ...	14,250	.....	14,250	
		Keep of ditto during construction, 4 years, @ 150 per mile per annum ...	34,200	8,550	25,650		
		Total Toungooop Section ...	4,17,016	61,267	2,70,500		
		Establishment sanctioned per annum ...	1,123				

TONGKOP MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Construction	...	4,12,453	1,04,150	3,95,300	I cannot better state the progress of this Mountain Road than by saying that it also was not only open to all carts, width 12 to 20 feet, but all traversed by carts during the working season. Some slips will of course occur during the Monsoon, but no carts would ever be required to traverse the mountains then. After last January 1857, a cart width (10 to 18 feet) portion of road, which had been left so in May 1856, cost only Rupees 34 per mile, and every season of the repairs will be likely to cost less.	The works of this season have been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the withdrawal of one and the resigning of the other Executive Officer, leaving the Executive Engineer, Lieutenant Scott, the whole labor and responsibility of this large disbursement. Lieutenant Stevenson had to be withdrawn for the Promie and Pongday Road, and Lieutenant Benson, his successor, got fever before he had been one month on the work. The Executive Engineer's detailed Progress Report has not yet been received, although I have waited for it up to this time. I am therefore compelled to forego here some details which I was anxious to give.
Preliminary surveying and tracing, @ 150 per mile...	...	8,550	.....	8,550	All earth and clearing jungle have been completed and about 6 miles metalled. The top width of road is as follows:—	Amidst many disadvantages, the progress made in the Meeaday and Promie Road is very satisfactory, and is entirely due to Mr. Supervisor Magrath's very able management.
Keep of ditto during construction, 4 years, @ 150 per mile per annum ...	...	34,200	8,550	25,650	Road opened to a width of 24 feet 12½ miles.	Nearly the same remarks apply to this Section as I have made on the 3rd Section, Rangoon and Promie Road, and I think no more satisfactory arrangement could be made for the conducting of these roads than those I have already proposed to the Chief Engineer, and copy of which is annexed. Mr. Magrath conducted all the works of the last working season, as well as those of this, 1857. The charge was taken from him by Lieutenant Pollock on 1st May 1856, was handed over to Captain Wright 1st October 1856, and again came back to Mr. Magrath at the beginning of November 1856. Mr. Magrath's qualifications as a Surveyor are not inferior to those of an Executive Officer, and I have received from him a very complete and valuable survey of the whole line on a scale of 6 inches to a mile.
Total Padoung Section ...	...	4,55,203	1,12,700	4,20,500		
Establishment sanctioned } per mensem ...	...	1,093				
Surveying, clearing, constructing, and metalling.	...	2,75,544	56,140	2,20,150		
Maintenance during 5 years...	...	10,200	2,550	7,650		
Total Road construction and maintenance during 5 years	...	2,85,744	58,690	2,27,800		
Travellers' Bungalows, Wells, Encamping Ground, &c...	...	10,000	.....	4,000		
Total at Meeaday Section...	...	2,95,744	58,690	2,31,800		
Establishment sanctioned } per mensem ...	...	1,093				

Padoung Section, from Promie to the Summit of the Arakan Mountains, 67 miles.

Meeaday Section, from Promie to Meeaday, 12½ miles.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT of PROGRESS made in laying out the Rangoon and Prome Road, during the Year 1856-57, by Lieutenant Furlong, Superintendent.

Name of Road.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.	Total expended.	Date of completion or state of progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
RANGOON AND PROME ROAD.	FIRST SECTION. <i>Rangoon to Oukkan, 55 Miles.</i>	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	The earth-work and jungle clearing of the first four miles is completed; 2 small Timber Bridges of 40 span completed, save the plankings, and have cost about Rupees 700. From the 5th to the 19th mile, the line, &c. (before cleared and marked out by Lieutenant Scott, Madras Engineers) is now only here and there passable, or indeed visible, except where marked "At up to May 1856" and even there it is fast obliterating, the up-rooting of the jungle having been stopped. From the 20th to the 55th mile nothing has been done.	No expense has been incurred since the 21st November, save Rupees 600 for contingencies, caused by the stoppage of the works. The utility of the works is nearly wholly lost, owing to the want of a few Culverts in gaps left in Embankments, and plankings to Bridges, the throwing down of heavy timber trees across the line, &c.
	Lower Line, 22 Miles..	1,12,112 0 0	3,063 0 0	18,268 0 0		
	Upper Line, 33 Miles..	1,50,157 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		

<p>SECOND SECTION. <i>Oukkan to Konyooa, 61 Miles.</i></p>	<p>3,05,000 0 0</p>	<p>700 0 0</p>	<p>700 0 0</p>	<p>This Section passes through the most fertile part of Pegu, and will open up similarly rich rice lands. I think, however, my Report of 22nd March last decides the matter, and no labor and pain-taking have been spared to come to a correct conclusion.</p>
<p>THIRD SECTION. <i>Konyooa to Prome, 56 Miles.</i> Upper 36 Miles</p>	<p>1,00,681 0 0</p>	<p>34,516 0 0</p>	<p>94,747 0 0</p>	<p>The expenditure shown as Rupees 703 is mostly debitable to the Section, being chief part of my Office Contingent Bill for the past working season.</p>
<p>THIRD SECTION. <i>Konyooa to Prome, 56 Miles.</i> Upper 36 Miles</p>	<p>1,00,681 0 0</p>	<p>34,516 0 0</p>	<p>94,747 0 0</p>	<p>Captain Wright, now Executive Engineer, Midnapore Division, took charge of Works from Lieutenant Pollock in September 1856, when it was proposed to continue these 36 miles with the now nearly finished line North of Prome to Meeday (42½ miles); but he declared himself unequal to the charge (total 78½ miles) and left on Medical Certificate in November, when it was again separated, and Lieutenant Stevenson, 45th M. N. I., was appointed to take charge as a Probationary Assistant Engineer.</p>
<p>THIRD SECTION. <i>Konyooa to Prome, 56 Miles.</i> Upper 36 Miles</p>	<p>1,00,681 0 0</p>	<p>34,516 0 0</p>	<p>94,747 0 0</p>	<p>The progress in this Section, up to end of working season 1857, or May last, has been as follows:— Road opened to a width of 24 feet 11½ miles. 21 " 7½ " " 18 " 10½ " " 15 " 4½ " " 12 " 2½ " " 3½ miles of the road still required to be raised more in the deep swamp between Engma and Pongday, where great settlement of Embankment has taken place. Through hills, about 2 miles in all (in different parts) require a little widening; 6 miles of road have been metalled to a width of 9 feet with bricks, and 6 miles more to a width of 18 feet by 3 inch thick of a coarse sand, and 2 miles more with stone.</p>

APPENDIX P.—(Continued.)

Name of Road.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.	Total expended.	Dated of completion or state of progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
RANGOON AND PRIME ROAD.	Establishment of upper) 36 Miles about per) mensum	Rs. As. P. 800 0 0	Rs. As. P. 3,865 0 0	Rs. As. P. 9,390 0 0	Two masonry Bridges and some Cylinders for irrigation purposes are still required; some are in progress, some are completed; about 1,600 running feet of Timber Bridges and 10 masonry Culverts have been completed, and the Roads since February last been open for carts, although where Culverts are required, there are gaps still. The whole work in this Section will probably be completed by end of next working season. Traffic equals 200 to 500 carts per day is the greatest in the Province, and is rapidly increasing.	

APPENDIX Q.

REPORT of PROGRESS made in the Rangoon Town and Cantonments during the Year 1856-57.

Executive Division.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.	Total expended.	Date of Completion or State of Progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
	Roads.	No Estimate	74,115 11 8	8,74,364 14 4	<p>Complete on the 30th April 1857—</p> <p>{ Roads 100 feet wide, 51,560 feet</p> <p>" 80 " " 23,500 "</p> <p>" 50 " " 38,862 "</p> <p>" 30 " " 27,901 "</p>	Of these Roads, there are metalled 36,420 feet, the metalling consisting of bricks, shingle, granite, and laterite, as either were procurable.
	Low ground raised	No Estimate	3,697 8 7	52,005 12 7	<p>{ 2,95,150 Cubic feet of earth have</p> <p>been carted up to date to various</p> <p>spots in the Town of Rangoon, to</p> <p>raise above high-water mark ground</p> <p>below it</p>	The average distance material has been carted for the purpose is 500 yards.
	A Timber Bridge over the Bota- tong Creek, 150 feet in length, 15 feet in width, built on Piles	3,996 0 2	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	Under construction	This Bridge connects the Timber and Grain Yards, extending from Monkey Point to Botatong with the Town, and connects the portions of the New Monkey Point Road on either side of the Creek.
	A Timber Foot Bridge over the Yeagwa Creek at Puzondoung, 110 feet long, with a path-way of 10 feet	.....	841 0 10	841 0 10	Completed in December	This Bridge connects the Grain Depôts on either side the Creek; the old Burmese Bridge having carried away in the Monsoon, rendered another necessary.
	Covered Timber Drains	No Estimate	641 10 8	24,073 13 10	<p>{ 6,681 Running feet, giving an</p> <p>average Water-way of 5 X 3 feet,</p> <p>completed up to date</p>	These are chiefly composed of Pyemah and Pyngado, the uprights and joists of the latter and planking of the former.

APPENDIX Q.—(Continued.)

Executive Division.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.		Total expended.	Date of Completion or State of Progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
			Rs.	As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
RANGOON TOWN.	Open Timber Drains	No Estimate	761	15 1	11,208 14 6	3,270 Running feet completed up to date	These Drains have been built to carry off water where much filling has been required, and to prevent the Water-courses being choked by Land Slips during the rains. Every drain, if exceeding 2 feet in depth, requires the sides to be faced in so rotten a soil as that in the Town of Rangoon. Most of these Drains are 4, 5, and even 6 feet in depth.
	Open Brick Drain	.....	12,775	7 2	19,628 7 7	Completed July 1856	This Drain is made across the Soolay Swamp, which has been filled in; it is of brick and mortar masonry, 1,600 feet in length, carried under Merchant Street and the Strand, and has a Water-way averaging $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a Sluice Gate on the River face.
	Covered Brick Drains	.....	2,000	0 0	2,000 0 0	Under construction	There are two Drains, each 100 feet long, across the Boundary Road and Phayre Street, having a Water-way of 4×4 feet.
	Sluice on the Strand	No Estimate	2,334	13 2	2,334 13 2	Completed January 1857	A Bund has been raised on the River front of the Strand, between Godwin's Wharf and the Chuantrada Choung. In the Bund a Sluice Gate has been placed in solid brick masonry, to admit of exit of rain-water, but excluding the tides.
	Pucca Drain Bridge (Lake Road)	.....	2,386	6 0	2,386 6 0	Completed January 1857	A Bridge of masonry, 53 feet in length, with a Water-way of 6×6 , with wing walls. This Bridge drains the escape water from the small Lake.

Bridge at the Water Escape of the Lake	6,034 9 2	3,579 4 0	3,579 4 0	Under construction	The arch of this Bridge was nearly completed on the 30th April. It is thrown across and contains the Weir and connects the Cantonment and Town Lake Roads.
Jail Wall	.....	63,550 11 1	1,14,384 0 10	Completed 30th April 1	This Wall encloses an area of 6,88,000 Square feet, has a foundation of 4 X 4 Plinth carried up to a mean height of 6½ feet, from whence it tapers into 2½ feet at the top. The average height of the wall above Plinth is 20 feet.
Brick Pillars throughout the Town	No Estimate	8,671 7 2	8,671 7 2	Under construction	These are Pillars to mark off the spaces in each block of Buildings in the Town reserved for Sewerage. The number completed is 1,308.
A Residence for the Magistrate, Cook Rooms, Stables, Godown, Fence, Road	.....	1,260 14 0	6,932 3 4	.....	A building of Teak Timber, with Dhunner and Bamboo Roof, consisting of 4 Rooms 20 X 20 and 15 feet high, 2 Rooms 20 X 12 and two Bath-rooms 10 X 10, with a 10-feet wide Verandah on the East, South, and West faces. The Rooms all ceiled throughout.
Government School	No Estimate	4,155 1 4	4,155 1 4	Completed August 1852	A building of Teak posts, mat walls, and Penang wood flooring, with Glass Windows and Doors 60 X 30, with 10-feet Verandah all round, 70 feet of which are floored. Cook-room, Godowns, necessary Tables and Forms, complete.
Main Wharf	63,610 0 0	21,538 2 11	53,202 2 11	Under construction	This Wharf is now nearly complete; the outer tiers of Piles has yet to be driven, and a portion of the floor to be laid. Its inner frontage is 214 feet.
Lamp and Posts	No Estimate	2,870 0 0	2,870 0 0	Being erected	These Lamps are being placed at the junction of the 100-feet streets; each Post will bear 4 Lamps.
Street Names	No Estimate	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	Being erected	The names of the Streets painted on Boards have all to be attached to Posts placed at the corners of Streets.
Cleaning Drains and Draining	No Estimate	1,517 14 2	1,517 14 2	.....	This amount was expended in keeping clear the already dug, but as yet unbricked, Drains in the Town, and in cutting other surface Drains where required in the Town and Suburbs.

APPENDIX Q.—(Continued.)

Executive Division.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.	Total expended.	Date of Completion or State of Progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
LANGOON CANTONMENTS.	Road to Ball Practice Ground	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	22nd April 1857	Kutchua road, 1,082 feet long by 30 feet wide.
	Kennemine Road	.....	.....	379 6 11	...	Metalled 1,352 feet long by 12 feet wide.
	Magazine Road	.....	.....	1,101 0 2	21st February 1857	" " " by 12 " "
	Lake Road	.....	.....	480 12 7	15th November 1856	" " " by 16 " "
	Commissariat Road	.....	.....	613 3 7	21st October 1856	" " " by 18 " "
	Bridges, Pagoda	.....	.....	185 14 1	10th October 1856	" " " by 18 " "
	Cherry Stand	.....	.....	490 5 11	Nearly completed	1 Bridge 40 feet long by 5' span, 1 Bridge 36' long by 6' wide.
	Swamp, European Infantry Lines...	.....	.....	163 6 0	26th November 1856	Length 355' by 70' wide.
	Swamp, Ordnance Artillery Lines...	.....	.....	241 10 6	29th November 1856	" 165' X 75' X 4½.
	Clearing out Tank near Assay Office	.....	.....	46 4 5	13th October 1856	" 100' X 60' X 1' to 4'
	Clearing out Tank near Old Barracks	.....	.....	2,722 14 3	25th August 1856	" 122' X 150' X 20'
	Clearing Jungle, European Infantry Lines, East of Hospital ... }	.....	.....	999 8 5	11th August 1856	" 175' X 150' X 15'
	Soldiers' Garden	.....	.....	348 9 9	19th December 1856	32,429 square yards Jungle cleared.
	...	.....	.....	3,114 4 9	12th November 1856	99,320 square yards Jungle cleared, 105 Bamboo Clumps removed, 3,749 running feet of 1½" Road made, 2,391 running feet of 9' made, 1 Bridge 35' long 6' span, 2 Bridges 25' long 3' span, and 1 Bridge 15' long 4' span.
	Cantonment Road	.....	.....	3,111 7 0	5th September 1856	33,748 running feet of Road repaired, 1,28,946 running feet of Drains cleared out, 1 Bridge 40' long by 4' span renewed, 23 Bridges 24' long by 3' span completed.

APPENDIX R.

REPORT of PROGRESS made in laying out the City of Dalhousie, during the Year 1856-57.

Executive Division.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Expended during the Year 1856-57.	Total Expenditure.	Date of Completion or State of Progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Town Roads ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. 2,90,601 0 0	The Earth-work of the Town Roads is very nearly completed, and the Strand Road has been metalled with stone.	Length in miles ... 40 miles. Breadth in feet ... 50 feet. Average height above ground level ... 1 foot.
	Tanks ..	....	....	....		Superficial area of Tanks within the Town 2½ acres; average depth 5 feet. Cost included in Road-making.
	Low ground filled in ..	....	....	61,000 0 0	Superficial area of Swamp reclaimed equivalent to 100 acres.	Average depth of filling in 3 feet.
	High ground levelled for Buildings ..	....	....	31,000 0 0	Superficial area in acres 4.	Average depth of cutting 6 feet.
	Jungle clearing ..	....	....	6,000 0 0	Superficial area of Jungle cleared and kept down 620 acres.	
	Stone Pier ..	....	....	....	Total length 250 feet, breadth 33 feet.	omitted
					Portion completed without casing 200 feet.	
					Portion under construction 50 feet.	
	Drains ..	....	....	10,000 0 0	Length of Main Drains in miles excavated in Earth-work only 3 miles, average width 10 feet, depth 5 feet.	SECTION OF PIER Cost includes the smaller Drains incomplete.
	Temporary Buildings ..	....	....	10,000 0 0	Completed.	Namely, Store Yard, Court House, Hospital, Cooly Shop, Custom House, Master Attendant's Office, Guard House, and Privies.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Irregularly Flotilla, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

Amount of Freight received on account goods shipped on the				Superintendent's Salary and House Rent Salaries of Office Establishment, including one Tindal and seven Lascars	Contingencies	8,300 0 0
Steamer <i>Verbudda</i>	132 8 0	..	..	..	..	5,064 0 0
Passage <i>Ditto</i>	243 0 0	..	..	..	..	393 3 5
Tonnage	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	13,727 3 5
Freight on Steamer <i>Bentuck</i>	100 10 6	..	..	..	..	37,421 9 9
Passage " <i>Ditto</i>	137 8 0	..	..	..	..	•
Tonnage	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	30,435 0 1
Freight on Steamer <i>Ma'aruddy</i>	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	12,192 12 10
Passage " <i>Ditto</i>	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	893 0 0
Tonnage and Steam Hire	500 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,839 7 10
Freight on Steamer <i>Indus</i>	133 14 0	..	..	..	..	17,415 2 0
Passage " <i>Ditto</i>	232 12 0	..	..	..	..	11,525 11 7
Tonnage	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	822 3 8
Freight on Steamer <i>Enterprise</i> —Amount received at Passin by the Deputy Com- missioner on account Tonnage	4,200 0 0	..	..	..	..	752 8 7
Carried over, Rupees	6,937 4 6	..	..	..	..	517 12 11
		..	..	..	..	11,722 13 2
		..	..	..	..	594 4 0
		..	..	..	..	1,839 7 10
		..	..	..	..	15,862 3 0
		..	..	..	..	27,440 0 0
		..	..	..	..	1,327 8 0
		..	..	..	..	3,585 8 3
		..	..	..	..	5,129 0 0
		..	..	..	..	35,476 0 3
		..	..	..	..	1,95,317 4 11

* Estimated according to *Each price's Returns*, 11 days, Rupees 300 per diem, Rupees 4200. Treasury Records burnt.

Brought forward, Rupees.				6,365	4	6	Brought forward, Rupees				1,95,317	4	11
Freight on Steamer <i>Diana</i>	..	81	0	0	..	Pay of Commander, Officers, Engineers, and Crew of the <i>Diana</i>	..	18,150	5	0	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	145	4	0	..	and <i>Arcton</i>	..	991	9	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Swane</i>	..	1,834	14	2	..	Engineers' Allowances	..	1,839	7	10	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	308	2	0	..	Provisions of Crew	..	4,341	0	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Panlang</i>	..	1,701	7	8	..	Expenditure of Coal, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	550	12	0	..	Pay of Commander, Officer, and Crew of the Flat <i>Swane</i>	..	7,310	0	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Bhagaruttee</i>	..	815	0	0	..	Provisions	..	1,042	0	0	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	411	0	0	..	Pay of Commander, Officer, and Crew of the Flat <i>Panlang</i>	..	7,385	8	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Sutledge</i>	..	1,645	1	1	..	Provisions	..	1,042	0	0	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	522	15	10	..	Pay of Commander, Officer, and Crew of the Flat <i>Bhagaruttee</i>	..	7,541	0	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Luckia</i>	..	1,970	13	10	..	Provisions	..	1,042	0	0	..	..	..
Passage " " <i>Ditto</i>	..	615	14	8	..	Pay of Commander, Officer, and Crew of the Flat <i>Sutledge</i>	..	5,096	0	0	..	..	..
Freight on the Flat <i>Henzai Queen</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Provisions	..	518	13	7	..	..	..
Amount actually received, Rupees	..	..	..	18,023	9	9	Pay of Commander, Officer, and Crew of the Flat <i>Luckia</i>	..	6,821	0	0	..	..
<i>Pro Forma Statements of Government Freight and Passage on the Island Boats and Sea-going Vessels of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, for the Year ending 1850-51.</i>										518	13	7	..
	Freight.	Passage.	Total.							6,821	0	0	..
<i>Panlang</i> , 24th to 31st Trip	58,155	22,144	80,299							518	13	7	..
<i>Swane</i> , 46th to 56th ditto	30,885	11,012	40,897							6,108	5	10	..
<i>Luckia</i> , 47th to 57th ditto	44,920	8,916	53,836							733	5	4	..
<i>Sutledge</i> , 37th to 46th ditto	22,060	8,917	30,977							..	..	..	..
Carried over, Rupees	.....	....	2,15,609							6,841	11	2	..
										2,60,398	9	1	..

APPENDIX S.—(Continued.)

Amount actually received brought forward, Rupees			18,023 9 9	Brought forward, Rupees			2,06,368 9 1

APPENDIX S a.

Dr. DALLAH WORK Account Current, from January 1855 to June 1857. Cr.

<i>To Sundries supplied as per Statement annexed, for Building Materials.</i>		<i>By Sundries transferred to Dock Yard, as per Statement.</i>			
To Masonry	.. .. .	1,74,483 10 3	By 2,383 sawn Planks and Rafters, &c.	7,532 0 7	
" Timber	.. .. .	2,22,183 10 3	" 942 Crooks	2,973 0 0	
" Miscellaneous	.. .. .	4,134 11 11	" 503 Yathees	7,545 0 0	
" Iron	.. .. .	1,811 7 5	" 388 Squares	7,192 0 0	
" Labor	.. .. .	3,81,069 7 7	" 302 Logs	8,460 0 0	
" Male Elephants	.. .. .	1,600 0 0	" 265 Shinbins	2,865 5 0	
Compensation on Kyoungs	.. .. .	1,180 0 0	Amount of Stores as per Statement ..	4,461 9 10	
Sundry Stores supplied from the Honorable Company's Naval Yard, Rangoon, from month of March to April 1855 ..	7,304 8 11	.. .. .	2 Male Elephants	1,600 0 0	42,629 10 11
Ditto May 1855 to April 1856	9,517 1 11	.. .. .	Sundries and Labor supplied from the Dallah Yard to the Beacon Port	.. .. .	15,722 3 4
Ditto May 1856 to April 1857	13,908 11 6	.. .. .	Fund	.. .. .	7,59,138 11 5
Ditto during May 1st to 20th	297 3 11	.. .. .	Balance	.. .. .
		31,027 10 3			
Total, Company's Rupees	8,17,490 9 8		Total, Company's Rupees	8,17,490 9 8	
To Balance brought down	7,59,138 11 5				

APPENDIX T.

LIST of Buildings completed, in progress, and projected, in the Naval Yard at Dallah, as transferred to the Public Works Department on the 22nd May 1857.

MASONRY.

Carpenters' Shop	...	254 × 50 × 29'8	{ Building completed; Truss Roof tiling required.
Boiler Shed	...	254 × 45 × 29'8	{ Foundation and Buttress completed. Truss Roof ready for placing on building.
Erecting, Fitting, and Turning Shop	...	254 × 57 × 29'8	{ Foundation and Centre Wall Arch completed.
Store Office	...	135 × 56	Ditto ditto.
Patent Slip	...	560 × 60 × 24	Nearly all completed.
Machinery House	...	77 × 36'6	Foundation completed.
Coffer Dam, Eastern	...	.....	{ Partially completed.
" " Western	...	.....
Piles East of Patent Slip	...	.....	Nearly completed.
Dwelling House for Supdg. Engineer	...	97 × 81	
4 Coal Sheds	...	672	Ditto.
Coaling Cooly Shed	...	176'6 × 22 × 8'8	Completed.
Wharf No. 1	...	90 × 44	Ditto.
" No. 2	...	.....	{ Staging completed, more than half the length completed.
River facing	...	2023	
Boundary Wall	...	527 × 8	
	...	732 × 1'6	
	...	704 level with ground	
Guard House	...	60'2 × 17 × 15	Completed.
Boat Slip	...	50 × 24 × 8	Nothing done.
Tank	...	196 × 146 × 10	Completed.

WOOD BUILDINGS.

Shipwright's Bungalow	...	45 × 40	Completed
Boatswain's House	...	37 × 36	Ditto.
4 Artificers' Houses	...	120 × 47 each	Ditto.
Assistant's House	...	40 × 26	Ditto.
2 Durwans' Houses	...	14 × 14	Ditto.
Boat Shed	...	404 × 30	Ditto.
Timber Clerk's House	...	28 × 25	Ditto.
Elephants' Shed and	{	46 × 30	Ditto.
Mahouts' House		21 × 14	
Elephants' Hay Shed	...	39 × 25	Ditto.
Western Bridge	...	230 × 17	Ditto.
Southern Bridge	...	87 × 20	Ditto.
Eastern Bridge	...	90 × 12	Ditto.
Wharf for Boats	...	76 × 10	Ditto.
Saw Pit, No. 1	...	130 × 40	Ditto.
" " No. 2	...	80 × 40	Ditto.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

Timber Clerk and Overseer's House	...	63 × 20	Completed.
Noorkie Shed, Eastern	...	80 × 60	• Ditto.
" " Western	...	35 × 21	Ditto.
" " Western	...	65 × 25	Ditto.
20 Cooly Sheds	...	31 × 29 each	Ditto.
Bazar	...	90 × 45	Incomplete.
Boundary Fence	...	4100	Completed.
Bund, Patent Slip	...	.....	Ditto.
" Matha Choung Creek	...	.....	Ditto.
Excavation for Timber	...	.....	Ditto.

APPENDIX U.

STATEMENT showing the Receipt and Disbursement of the Rangoon Port Fund, for the Official Year 1856-57.

		FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1856 TO 30TH APRIL 1857.			
By Amount of Tonnage Duties	..	13,569 7 0	To Salary of the Master Attendant	..	2,400 0 0
" of Pilots' Fee for the use of the	{	1,312 8 0	" Ditto's Establishment	..	3,156 0 0
H. C. Light Ship Tanoy			" Crew of the H. C. Light	{	5,058 0 0
" received from the use of the Go-			Ship Tanoy		
vernment Water Boat	..	10 0 0	" Crew of the Flat Lync, half	{	195 0 0
			charge		
			" Pagoda Flag Staff Esta-	{	504 0 0
			blishment		
			" Main Wharf Flag Staff Es-	{	408 0 0
			tablishment		
			" Crew of the H. C. Buoy	{	
			Vessel Kate, from 1st		
			November to 31st Ja-	{	
			nuary 1857		
Total, Company's Rupees	..	14,891 15 0	Total, Company's Rupees	..	11,967 0 0

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Superintendent of Forests in Pegu, for 1856-57.

RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
Items.	Rangoon.	Toungoo.	Prome.	Myanong.	Henzada.	Total.	Items.	Rangoon.	Prome.	Toungoo.	Total.
1. Duty on Teak Timber ..	8,338 11 3	0 0 0	646 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	8,998 11 3	By Salary of the Superintendent ..	12,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12,000 0 0
2. Salvage on Drift Timber ..	140 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	140 0 0	.. Travelling Allowance of ditto ..	1,800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,800 0 0
3. Sale of confiscated Timber ..	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 0 0	.. Salaries of the Forest Establishments ..	6,846 12 10	4,350 0 0	4,779 8 11	14,976 5 9
4. Sale of the standing and sawn Timber in the Southern Forest to Messrs. E. Foris & Co. ..	1,777 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,777 1 0	.. ditto of the Office ditto ..	6,020 5 2	3 0 0	0 0 0	6,020 5 2
5. Sale of Timber by Public Auction and to Public Officers ..	30,006 14 9	44,246 0 0	845 2 0	82 0 0	0 0 0	75,284 0 9	.. ditto of the Timber Depot and Revenue Station Establishments ..	2,559 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,559 5 10
6. Sale of dead Elephants' Tusks ..	84 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	84 0 0	.. Contingencies, including Travelling Allowance of Assistants, Timber Expenses, &c. ..	35,846 10 10	7,176 7 0	76,150 2 10	119,973 4 84
7. Fines ..	50 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0					
Total ..	40,426 11 0	44,246 0 0	1,491 2 0	82 0 0	4 0 0	86,253 13 0	Total ..	63,873 2 84	11,526 7 0	84,929 11 9	1,56,329 5 54

* General Contingencies, 4,256-12-0.—Timber Expenses, 1,14,746-3-84.—Total, 1,16,973-4-84.

ABSTRACT of the Population of the several Districts of the Province of Pegu, compiled from the Returns received up to date.

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[Pegu.]

APPENDIX X.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF PEGU.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 261, dated 11th November 1856, together with enclosed Circular of 24th September 1856.

2. In reply I would beg to state that, having only held Medical Charge of a Jail (Shoay-Gyeen) containing few prisoners for a short period, I am unable to speak from direct experience on the subject of Atrophy, as described in para. 1 of the above Circular.

3. The majority of Medical Writers I think concur with the late Dr. Gregory in looking upon general Atrophy as "but a symptom referrible to some ulterior cause, but never of itself yielding immediately to treatment," and in the course of nearly fifteen years' general practice, I have not met with a case of genuine idiopathic Atrophy.

4. I have, however, observed in this country, both amongst Madras Troops (Native) formerly under my charge at "Shoay-Geen," and amongst the Sepoys of this Corps, a peculiar want of resiliency from the effects of disease, after the disease had, to all appearance, passed over. In fact I seemed to cure the disease, but failed to cure my patient; he went on emaciating after every other symptoms of actual disease had disappeared, and very often ultimately sunk. The principal diseases in which I have observed this have been Fever and Dysentery.

5. In the case of the Madras Troops, I attributed this to harassing marches (it was during the war), rations somewhat too long kept and having lost a good deal of their nutritive quality, the impossibility at that time of obtaining any fresh provisions, but above all to the degree of mental despondency to which these men gave way, seeming thoroughly impressed with the idea, that unless removed from the country, they would certainly die, and accordingly change of air was the only effectual remedy.

6. In this Regiment it has chiefly occurred amongst those men who have suffered severely from fever at the out-posts. After the attacks of fever have become rare, they remain weak and emaciated (atrophied), complain of indigestion, and a slight attack of Diarrhœa carries them off.

7. In such it seemed the result of depressing causes acting upon the system generally, but nothing has occurred to render me of opinion that the Burman is peculiarly susceptible of such influences.

8. Should this disease, therefore, occur with marked frequency in any particular Jail, I would most respectfully suggest that rigid enquiries be made as to the situation of such buildings, healthy or otherwise; the ventilation and lighting; amount of accommodation, if not over-crowded; nature of food, quantity and quality; and if sufficiently varied, amount of exercise permitted in the open air, and the nature of occupation engaged in, both within doors and without, lest, in addition to the debilitating influence of that mental depression always experienced by persons under confinement, other influences may be operating with a severity not contemplated by Government in the intent to punish offenders.

9. With reference to the subject of Infant Mortality in Pegu, since landing in the Province (October 1852,) I have mixed a good deal with the Burmese, with the view of acquiring a colloquial knowledge of the language, and making myself professionally useful amongst them; and my experience would lead me to believe that the mortality amongst infants in Burmah is not excessive.

10. Distrusting general impressions, however, I have carefully collected the accompanying Return of 100 families in the Town and neighborhood of Myan Oung, and the result is even more favorable than I had anticipated.

11. From statistics in my possession, it would appear that in civilized Europe, between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of all children born die under *five* years of age. The mortality amongst those born in large Towns is close upon $\frac{1}{4}$, whilst this Return shows considerably less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ under *ten* years of age.

12. I am aware of the danger of generalizing from such scant data. Accuracy could only be attained by a carefully kept Registers of Births and Deaths throughout the Province. I am aware of the objection that this Return is only local, and that other Districts might give a different result. Still I am of opinion that the reason of the non-increase of population in Pegu must be looked for elsewhere.

13. Fever seems the great scourge of the country. Out of 852 admissions into Hospital during the past year, 444 have been admitted with Intermittent Fever, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total of all admissions, and I think this may fairly represent its prevalence in the country generally.

14. For the most part it is amenable to treatment (that is, by those acquainted with the use of Quinine); but in some Districts, where the malaria is very intense, the mortality is considerable. The Burman practitioner is very helpless in dealing with it, and I have again and again been called in to see fine young men worn to skeletons, who had been months under native treatment, and who have been only saved from impending death by a few doses of Quinine.

15. The reason why fever so much prevails in this country seems principally the quantity of malaria generated on the waste grounds and jungles; secondly, the mode of living of the natives themselves: their food does not seem sufficiently nutritious, their systems are generally under par, and so more than usually susceptible of the influences of malaria. No age or sex enjoys immunity from it; but in my opinion its ravages seem greatest amongst adults and those rather advanced in life.

16. In proportion to the extension of cultivation will the former evil diminish, and with the increased security to property and circulation of British money, so may the Burman live more generously, for he is not parsimonious. In the mean time immense good might be done by establishing small Dispensaries in the principal Stations throughout the Province, supplied chiefly with medicines for the treatment of this most prevalent disease. The Burmese are fully satisfied of the superiority of our medical treatment, and from the Poonghie and Head Native Official down to the poorest Coolie anxiously avail themselves of it, and I have not unfrequently been called in to prescribe for the families of Burman Medical men themselves, who in serious cases wisely distrust their own powers.

7. Another suggestion I would beg most respectfully to make, viz. that the Police be directed to enforce a greater attention to the cleanliness of Towns and Villages. The greatest amount of Infant Mortality which I have ever heard of obtained in the island of St. Kilda, and was directly traced to the filth of the houses. Cleanliness is always conducive to health.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. STEWART, M. D., Assistant Surgeon,

In Medical Charge Pegu Light Infantry.

MYAN OUNG, }
The 1st December 1856. }

TABLE showing the number of Children borne by a hundred Women in the District of Myan Oung, and the number of Deaths that took place amongst those under 10 years of age.

NAMES.	Age.	HAS BORNE CHILDREN.			DIED UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.			REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ma Hlay	45	3	1	4	2	1	3	
" Doon	83	2	1	3	2	1	3	
" Waian	70	1	1	2	0	1	1	
" Mein Tha	60	5	5	10	2	2	4	
Ne Mee Cheo	50	2	6	8	1	1	2	
Ma Mee Oo	59	5	4	9	1	1	2	
" Thain	45	4	3	7	2	3	5	
" Pai	56	1	3	4	0	0	0	
" Yein	55	0	4	10	1	1	2	
" Mein Tha	50	4	1	5	3	1	4	
" Boung	40	2	5	7	1	1	2	
" Doway	45	2	1	3	2	0	2	
" Bouay	45	4	6	10	3	2	5	
" Toung	50	5	4	9	2	2	4	
" Na An	70	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Mai Oo	59	5	4	9	4	0	4	
Ma Lai	63	4	2	6	1	0	1	
" Teen	60	2	0	2	2	0	2	
" Mein Oo	56	4	4	8	1	3	4	
" Oo Hlay	50	1	2	3	1	0	1	
" Mein Ya	53	1	0	1	0	0	0	
" Kin Oo	75	4	2	6	1	2	3	
" Myat	70	0	2	2	0	2	2	
" Kay	45	0	2	2	0	1	1	
" Thai	45	4	5	9	2	1	3	
" Hlien	63	4	2	6	2	0	2	
" Mein Hla	80	5	3	8	4	3	7	
" Mai No	70	7	1	8	3	0	3	
" Bay	70	2	5	7	2	2	4	
" Ko	40	4	4	8	3	2	5	
" Ma	65	2	3	5	1	1	2	
" Shin To	48	4	1	5	1	1	2	
" Khay	53	6	2	8	2	1	3	
" Noo	55	5	2	7	0	1	1	
" Boyai	65	4	3	7	1	1	2	
" Poo	48	1	1	2	0	1	1	
" Mein Hla	63	4	4	8	4	2	6	
" Bwain	40	1	6	7	0	3	3	
" Thai	52	5	2	7	4	1	5	
" Koo	40	4	1	5	3	0	3	
" Thee Kai	53	3	1	4	1	1	2	
" Mein Noo	50	0	1	1	0	1	1	
" Hli Noo	70	2	1	3	1	0	1	
" Mein Goun	58	3	3	6	2	0	2	
" Shway Thee	60	5	6	11	2	1	3	
" Shway Wein	40	5	1	6	2	0	2	
" Thee Nai	70	4	3	7	1	1	2	
" Shan Oo	60	2	4	1	1	1	2	
" Ee Ee	60	5	4	9	0	0	0	
" Goun	50	2	0	8	0	4	4	
" Neing Ai	60	1	6	7	1	0	1	
Me Dway Kee	76	1	3	4	0	0	0	
" Shein Thay	66	2	3	5	0	2	2	
Carried over		165	148	313	75	67	132	

Table.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Age.	HAS BORNE CHILDREN.			DIED UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.			REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward .....	.....	165	148	313	75	57	132	
Ma Shun Ee	71	1	1	2	1	0	1	
" Tha Oo	40	3	3	6	1	2	3	
" Wein	60	3	2	5	3	1	4	
" Boo	53	1	4	5	1	3	4	
" Mein Yah	50	4	7	11	1	0	1	
" Puay Douk	62	6	2	8	3	2	5	
" Pay	50	3	1	4	3	1	4	
" Too	40	2	4	6	1	1	2	
" Boosee	50	2	5	7	0	4	4	
" Mein Tha	50	4	1	5	3	1	4	
" Zee Oo	55	1	0	1	1	0	1	
" Shuaine	50	4	2	6	0	3	3	
" Poo	50	5	3	8	4	3	7	
" Poo	60	3	4	7	0	0	0	
" Oo	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" Mein Tha	50	1	1	2	1	1	2	
" Quay	60	5	5	10	3	5	8	
" Duin	50	5	2	7	4	0	4	
" Oung	56	2	1	3	2	1	3	
" Mein Douk	30	2	3	5	0	0	0	
" Mein Boo	50	5	2	7	3	0	3	
" Zine	40	0	4	4	0	0	0	
" Myat	70	5	4	9	1	4	5	
" You	70	2	0	2	0	0	0	
" Kay	40	1	6	7	0	0	0	
" Nay	65	8	1	9	2	0	2	
" Thee	45	1	5	6	0	2	2	
" Koo	40	2	1	3	2	0	2	
" Kay	60	1	0	1	0	0	0	
" Noo	50	1	1	2	0	0	0	
" Oo	50	2	3	5	0	0	0	
" Hlain	70	3	3	6	1	2	3	
" Noo	70	1	0	1	1	0	1	
" Chein	56	3	3	6	3	2	5	
" Kay	53	4	4	8	1	1	2	
" Boung	60	2	3	5	2	3	5	
" Koo	40	2	3	5	1	1	2	
" Ken	60	1	2	3	0	0	0	
" Yee	50	1	7	8	0	3	3	
" Sown	60	4	3	7	1	1	2	
" Sein	40	3	2	5	0	0	0	
" Towee	40	5	4	9	4	2	6	
" Mein Moun	50	10	5	15	6	4	10	
" Bye	70	1	3	4	1	3	4	
" Mein Ju	70	0	1	1	0	0	0	
" Myet	46	6	3	9	6	2	8	
" Boung	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total ..	.....	296	272	568	142	115	257	

DISBURSEMENTS on account of Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies in the Province of Pegu, for the Year 1856-57.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES,

FOR 1856-57.

DATED MAULMAIN, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1857.

THE present Report being the first that has been supplied in conformity with the orders of Government, it will be necessary to pass in brief review all former Reports on the physical characteristics, and general notices of the Provinces, which have, from time to time, been furnished in detail to Government.

2. The boundaries of the Tenasserim Provinces are as follows:—To the Northward, the stream of the Thoung-yeen, which rises in the central ranges of mountains forming the separation between the Siamese, Shan Territory, and Amherst Province, and falls into the Salween River, at a point about 17° 45' North Latitude; on the South the well-defined line of the Pak-chan stream, in Latitude 9° 59' North, forms the line of demarcation between it and the Siamese possessions to the Southward; the coast line on the West to the embouchure of the Salween River, including the Islands of the Archipelago, and that of Beloo-gyoon, opposite the Metropolis of Maulmain, with the line of the Salween Northward to the mouth of the Thoung-yeen, formed the boundary in that direction between the Burmese Province of Martaban and the British possessions previous to the late War; and on the Eastern side, a boundary, supposed to be formed by the central ranges, dividing the water-shed, is, to the present period, considered the line of demarcation in that direction; but no steps have as yet been taken to mark the line by actual survey.

3. The area of the Province comprised within the above limits, and including the Islands, may be roughly computed at 38,000 square miles.

4. Since the conclusion of the late War, the rich and fertile Province of Martaban has been added to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Tenasserim.

5. The Salween on the East, and the Sittang on the West, with the sea-coast inclosed between those rivers on the South, and the course of the Yoonzaleen and Yonk-thwa mountain streams* to the North separating it on the latter face from the District of Toungoo in the Pegu Province, form the lines of boundary of the Martaban Province, which, however, are, from peculiarities of locality, not accurately defined; a portion of the Rangoon District on

* These ridges of hill have as yet received no recognized geographical names by which to characterize them.

the right bank of the Sittang being included within the Martaban jurisdiction. The area is computed at about 9,000 square miles.

6. In varied outline of successive mountain ranges covered with forest vegetation, with wide alluvial plains stretching from their base to the sea, the coast line presents a picturesque appearance, which is enhanced on the Northern extremity of the Province by isolated mountain masses of blue cavernous limestone, which rise abruptly at intervals from the plain.

Topography of the
Tenasserim and Mar-
taban Provinces.

7. On the Martaban side, the same bold outline of hill ranges is seen, which in an unbroken series separate the valleys of the Salween and Sittang. From the base of the hills on their Western flank, extensive plains of rich grain lands extend over a large area to the Sittang River and the sea, and being intersected by creeks, form a net-work of water communication between the Salween and Sittang Rivers.

8. From the entrance to the Salween River at Amherst Point to the border river, the Pak-chan, at the Southern extremity of the Provinces, islands of varied size and aspect are seen stretching in an unbroken chain throughout the whole extent of Coast. These, at the Southern extremity, forming groups, comprise the Mergui Archipelago, among which the Islands of St. Mathews, Daniel, King's Island, and Lampee, form the more prominent portions. From King's Island Northward the islands become more widely dispersed. Of these Tavoy Island is the most considerable, and from its position and reputed capabilities as a resort for shipping may eventually become of importance to the trade of the Coast.

The Islands of the
Coast and Mergui Ar-
chipelago.

9. Clothed in perennial verdure to their tops, with a vegetation various and luxuriant to a degree, these islands present scenes of beauty to the view unsurpassed by any within the compass of the Indian Seas. Of their natural productions and capabilities little is as yet known beyond the report of native traders, who have resorted to them for the purposes of trade with the "Selones" on their voyage to the Straits ; but it would appear from the notices of them by Mr. O'Riley, who obtained mineral specimens from some of the group, that the islands generally in common with the Coast are metalliferous, and possess deposits of Iron, Tin, and Copper. which, under a careful exploration, would probably bring to light sources of wealth that would be eagerly availed of by capitalists at home.

Physical aspect and
capabilities of the Is-
lands.

10. There are no settled inhabitants on the islands, but a race of people called "Selones," (supposed from the affinity of their language to that of the Malays to be the descendants of some slaves from the Malayan Peninsula), reside in boats in the secluded bays of the larger islands, and support themselves by collecting and disposing of their produce to native traders. They are a timid and peaceful race. Their numbers are computed at about eight hundred, with some one hundred boats.

Inhabitants of the
islands.

11. During the Burman occupation of the country, the Coast tracts of Martaban and Tenasserim were peopled for the most part by Talies of the old kingdom of Pegu, and this race, which possesses some distinctive features from that of the Burmans, still preponderates in the numerical status of the population. In 1826, when the British became possessed of the Tenasserim Provinces, the population was estimated at 90,000, and of the Martaban Province, on its conquest in 1852, at 78,328. The population of the former Provinces by last year's census was 2,13,692, and of the latter Province 88,962. Tables A. and B. of the

Population of the
Tenasserim and Mar-
taban Provinces.

Appendix give the statistics of the population and stock as they stood at the close of the past year.

12. By far the larger portion of the Hill Tribes of Tenasserim is composed of Karens of the Sgau section of that race. They speak the Taliu or Mon language, in common with their own native tongue, and, with the exception of the portion who have adopted the Christian faith under the auspices of the American Baptist Mission, follow, for the most part, the forms and observances of Buddhism. The "Hpo" or Burmese Karens, and the Karen Byoo and Yoings, or uncivilized of that race, inhabit the hilly region on the west bank of the Salween in the Martaban Province, and have little affinity either in language or habits with the former class. The Hpos bear the character of being a turbulent and intractable race through past generations,—the result, in all probability, of a long course of tyranny and oppression of the Burmese.

13. As in the Province of Pegu, the Burmese is the standard language of the country in which the administration of affairs is conducted, it is spoken generally by all classes of natives within the immediate influence of the Executive ; but in places Coastward, remote from the main sources of access to the principal towns, many villages of Taliens exist, whose language is still that of their race, and with whom a knowledge of Burmese is not considered either in the light of an acquisition or necessary as a medium of verbal communication, the Mon being taught in the Buddhist Monasteries, and the sacred writings expounded in their native dialect by their own Priesthood.

14. It is a source of regret, at the present period, that the national language of the Taliens was not restored to that people on our first occupation of the Province. It would have removed the feeling of degradation of a conquered race, and, together with the grateful sense for such a consideration, have served as a check on any combination by them with the Burmese, which might possibly arise in future.

15. Save where the light of Christianity has fallen amongst the Karens, and a few Burmese proselytes of the American Baptist Mission, the tenets of Buddhism prevail throughout the native communities, and forming, as it does, the religion of all the surrounding nations of Siamese, Shans, Chinese, &c., ages must pass away ere a pure faith re-place the degraded one, so widely spread upon the earth's surface, in the North-eastern regions of Asia.

16. Amongst many tribes of Karens of the central ranges to the N. W. of these Provinces, a debased spirit-worship prevails; but this is giving way before the teaching of Native Karen members of the Baptist Mission, who have been welcomed to the homesteads of many of these benighted tribes.

17. The Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces comprise the Province of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, each being under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner.

18. Subordinate to the Commissioner are Deputy Commissioners in charge of Provinces, the Magistrate of the Metropolis of Maulmain, Assistant Commissioners, Tscetkays or Native Judges, Goung-gyouks and Myo-thoogyees presiding as Fiscal and Judicial Officers over Divi-

sions of Provinces, Thoogyees or Native Revenue Collectors, and Goungs (Native Constables) in charge of wards of Towns.

19. The system of administration of the affairs of these Provinces is, in common with that of Pegu, based upon the responsibility of the Executive Officer for the just exercise of the authority vested in him, which responsibility is shared by the Commissioner as supervisor of the whole. In the absence of Regulations affecting directly the local interests of the Provinces, a discretionary power of acting extra-judicially, is, from necessity, admitted ; but all processes of judicial functions are regulated by the established Rules and Regulations of the Bengal Presidency. This system, although open to objection as involving occasional irregularity of procedure, has worked satisfactorily hitherto, and as affording a means of speedy and inexpensive justice would, with slight modification, be the best adapted to the requirements of the people whom it affects.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

20. With the exception of the Small Cause Court of Maulmain, presided over by a Tseetkay, whose jurisdiction extends only to Co.'s Rs. 250, the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, down to Myothoogyees, receive and try all original suits, without limit, arising within their respective jurisdictions.

21. Appeals from Myo-thoogyees, Goung-gyooks, Tseetkays, and Assistant Commissioners, are appealable to Deputy Commissioners, (with the exception, at present, of the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Amherst Province, from which an appeal is made direct to the Commissioner,) from whose decisions a final appeal lies to the Commissioner.

22. The language of the Courts is the Vernacular, with the record in English by the presiding Judge, excepting with the Native Officials, where it is recorded in Burmese.

23. The cost of litigation is very trifling ; there are no stamp duties, and the only fees levied are those on the issue of Civil and Criminal processes. The Court fee for the issue of a Warrant is Rupees 2, that for a Summons Rupee 1, and a Subpœna Annas 4, and they are served, without any further expense, by the paid Bailiffs and Peons of the Courts. A small institution fee on all suits above Rupees 50 has been recommended, and, if sanctioned, will go far to check vexatious litigation, and to cover the expenses of the Court Establishments:

24. The Return marked C. in the Appendix shows the value of suits instituted in all the Courts of these Provinces, from which it will be observed, that the cases in the Court of the First Assistant Commissioner, Amherst Province, are much more important than in any of the others. In

this Court, all suits concerning teak timber (a Fruitful source of litigation) are instituted, as also all cases connected with the Shipping, Freight, and Commercial transactions generally of the Port and City of Maulmain. This Court is at present presided over by Lieutenant Harrison, an excellent Judicial Officer, who has given great and general satisfaction.

Importance of suits in the Court of the First Assistant Commissioner.

25. The following Statement shows the number of Regular Suits and Appeals disposed of in the Courts of the several Provinces during the past years :—

	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Amherst Province	4,269	189
Maulmain Town	522	0
Martaban Province... ..	1,701	75
Tavoy Ditto	1,100	182
Mergui Ditto	749	120
Total	8,340	566

Returns D. and E. of the Appendix show these cases, as also miscellaneous suits and execution of decrees, which aggregated 5,585 in detail for each Province.

26. The number of suits instituted in the Martaban Province is rapidly increasing.

Increase of suits in the Martaban Province.

The following is a Comparative Statement of the number of cases on the files for the years 1855 and 1856 :—

Description of Cases.	Pending from former year.	Instituted.	Total on File.	Decided on Trial.	Compromised, dismissed on default, and transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Regular Suits, 1855 ..	2	1,388	1,390	475	871	1,346	44
Ditto 1856 ..	44	1,695	1,739	738	963	1,701	38
Appeals 1855 ...	3	25	28	10	10	21	7
Ditto 1856 ...	7	68	75	68	7	75	0
Miscellaneous Cases 1855	0	46	46	33	7	40	6
Ditto 1856	6	105	111	70	4	83	28
Execution of Decrees 1855	1	21	22	18	4	22	0
Ditto 1856	0	43	43	28	15	43	0

27. The people of this Province are not naturally litigious, and the increase is therefore satisfactory as showing a confidence in the working of the Courts, a feeling unknown under the Native Government.

People not naturally
litigious.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. The Judicial Officers employed in the administration of Civil Justice are also employed in the punishment of Criminal Offences.

Officers employed.

29. Returns F. and G. of the Appendix show the nature and number of crimes and miscellaneous offences committed, as also the number of persons apprehended, convicted and acquitted, and the amount of property stolen and recovered.

Nature of crimes
committed.

30. The ratio of crime to population in crimes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes is, in the Tenasserim Provinces, 1 in 560, and in the Martaban Provinces, 1 in 753. To include the miscellaneous offences, or 5th Class, would considerably increase this proportion; but as they are of a very trifling nature,—for the most part mere personal grievances,—which Society is not interested in putting down, they may properly be excluded from a statistic of this description.

Proportion of crime
to population.

31. The number of heinous offences committed in the Tenasserim Provinces, during the past year, is very nearly the same as during the former one. The two cases of murder that were committed in the Amherst Province, and the three that occurred in the Mergui Province, were perpetrated by persons belonging to Tribes living beyond our boundaries.

Comparison of heinous
offences with
those committed in the
former year in the Te-
nasserim Provinces.

32. The Returns for the Martaban Province for the present year are more favorable than those for the preceding one, and a gradual improvement will doubtless continue to take place, as the people's knowledge of our system of Government increases, and the Police of the country become better acquainted with their duties. Many crimes that are committed are, however, doubtless, still unreported, and no great improvement can be expected to occur, until the insurrection in the Yoonzaleen has been crushed, and the Hill Tribes there and in its vicinity brought thoroughly under subjection, and taught that crimes that could be committed with impunity during Burmese Rule, will not now be passed over without certain detection and punishment. All crimes of a serious dye reported, as having been committed in this Province during the past year, have been with very few exceptions; perpetrated by these wild Karens.

Improvement in the
Returns of the Martaba-
nan Province.

33. The proportion of convictions to arrests in all the Provinces for the past year, omitting fractions, is 61 per cent., which is a very fair average.

Ratio of convictions
to arrests.

34. The total amount of stolen property recovered was only 19 per cent. Even making allowance for the proneness of natives to exaggerate their losses, this result cannot be considered satisfactory. Amherst Province shows a return of 52 per cent. recovered, which is very favorable as far as this particular Province is concerned; but the Returns for the other Provinces, together with the Town of Maulmain, is very unfavorable. In Maulmain Town only 12 per cent. were recovered. The attention of the Officiating Magistrate, Lieutenant Carthew, has been called to this point, as also that of the District Officers, and an improvement may, it is hoped, be looked forward to for the present year.

35. During the year under review, 70 persons were committed to the Sessions Court for crimes committed in that and previous years, of which 45 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 15 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Sentences by Sessions Court.

36. The sentences inflicted were as follows :—

	No. of Persons.
Death	2
Imprisonment for life	1
Ditto for 14 years	1
„ „ 9 „	2
„ „ 7 „	26
„ „ 5 „	9
„ „ 4 „	1
„ „ 3 „	2
„ „ 1 „	1
Total	45

POLICE.

37. Each Province is portioned off into a certain number of Divisions, presided over by Native Officials, styled Goung-gyouks and Myo-thoogyees, who are entrusted with moderate Judicial, Fiscal, and Police powers, and subordinate to them are Thoo-gyees or Revenue and Police Officers, placed over Circles containing several village tracts. To each Goung-gyouk and Myo-thoogyee are attached two Peons, and these form the only Rural Police of the Tenasserim Provinces, with the exception of a small detachment of Police stationed at three posts in the interior of the Amherst Province.

38. On the Salween River and its tributaries, there is a River Police. Police of the following strength :—

1 Superintendent.	97 Lascars.
1 Assistant.	1 Carpenter.
2 Serangs.	1 Caulker.
8 Tindals.	

During the Burmese occupation of the Martaban Province, this Police was employed in suppressing gang-robbery on the rivers, as well as protecting the teak timber revenue duties ; but since the annexation of this Province, River Dacoity is almost an unknown crime in the Amherst Province, and it is now chiefly employed on Revenue duty.

39. In the three chief Towns of the Tenasserim Provinces,—Maulmain, Tavoy and Mergui,—there is a Town Police, the strength and cost of which is given in Schedule H. attached. Each Town is divided into wards under a Goung or Native Superintendent of Police, who also collects the municipal cess, or, as it is called here, the night watch tax. The monthly collections on account of this tax is in Maulmain, Rupees 2,502, Tavoy, Rupees 309, and in Mergui, Rupees 162.

40. The Martaban Province is portioned of into Divisions in the same manner as the Tenasserim Provinces, but with a much stronger establishment of both Land and River Police. The strength and cost of this establishment is entered in Return I. of the Appendix.

41. In addition to the above establishments, a small Police Levy, raised from the Karen and other neighbouring Hill Tribes, has lately been sanctioned for service in the Yoonzaleen Hill Tract, which has long been in a very disturbed state. The following is the strength of the Corps :—

2 Subadars.	18 Naicks.
2 Jemadars.	168 Privates.
18 Havildars.	4 Trumpeters.

JAILS.

42. There are five Jails in these Provinces, one at each of the four chief Stations, and one at the Town of Amherst, situated at the mouth of the Maulmain River, used as a depôt for worn-out and superannuated convicts. All these Jails, besides local prisoners, contain convicts transported from the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and the Straits Settlements, with the exception of that of Shoay-Gyeen, in the Martaban Province, in which local prisoners are alone confined.

43. Returns J. and K. of the Appendix give in detail the number of prisoners transported, and local cost of maintenance, ratio of deaths, and strength and cost of the Free and Convict Police in each Jail for the past year. The total average number confined in all the Jails was 2,421, and their cost of maintenance Company's Rupees 82,800-10-1, or Company's Rupees 34-3-0 per head. The proportion of deaths to strength was 6½ per cent.

Convicts how divid-
ed, and what privileges
awarded for good con-
duct.

44. The convicts are divided into six classes. The number of male and female convicts in the Maulmain and Amherst Jails in each class, on 31st December 1856, was as follows :—

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.		Total.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
251	5	285	2	446	620	24	29	58	1,656	65

45. The 1st Class consists of ticket-of-leave convicts. No convict is admitted into this class until he has served sixteen years in the Settlement, and can give security, to be approved by the Commissioner, for his good behaviour ; on admission, he is apprised by the Superintendent that the privileges granted will be forfeited on proof of misconduct, that he is still under sentence of the Law, that any attempt to quit the Provinces will subject him to the same penalties as he would have incurred if the indulgence in question had not been conferred upon him, and that he must appear at muster once a month, or whenever required.

46. From the 2nd Class are formed the Convict Police. These men must have served eight years, with good behaviour. They receive pay as Police, varying from Rupees 1 to 8 per mensem. A few of this class are also employed as Jail and Hospital attendants. They are still confined to the Jail, but are occasionally allowed leave outside on Sundays, for short periods, in charge of free peons.

47. The 3rd Class consists of convicts who have been in confinement for five years, and not misbehaved during that time. They receive, in addition to full rations, a monthly allowance for condiments of Rupee 1.

48. All convicts, on first arrival, are placed in the 4th Class, and are worked in irons in the case of life convicts, until promoted, or removed to the 5th Class, which contains the most desperate and intractable characters. Term convicts are not promoted.

49. The 6th Class is composed of worn-out and superannuated convicts and female convicts.

Convicts how em-
ployed.

50. The convicts are chiefly employed in repairing roads, making bridges and drains, and on manufactures.

Amount realized by
manufactures in the
Maulmain Jail.

51. The amount realized on articles manufactured by convicts in the Maulmain Jail, and sold during the year, was Rupees 6,841-5-9.

52. The Maulmain Jail has lately been placed under the superintendence of Captain Man, (who also holds the appointment of Executive Engineer,) with a view to the introduction of the Singapore system of management, which differs chiefly from the one hitherto in force, in the more full employment of the convicts in the Public Works Department, and the teaching and encouragement given to convict artisans and handicraftsmen. The reforms introduced by this able and zealous Officer have already proved of great advantage.

53. There were no emeutes, or attempts at disturbances, in any of the Jails, during the year under report, and no escapes effected.

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Revenue in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for the past two years.

54. The following is a Comparative Statement of the several items from which Revenue was derived in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the years 1855-56 and 1856-57:—

ITEMS OF REVENUE.	TENASSERIM PROVINCE.				MARTABAN PROVINCE.			
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rice Lands	1,97,754 13 10	2,16,908 13 8	18,243 15 10	0 0 0	85,062 14 7	1,99,778 2 11	24,715 4 4	0 0 0
Garden and Miscellaneous Cul- tivation	54,916 13 5	55,153 15 3	237 1 10	0 0 0	10,897 3 4	9,530 5 10	0 0 0	1,366 13 6
Capitation Tax	57,172 0 0	57,422 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	79,597 0 0	82,267 0 0	2,670 0 0	0 0 0
Timber Revenue	1,72,290 3 11	2,40,254 1 8	67,963 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Excise, including Opium ..	1,35,505 10 5	1,59,560 11 0	24,055 0 7	0 0 0	37,493 0 0	49,870 8 0	12,377 8 0	0 0 0
Marine Receipts	39,155 9 6	49,723 4 6	10,567 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Judicial Receipts	73,525 7 10	92,210 14 8	18,685 6 9	0 0 0	5,319 10 0	6,175 7 6	855 12 6	0 0 0
Postage and Postage Stamps ..	9,232 1 5	8,891 6 2	0 0 0	340 11 3	486 0 0	1,211 12 0	725 12 0	0 0 0
Customs Remittances	77,633 5 3	98,534 3 7	20,900 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Miscellaneous	16,369 14 3	16,777 3 10	407 5 7	0 0 0	13,587 2 0	21,871 9 3	8,284 7 3	0 0 0
Total	8,33,554 15 10	9,94,526 10 4	1,60,971 10 5	340 11 3	2,32,442 13 11	2,80,704 13 6	48,261 15 7	1,366 13 6

55. From the above Statement, it will be observed that there has been an increase in the Revenue of the Tenasserim Provinces, in the year under review, of Company's Rupees 160,971-10-5, and of the Martaban Province of Company's Rupees 48,261-15-7, making a total increase for all the Provinces of Company's Rupees 2,09,233-10.

Increase in Revenue
in all the Provinces for
the past year.

56. Of the annual assessment of the Tenasserim Provinces, Company's Rupees 9,93,623-6-6 were collected up to 30th April 1857, and the whole balance, Company's Rupees 903-3-10, was realized during the following month, the collections being *identical with the demand*.

Collections in the
Tenasserim Provinces
identical with the de-
mand.

57. The total amount of assessment of the Martaban Province was Company's Rupees 2,80,704-13-6, of which Company's Rupees 1,86,608-12-0 was collected up to 30th April 1857, and Company's Rupees 80,989-12-10 have since been realized, leaving a balance in course of collection of Company's Rupees 13,106-4-8, of which Company's Rupees 2,938-13-0 have been recommended for remission as errors in measurement and rates of assessment on land. Schedule L. of the Appendix shows in detail the demand, collections, and balances of all the Provinces for the past year.

Collections in the
Martaban Province.

58. Under the Burmese Government, the Officers employed in the Revenue Department received no fixed rate of pay, but obtained their subsistence chiefly from a system of false Returns, hence, on the Province of Martaban falling under our rule, the reticence of the Thoo-gyees and Village Officers on all subjects of a fiscal nature was the natural result of the system, to which they were "accustomed." Thoo-gyees under our rule receive 10 per cent. on their collections, and they are now beginning fully to understand the advantage of a fixed and certain scale of remuneration for their services, which, together with the knowledge that the whole Province has been traversed and closely scrutinized by the District Officers, enabling them, from personal observation, to check their Returns, has lately produced a great change for the better in this respect.

Difficulty at first ex-
perienced in obtaining
correct Returns from
the Martaban Pro-
vince.

LAND.

59. As formerly observed, each District of these Provinces is formed into Divisions under Goung-gyouks, the several village tracts in which constitute Circles under Thoo-gyees. Each Circle is divided into portions of country called Quengs, bearing distinctive names, and these ordinarily constitute the tracts upon which a separate assessment is at present fixed.

Assessment how
fixed.

60. Each holding is held independently by the owner or cultivator, with whom a separate settlement is made, and who pays direct to Government. He is the acknowledged proprietor, and cannot be ejected as long as he pays the Government dues; and has the privilege of transferring his land by sale, gift, or mortgage. The title of the ryot, therefore, though a very simple one, is perfect, and has all the advantages of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities. An attempt was made, some years ago, to introduce "the village system"; but it was universally disapproved of by the inhabitants in every District of these Provinces.

Ryotwar system in
force.

Attempt to intro-
duce the village system.

61. For some years after the annexation of the Tenasserim Provinces, the land tax was represented by a levy of 25 per cent. upon the amount produce of the grain crop, calculated at an average *ad valorem* rate, which was arranged periodically to suit the mutations of

Former rates of as-
sessment how ob-
tained.

value in the market price of grain. In 1834, this system was annulled, and that of payment on the area substituted, the English acre being the standard measure employed and the rate of Rupees 2-8-0 for first class lands levied as the maximum, and this, with slight modifications, to meet local requirements, forms the existing mode of assessment of grain and garden land in all the Provinces.

62. There has been a large increase in the area of cultivation during the past year. The total increase of Land Revenue for all the Provinces is Company's Rupees 41,929-8-6, of which amount Co.'s Rupees 23,448-6-10 was in the new Province of Martaban. The increase in the Amherst Province was Company's Rupees 13,592-6-4, and though a considerable quantity more land has been brought under cultivation in it this year, I consider that a good portion of the increase is due to more correct and careful measurement of land, and great credit is due in this respect to Captain Briggs, the Deputy Commissioner, for the steps taken by him for testing and ensuring a more correct measurement in his District than seems hitherto to have prevailed.

Area of land under cultivation; population; and export of Grain. 63. The following is an Abstract Statement of the area of land under cultivation; the population; and amount of Grain exported from all the Provinces during the past year :—

Area of land under cultivation in Acres.	Population.	Quantity of Grain exported in Tons.
2,48,756	2,58,971	25,038

TIMBER REVENUE

64. Next in importance to the Land Revenue is duty levied on the Teak Timber, which staple forms the principal article of commerce of the Port of Maulmain. The following is a Statement of the quantity of Foreign and British Timber, on which duty was levied for the last three years, together with the amount of collections in each year :—

YEAR.	Logs of British Timber.	Logs of Foreign Timber.	Total.	Amount of Collections.		
1854-55 ...	9,370	64,000	73,430	2,38,378	5	1
1855-56 ...	6,017	71,925	78,542	1,72,200	3	11
1856-57 ...	10,682	69,797	80,479	2,40,309	3	7
Total ...	26,669	2,05,788	2,32,457	5,51,007	12	7

Increase in the supply of Foreign, and decrease in that of British Timber. 65. The quantity of Timber formerly procured from the British Forests greatly exceeded that brought from Foreign territory; the decrease now apparent will meet further notice when remarking on the Forests.

66. The rate of duty levied on Foreign Timber entering the British Territories by the Salween and Thoung-yeen Rivers is Rupees 2-12-0 on all logs of 5 feet girth and upwards, and of any length and below that girth, 15 per cent. valued at Rupees 15 per ton, on the cubical contents of the log.

67. The rate of duty on British Timber brought down the Salween, Thoung-yeen, and Gyne Rivers, is the same as that charged on Foreign Timber of 5 feet girth and upwards; but under that girth Rupees 1-6-0 is exacted. On Timber from the banks of the Attaram River, Rupees 4-0-0 is levied on logs of 5 feet girth, and all under that, half this rate.

CAPITATION TAX.

68. In the Amherst and Martaban Provinces, all persons cultivating one acre of land pay Rupees 2 per annum Capitation Tax, and in the Provinces of Tavoy and Mergui Rupee 1; but all adult males who are not cultivators pay in the former Province Rupees 5, in the Martaban Province Rupees 4, and in the two latter Rupees 3 each annually. All immigrants are exempted from this Tax for five years from date of arrival.

69. This Tax has been considerably reduced of late years, and its entire abolition recommended. Though called in the English language by rather an unpopular name, it is really, however, nothing more or less than a species of Income Tax cheerfully paid and easily collected, and is without doubt the most popular and best direct Tax that can be devised for these Provinces.

CUSTOMS.

70. The Customs Department in Maulmain was established in January 1855, since which period a great progressive increase has taken place in the trade of the Port. The net receipts paid into the Maulmain Treasury by the Collector of Customs during the past year, after deducting all expenses of Establishment and Contingencies, was Rupees 78,390. The value of Imports and Exports was as follows:—

Value of Imports and Exports.	Imports	...	...	...	...	Co.'s Rs.	50,36,748
	Exports	...	...	...	...	"	53,20,759
Total							Co.'s Rs. 1,03,57,507

71. The trade of the other two Ports of these Provinces, Tavoy and Mergui, are comparatively speaking insignificant. An abstract Statement of the amount and value of the principal Imports and Exports of these two Ports, together with that of Maulmain, for the past year, is given in Schedules M. and N. of the Appendix, and a comparative Statement of them for the last three years is shown in Return O. *

72. The number of Vessels that visited and left the Port of Maulmain, and their Tonnage, during the past year, were—

	No of Ships.	Tonnage.
Arrivals...	363	1,02,550
Departures	411	1,14,154

73. Mr. Twemlow, the present Collector, joined his appointment in 1856-57. During his tenure of Office, the Revenue has increased 25 per cent, and the labor of introducing order and arrangement in the Department chiefly devolved upon him. He has acquitted himself most satisfactorily.
- Satisfaction given by
the present Collector of
Customs.

EXCISE, INCLUDING OPIUM.

74. The Excise on Spirits call for no particular remark. The Opium consumed in this Province is Government Opium brought from Bengal. It is sold at the Collectorate at Rupees 20 per seer, and there is no limit to the number of shops in which it may be retailed. There has been a great increase in the profits derived from the sale of this drug during the past year. No Opium is grown in these Provinces.

STAMPS.

75. No Stamp duty is levied in any of these Provinces.

SALT.

76. Salt is only manufactured for local consumption. It is made by the combined process of solar evaporation and boiling. The salt-water is spread over level plains in the vicinity of the numerous salt-water creeks, and after remaining a few days for the purpose of solar evaporation is drained off into reservoirs. The brine is then placed in earthen pots, which are formed into a kiln, arched in the centre. After the fires are lighted, the salt granulates in about three to five hours, according to the size of the kiln. It is then withdrawn and thrown into a heap in the sun, upon shelving boards, to allow the bittern to drain off, and in two or three days becomes dry and ready for sale. The size of the kilns vary from 50 to 300 pots. The duty levied on each pot for the season, which lasts about five months, is 4 annas per pot, about 2½ per cent. of the value of the manufacture.

Its method of manu-
facture.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

77. Under this head is included rent of Bazaars,—Profit and Loss,—Farm of the Rocks on the Coast on which the edible nests of the *Hirundo esculenta* are found—Premium on Bills, &c.

EDUCATION.

78. There is only one Government School in these Provinces, which was established in 1845, and is in the Town of Maulmain. The average daily attendance is 96 pupils. The School is open to the admission of boys of all creeds, and both the English and Vernacular language, with the several branches of useful and common learning, are taught. The pupils pay an education fee of one Rupee each per mensem, and provide their own books.

Government School
in Maulmain.

79. Government also supports several of the American Baptist Missionary Bur-
 mese and Karen Schools by Grants-in-Aid. The number of these
 Schools of the Ame- Schools in Amherst Province, including the Town of Maulmain,
 rican Baptist Mission. is sixteen, with an attendance of 320 pupils; in the Tavoy and
 Mergui Provinces, fifteen Schools with 196 pupils, and in the Martaban Province two
 Schools with 20 pupils.

80. Besides the above Schools, there are Schools in all the Buddhist Monasteries,
 several of which exist in every Town and considerable Village.
 Indigenous Schools. The Buddhist Priests are the School-masters, and the Education is
 gratis. Every pupil is taught to read and write his own language and the rudiments of
 Arithmetic. The books chiefly studied are abstruse works connected with the Buddhist
 religion. The Priests, though far from being bigotted, have an objection to our printed
 books, religious or otherwise, being admitted into their Monasteries.

81. Female pupils are not allowed in the Monasteries; but Education is
 imparted to them by women who have taken ascetic vows, and
 Female Education. lay Teachers.

82. A comprehensive scheme for the diffusion of useful, practical, and modern
 knowledge, by means of Village and High Schools, where the
 Vernacular tongue is to be the medium through which European
 knowledge is to be imparted, and English taught to those who
 have acquired a competent acquaintance with their own written
 language, is now under the consideration of the Supreme
 Government.

A comprehensive
 scheme for the diffu-
 sion of Education under
 consideration of the
 Supreme Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS.

83. The construction of this Road was first commenced in January 1854, and though
 the Country itself through which it is proposed to run the Road is
 Martaban and Toun- sparsely populated and barren of produce, it would be of great
 ghoo Road, Martaban importance in a Political and Military point of view; but it is very
 Province. doubtful whether the latter object would counterbalance the heavy outlay that will have
 to be incurred on the work, and afterwards in keeping it in repair, in a climate where
 the fall of rain during six months in the year averages 160 inches.

84. The Road is divided into two Sections, Martaban to Sittang, and Sittang to
 Tounghoo. The first and shortest Section of this Road, but contain-
 ing the greatest difficulties in construction, is estimated to cost the
 Divided into Sec- large sum of eleven lakhs of Rupees. Very little has as yet been
 tions. Estimate of done, except in preliminary Surveys, by Lieutenants Furlong and Ross. About 75 miles
 cost. of tracing, 25 feet in breadth, was executed by Lieutenant Ross in 1855, and the jungle
 and forest trees cleared away from the line; but owing to the rapid growth of vegetation
 in these Provinces, and there being no traffic on it, the jungle, even in the short time that
 has elapsed, has grown up again almost as thick and impassable as it was before, with the
 exception of the forest trees. Very little was done on the work during the past year
 owing to the disturbance in the Yoonzaleen Hill Tract.

85. In lieu of this Road, it has been proposed to place a Steamer of light draught on the line between Maulmain and Tounghoo. The water communication between these two places would be very greatly facilitated by the widening, deepening, and straitening of two creeks between the Salween and Sittang Rivers, which will be remarked on under the proper heading hereafter.

86. This line of Road was projected in July 1855, to traverse the Tenasserim Provinces from North to South, a distance of about 450 miles, and to be passable for wheeled carriages. The proposed route lies between a high and broad range of mountains and the sea, with its termini on the banks of the Salween and Tenasserim Rivers. Forty miles of country for this road were surveyed in 1855-56, and 212 miles during the past year, and the mapping of the whole of this distance, with a full Report, has been submitted by Lieutenant Wyld, the Executive Officer in charge of the Road. From this Report it appears that there are upwards of 200 creeks on the route already surveyed, varying from 6 to 300 feet in breadth, the difficulties of construction considerable, and no valid grounds to support the vast expense which carrying out the project would entail. The traffic, in the event of a Road existing, would be insignificant, and consisting of bulky articles, the sea route would, in all probability, even then, be chiefly preferred.

87. The narrow but lengthy strip of Country which forms the Tenasserim Provinces is intersected by magnificent streams the banks of which are inhabited generally by a scanty population. There is free communication by sea along the whole face of the Province, and any greater expense than opening out and improving the present bridle-paths from Village to Village would appear, therefore, to be an uncalled-for and unprofitable expenditure.

CANALS.

88. In the wet season, that is from June to October, there exists, in the Martaban Province, a line of internal communication for small native boats between the Salween and Sittang Rivers *via* the Binloing and Kyouk-tsa-reet streams. The line is about 60 miles in length, and for some portion of the distance the channel is deep and good, but in others contracted and shallow, and blocked up by trees and under-wood. During the past year, Rupees 6,000 have been expended in widening the channel and clearing away obstructions. The work has been satisfactorily performed under the superintendence of Lieutenants Sladen and Burn, Assistant Commissioners Martaban Province, and the channel now admits of the inland trade being commenced earlier and continued longer than heretofore by this route.

89. The removal of impediments to the passage of water during the monsoon will probably exercise an effect in deepening and widening the present channel, and facilitate the work of a permanent canal, to keep up the communication throughout the year between the two rivers, which would be of incalculable value to the trade of the whole country. The construction of such a canal is estimated to cost about Company's Rupees 50,000.

90. Plans for several Bridges in the Town of Maulmain, *vide* Schedule P. annexed, at a total estimated cost of Rupees 45,505-8-10, were submitted to Government during the past year; but no orders sanctioning the Estimates have been received, and the recent orders of Government stopping all works of public improvement have for the present placed the matter in abeyance.

91. A new main Wharf is in course of construction at Maulmain, the cost of which is estimated at Company's Rupees 35,491-2-10. Company's Rupees 6,937-13-9 were expended on it during the past year, and it is nearly completed to its intended line of frontage. This work has not been suspended, but is being carried on wholly by convict labor, without entailing any considerable extra cost to the State.

92. An Asylum for the Insane has been commenced at Maulmain; but the work is at present stopped.

93. Schedule Q. of the Appendix shows the many important works of public utility completed and in progress in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, constructed by Officers in charge of Districts and their subordinates, the total expenditure on which, for the past year, was Rupees 49-510-7-8.

POST OFFICE.

94. The Up-country Mail through the Martaban Province to Tounghoo is conveyed during the rainy season by boats as far as Dunnoo, 47 miles from Maulmain, where a Post Office Agent is stationed, and from thence overland by Post runners to Kan-ka-dook, a distance of 38 miles; from this the Mails are conveyed throughout by water to Sittang, Shoay-Gyeen and Tounghoo, where the line ends. During the dry season the Mails are conveyed for some two-thirds of this distance overland by Post runners. The Mail route from Maulmain to Tounghoo is computed at 334 miles. From the swift current of the Salween and Sittang and their tributaries during the rains, and the difficulty of travelling by land in the dry season from the want of Roads, the rate of travelling of the Mails is not satisfactory.

95. Mails for the Southern Provinces of Tavoy and Mergui are conveyed once a month from Maulmain by H. C. Steamer *Pluto* placed on this Station, and during the fine season also, by small native coasting craft.

96. The Maulmain Post Office is the central Post Office of these Provinces, the average monthly receipt of Mails at which is 180 and of despatch 140. Besides the Post Office itself, five receiving boxes have lately been opened in the Town and Cantonment of Maulmain, from which there are two local deliveries; daily boxes for the reception of letters have also been established at twelve different Stations in the interior of Province Amherst, which are found to be of great convenience in the conveyance of public correspondence, as also to petty traders resorting to these Villages, and to the inhabitants of the Country generally.

97. The Maulmain Post Office is placed under the charge of the Assistant Commissioner Amherst Province; but on account of his other multifarious and onerous duties, he is only able to perform a general supervision, and the interior economy of the establishment is not satisfactory.

There is no doubt that the Post Office would be much more efficient if an Officer was appointed exclusively to its charge, as is the custom in other large Seaport Towns, and the matter has been brought prominently to the notice of the Post Master General, with a recommendation to that effect.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

98. A line of Electric Telegraph from Rangoon to Tounghoo *via* Shoay-Gyeen in the Martaban Province, has been commenced, and will be open next dry weather. A proposal is before the Government to connect this line with Maulmain, which is the centre of commerce and all public business in these Provinces, and the importance of such a communication is now much further enhanced by the late orders sanctioning a line of Telegraph from Calcutta through Arracan, to join on at Prome to the Rangoon and Meaday line, in the Pegu Province, which would then afford a direct communication between Calcutta and Maulmain.

Line from Rangoon to Tounghoo *via* Shoay-Gyeen.

Proposal to connect Maulmain with Shoay-Gyeen.

99. A line of Electric Telegraph has also been proposed from Maulmain to Amherst Town, a distance of 25 miles. Amherst is situated at the mouth of the Salween River, at which many ships call for orders, and it is the head-quarters of the Pilot Establishment. The Merchants of Maulmain have always been most anxious for a rapid communication with Amherst, and it was proposed a few years ago to establish Semaphores; but this scheme was abandoned in consequence of the heavy expense it would cost, and the commerce of Maulmain was not nearly so important then as it has since become.

Line between Maulmain and Amherst.

MARINE.

100. The Vessels stationed in this Province for purposes of communication with the several Ports of Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui, are the *P/uto* Steamer (sea-going) and the *Amherstia* Schooner, which run regularly, carrying Mails and affording passage to Pilots and passengers generally.

Sea Steamers and other Vessels.

101. Pilots, after passing an examination as to their knowledge of the river navigation, are permitted to exercise their calling in taking Ships up and down the river. They receive four-fifths of the amount of pilotage incurred by the Ship, the remaining portion being retained by Government to provide for the expenses of the Port. Over these Pilots a Government Pilot is entertained on a salary of Company's Rupees 200 per mensem, who, besides superintending the Department generally, pilots all Government Vessels.

Pilot Establishment.

Scheme proposed for throwing the Pilot service open.

102. A proposal is before the Government to throw the Pilot Service open, and grant licenses to all persons who can pass a prescribed standard of examination.

103. No Port-dues have as yet been levied at Maulmain ; but it has been proposed to do so, and the proceeds from them will then cover all expenses of the Port, and leave besides a considerable surplus for improvements. The Receipts and Disbursements of the Port of Maulmain are entered in Schedule U. of the Appendix.

Port-dues.

104. A Light House is proposed to be built on a site not yet definitely fixed upon in the vicinity of the mouth of the Salween River.

Light House.

FINANCIAL.

105. The gross amount of Revenue Collections for the past year shows Rupees 12,75,231, or £1,27,523, an increase equal to 19½ per cent on the amount shown for the past year. The Disbursements during the year were Rupees 8,85,871, leaving a surplus of Rupees 3,89,360 or £38,936 after paying all expenses of administration. The exact expenses of the Military Establishment is not known in this Office.

Expense of the administration of these Provinces.

106. The Revenue is rapidly increasing, and with slight modifications would yield sufficient to pay all expenses, Civil and Military, with an excess for the general purposes of the State. Schedule R. of the Appendix gives in detail the different items of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year.

POLITICAL.

107. During the past year, and up to the present period, the quiet of the Martaban Province has been disturbed by the appearance amongst the Karens of a person (supposed to belong to the Karens of Bassein) who has assumed the title of " Meng-Loung," or the incarnation of a great Prince. Such a person, in the wild legendary lore of the Karens, it was predicted would appear amongst them, and after driving out the " Kullahs" or foreigners, effecting the supremacy of the Karens in the mountain tracts of the Yoonzaleen, would proceed thence to Pegu, and establish a new dynasty of their race. Aided in his imposition by some sleight-of-hand tricks, the simple Karens placed implicit faith in his divine mission, and to the number of 1,200 to 1,500 men associated themselves with him, and proceeded to coerce all the Karens of the Hill Tracts in the vicinity of the Yoonzaleen. This body of Karens subsequently descended to the plains, and after destroying several Villages, and driving the inhabitants into Shoay-Gyeen, retreated hastily into the Hills before a force composed of European Soldiers, Sepoys, and Native Police, which accompanied Major Berdmore, the Deputy Commissioner, and Lieutenant Sladen, the Assistant Commissioner, from Sittang. Driven from the Yoonzaleen, the chief and head man of his party sought refuge amongst the Siamese Shans of the Zimmay State, and on the return of the force to Shoay-Gyeen and Sittang, they re-appeared on the scene of their first operations, and resumed their system of annoyance and aggression on the Villages, descending into the plains, and latterly attacking the large Village of Kyouk-kyee, from which they were repulsed with considerable loss by a Detachment of the 8th Regiment M. N. I., under the Command of Lieutenant Childs.

Insurrection in the Hill Tracts.

108. From the latest reports received, it would appear that the present Chief or Meng-Loung has assumed the character of ruler of the Country, and having collected around him the loose characters and evil disposed of the surrounding Countries, Shans, Karen-Nees, and Karens, has reduced that tract of Country to complete subjection.

Character of this insurrection.

109. For the effectual settlement of the Country, the scene of the present disturbance, it is intended to raise a force of Karens of the locality during the next dry season, and sweep the whole Mountain District through, by which agency, backed by armed Police stationed at several of the most accessible points, it is hoped that this pseudo-Prince and his band of marauders will be exterminated, and peace and tranquillity secured to the Karens for the future.

Intended operations during the approaching dry season.

110. Referring to the former records of the Local Government, it appears that, as far back as the years 1834, '35, '36, Missions were deputed under Captain McLeod and Dr. Richardson to Ava, Bankok, and the Shan States of Zimmay, Labong, and Lagong to the Northward. Captain McLeod proceeded through the Shan States to the frontier of China. Dr. Richardson travelled to Bankok along the course of the Menam or central river of Siam, crossed the Siamese Shan States to the Westward, and after visiting Karen-Nee, proceeded Northward through the Burman Shan Province of Mo-may to Ava, returning thence by the Irrawaddy to Rangoon, thus performing in safety a most arduous and enterprising undertaking.

Missions deputed to the neighbouring independent States.

111. The Mission of Captain McLeod would appear to have been undertaken with the general object of exploration, combined with that of establishing friendly relations with the Authorities of the Shan States, and also ascertaining the nature and extent of the influence of the Burmese Court in the regions on our Eastern Frontier. Captain McLeod appears to have met with the greatest cordiality and friendly feeling from all the Authorities of the Territories visited by him, and despite the opposition of the Burmese Officials who represented their Government at the several Courts tributary to Ava, succeeded in penetrating to the frontier of the Chinese Province of Yunan ; here, however, the exclusive character of the Government opposed a barrier to his further progress in his official capacity ; but it was intimated that as a trader, and divested of all political motives in visiting China, the portals of that vast Empire would be open to him, and it was earnestly urged upon him to return the following year, when no opposition would be made to his progress, and many traders from Yunan would accompany him back to Maulmain.

Objects of these Missions.

112. The objects of Dr. Richardson's Mission were of still greater importance. After the first Burmese War, by which the Tenasserim Provinces became a British possession, the obtaining a sufficiency of the supplies of Cattle to meet the demand for the Commissariat became a matter for serious consideration, affecting in some degree the retention of the Country under our rule. To meet the exigency, and open a course of trade from Maulmain with the State of Zimmay, Dr. Richardson was deputed to the Authorities of that State, and owing to his singular adaptation for such service, he succeeded in effecting all the objects of his Mission ; a trade was commenced, by which a plentiful supply of Cattle was regularly obtained, and has continued for successive years.

113. Dr. Richardson's Mission to Siam, Karen-Nee, &c., combined the praiseworthy object of endeavouring to put a stop to the Slave-trade from the Karen-Nee Country into Siamese Shan States, and open a direct trade with those places and Maulmain, and had the Local Government been empowered to prosecute the undertaking subsequently, there can be no doubt but that much of the misery of the Slave-trade would have been alleviated, and an extended trade with those regions established with Maulmain, which would have assumed an important feature in the commerce of Maulmain long ere this ; but with these Missions the relations between the surrounding nations and the Local Government ceased, and up to the present period, with the exception of occasional correspondence on matters of local import, our relations with the Shans, Karen-Nees and Siamese are not improved upon their position of former years.

MILITARY.

114. Statement S. of the Appendix shows the strength and distribution of all Arms of the Regular Force employed in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. Formerly, a full European Regiment was cantoned in these Provinces ; but with the exception of one Company detached from Tounghoo to Shoay-Gyeen, all the European Infantry have been withdrawn. The experience obtained in the first and second Burmese Wars have shown that the Burmese do not hold Sepoy Troops in any great respect, and it is not improbable that disturbances may occur on the Martaban Frontier during next dry weather.

115. If a Force could be raised for the defence of these Provinces from the inhabitants of the Country, it would be far more efficient and cheaper than Hindoostanee Troops ; but the Burmese generally have a particular objection to the restraints of Military discipline, and any permanent Force sufficiently large for the purpose, could not be raised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

116. For the purpose of inducing the immigration of Chinese into these Provinces from the Straits, the Steamer *Pluto* was employed during the past N. E. Monsoon in keeping up a regular communication with Penang. The result of this measure appears to have fallen short of the expectations entertained of it, and with the exception of a few passengers, chiefly traders, no considerable addition to the Chinese resident population was attained. But this may have arisen from the Steamer's inadaptability for the conveyance of emigrants, as well as to the absence of all arrangements with the Chinese residents of the Straits Settlements, through whose agency alone any large number of Chinese settlers can be secured. It is highly desirable, however, that every encouragement to Chinese emigrants to these Provinces should be afforded.

FORESTS.

117. The valuable and comprehensive Report of Dr. Falconer on the Teak Forests of the Tenasserim Provinces, has been in the possession of Government for several years past. It is there shown that the large tracts of Teak which, at a period anterior to our occupation of the Country, flourished on the

affluents of the Salween, from the Attaran to the Thoung-yeen or border river, to the North of Maulmain, have no longer an existence, nor does it appear that the measures of Conservancy adopted by the Local Government have tended to re-place them by forests of secondary growth. Licenses were originally given to the discoverer of these Forests to cut and export the Timber, under Regulations for renewing the Forest by the introduction of young plants, which, had they been strictly enforced, would have given to the Province a supply of growing Teak, to meet the demands of Commerce for the future, without the necessity for the dependence on foreign supplies, as at present obtains; but in the absence of a vigilant superintendence, and many impediments to their successful application occurring, which were not foreseen by the Executive, the Forest Regulations became a dead letter, and the natural consequence followed. As years rolled on, the Forests became denuded of its Teak of finest growth, and having become the staple commodity of the trade, the supplies to meet the demands of Commerce have long since been derived from Countries drained by the Salween to the North of our possessions.

118. During the past year, nurseries for rearing the young Teak plant have been made on the larger Islands in the bed of the Salween, from whence Nurseries of young Teak Plants. to derive supplies for replenishing the exhausted Forests. This process of re-production of the Teak must be of dubious utility, until the tract of Forests intended for the formation of the new plantations has been completely isolated from the Karen locations; otherwise, the fires which sweep across the surface of both forest and grass land annually will render abortive all attempts to form a new Forest, and the large expenditure on this account will have been needlessly incurred.

119. The Forests of the Martaban Province have not yet been reported upon by the proper Authority; but in common with that Forests in the Martaban Province. of the Tounghoo District the Teak from that quarter is said to be of superior quality.

MINES AND MINERALS.

120. This subject is fraught with much importance to the prosperity of these Provinces, and much could be written upon it. As the present Report, however, is intended as a concise and condensed notice merely on all subjects affecting their progress and general interests, it must suffice to pass in brief review the reports and investigations which have been supplied to the Local Government in former years by Doctor Helfer, Mr. O'Riley, Colonel Tremenhare, and subsequently by Professor Oldham.

121. The ores of Iron appear to be distributed throughout the whole area of the Provinces, the more abundant deposits being situated in the Tavoy Iron. River and its branches, where, as a rich magnetic ore, and mountain masses of specular oxide, the metal might be produced in any quantity. On the Gyne River and its tributaries, to the North of Maulmain, and in the mountain streams of the Martaban Province, extensive deposits of the ores of Iron in large variety are found, giving evidence of the general distribution of the metal throughout the whole Country.

122. In several parts of the Country, where the clay oxides predominate, the remains of furnaces for the reduction of the ore are seen, giving Iron Mines. evidence of the rude and imperfect method of the Burmese in

former years in obtaining supplies of Iron. The slag and scoria of these furnaces contain from 15 to 25 per cent. of metal. No undertaking for the reduction of the ores of Iron appears to have been commenced since the Provinces came under our rule.

123. Deposits of this mineral have been discovered at several points to the Southward of Maulmain, those on the Tenasserim River and its tributaries being the largest. It was also reported upon as a distinct series of deposits by Mr. O'Riley, who examined the formation on the little Tenasserim and the Lenya Rivers; and a vein of pyritous Coal, in the vicinity of Mergui, gives evidence of its existence over a wide space, including some of the Islands whence Mr. O'Riley obtained specimens. It would thus appear to exist in these Provinces as a broken series of coal basins, the extent of which has not yet been accurately defined.

124. The deposit near Mergui was worked by Government shortly after its discovery some years ago; but owing to an imperfect investigation of the quality, an impure pyritous vein was opened, the Coal from which was supplied to H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* on her voyage to China, and owing to its spontaneous combustion, the Vessel was destroyed, since which the Coal of that locality has not been worked.

125. From a point of Latitude about $14^{\circ} 45' N.$, to the extremity of the Tenasserim Provinces in $9^{\circ} 59' N. E.$, the whole coast line is stanniferous, scarcely a stream within that space but has Tin associated with the detritus of its bed. In some localities pits have been sunk through the alluvium of the ancient stream courses, and the Tin beds, varying from 6 to 14 feet, have been extensively worked. At the present date, and for ages back, the Tin deposits of Malewan and the Pak-chan appear to have been worked by the Siamese and Chinese, and at a period during the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese established a trading mart at Martaban, the Tin of Tenasserim was a celebrated article of commerce.

126. A rich vein of Tin stone was examined at Kahan near Mergui, by Colonel Tremenhere, and with so valuable a source of wealth as it is stated to present, it is a matter of surprise that no steps have as yet been taken to realize it.

127. Mr. O'Riley also reports, that extremely rich deposits of Tin exist in the Henzai basin, at a short distance to the Southward of Amherst point, where the streams and pits are washed periodically by the resident villagers when it suits their convenience, and the ore disposed of to smelters in the District Town of Tavoy; but with a sparse population of the lowest scale, and wants of the Native Community cheaply and readily supplied, the production of Tin from these deposits must remain insignificant if dependent upon Native Agency for their development.

128. Gold is present in the Southern portion of the Mergui Province, in the upper streams of the Lenya and water-courses of the central range of the Isthmus of Kada, where the Siamese have worked it for many generations past; it is also found in minute particles accompanying the stream Tin ore,

and in the Province of Martaban, on the affluents of the Shoay-Gyeen River, as indicated by the name. It formed a small annual revenue to the Burmese Government previous to our occupation of the Country. The site of this latter deposit is well-known, and a brief Report has been made thereon by Major Berdmore, Deputy Commissioner of Martaban.

129. Reports on the existence of these metals in the Provinces have been supplied by the parties already quoted : one of Copper, which, as existing in the Island of Damel, of the Mergui group, demands, from its easy accessibility, a more complete investigation than appears to have been made hitherto.

130. Both the ores of Lead (galena), some of which contain a high per-centage of Silver, and those of Copper (chiefly sulphurets), have been obtained from the Martaban Province, where, from Major Berdmore's Report, they appear to be abundant ; but particulars regarding accessibility and facilities for working have yet to be furnished.

131. Deposits of these ores are found on both sides of the Salween ; a mine of the Sulphuret of Antimony was worked near Maulmain some years ago ; but the operations do not appear to have been conducted with a practical knowledge of such undertakings, and it has ceased to be produced.

132. Specimens of Plumbago were submitted to Professor Oldham from deposits in the Martaban Province, and reported upon by him as being of great value from their purity. Further information was called for ; but owing to the disturbances in the locality of its existence, no further investigation of it has yet been made.

133. Lime in great variety of formation abounds in all the Provinces. The principal supply of this useful mineral is obtained from the mountain Limestone at a short distance from the Town of Maulmain.

SURVEY.

134. A Topographical Survey of the Province of Martaban was commenced in March 1853 by Mr. Hobday and completed in April 1856, when a map of the Country was submitted to Government and lithographed. The Survey comprised the laying down of the Road from Martaban to Tounghoo, and a Road from Dunnoo *via* Kyonk-tsa-yeet to Beeling. The courses of all the principal Rivers and streams, position of villages, &c., were checked by Astronomical observations.

135. An Establishment for a general Survey of the Tenasserim Provinces sanctioned.

SANATORIUM AT AMHERST.

136. Situated at the mouth of the Salween River, possessing a high and dry surface of a lateritic formation, a purity of atmosphere which is maintained throughout the year by the healthful sea-breeze, and a temperature rendered more equable by the same agency than at any other points distant from the Coast, the Station of Amherst,

especially in the absence of all miasmatic influences, appears to possess many of the essentials as a place of resort for the restoration of health, when no organic depreciation of the system exists, requiring a lower range of temperature than it possesses.

137. During the late operations in Burmah, a depôt for sick Europeans of the Force was formed at Amherst on a limited scale ; but as no records appear to have been kept, and no statistics on the subject are available for reference, the result cannot be shown ; but it is the opinion of the resident Medical Officer in charge of the Station, Dr. Falconer, of the Madras Medical Service, that with a sufficient staff and superintendence, the locality is admirably adapted for sanatory purposes in many of the ordinary diseases of India. The mean range of temperature for the year is 78°, the extremes of ditto 56° to 86°, and the fall of rain 142 inches.

138. That the trade of Maulmain has steadily increased, despite the disturbing influence of our occupation of Rangoon, is evident from the great increase in the amount of tonnage of Vessels visiting the Port, which is equal to 100 per cent. during the last five years. The increase is consequent chiefly on an enhanced demand in the home market for the articles of Export, which form the staples from this Coast.

Prosperity of the
Port of Maulmain.

APPENDICES.

A.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Statistics of Population and Stock of the Tenasserim Provinces, for the Year 1856-57.

Districts.	European and other Christian Immigrants.	Taline and Burmese.	Shan and Thounghthoos.	Karenug.	Chinese.	Malays.	Natives of India.	Total.	Live Stock.				Dead Stock.							
									Buffaloes.	Bullocks and Cows.	Elephants.	Horses.	Ploughs.	Rakes.	Sledges.	Carts.	Boats.	Nets.	Oil Presses.	Sugar Mills.
Amberst and Town of Maulmain	2,029	81,591	8,104	23,736	1,172	264	11,516	1,98,442	37,296	5,690	637	989	1,015	7,356	1,827	2,069	3,438	174	20	34
Tavoy	74	47,128	160	4,851	1,140	81	640	54,074	20,336	1,078	0	0	3,296	0	0	1,592	297	108	23	0
Mergui	147	19,133	2,625	5,370	917	1,329	1,655	31,176	11,520	119	0	0	969	0	0	38	2,188	1,136	8	2
Grand Total	2,250	1,47,852	10,889	33,957	3,229	1,674	13,841	2,13,692	69,152	6,887	637	989	5,280	7,356	1,827	3,699	5,923	1,418	51	36

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A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offy. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAUIMAIN;

Commissioner's Office,

The 15th September 1857.

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Population and Stock of the Martaban Province, for the Years 1853-54 and 1856-57.

PROVINCES.	Years.		Villages.		16 and 15 Years and upwards.		Under 16 and 15 Years of age.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	LIVE STOCK.						DEAD STOCK.				REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Elephants.	Ponies.		Buffaloes.	Bulllocks.	Cows.	Carts.	Sugar Mills.	Oil Mills.	Boats of 100 baskets and upwards.				
Martaban ..	1853-54	497	10,982	24,086	22,720	16,127	15,335	40,213	38,115	78,328	1	29	43,170	547	6	1,790	7	22	194			
Ditto ..	1856-57	581	21,588	28,530	21,368	17,850	18,205	40,389	42,572	89,962	12	48	9,489	825	95	2,660	3	40	309			
Increase	1856-57	84	4,606	4,444	1,648	1,732	2,810	6,176	4,458	10,634	11	19	0	278	89	870	0	18	115			

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A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

Martaban
Provinces.]

C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1856.

PROVINCES.	IN THE COURT OF																				REMARKS.									
	Not exceeding 10 Rs.	Not exceeding 25 Rs.	Not exceeding 50 Rs.	Not exceeding 75 Rs.	Not exceeding 100 Rs.	Not exceeding 200 Rs.	Not exceeding 250 Rs.	Not exceeding 300 Rs.	Not exceeding 400 Rs.	Not exceeding 500 Rs.	Not exceeding 750 Rs.	Not exceeding 1,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 2,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 3,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 4,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 5,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 10,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 15,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 20,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 30,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 40,000 Rs.	Not exceeding 50,000 Rs. & upwards.	For Rights.	Total of Suits instituted.	Probable amount of the value of Suits instituted.	Grand Total of the probable amount of the value of Suits instituted in each Province.				
ANHERST	Deputy Commissioner...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	500	0	0			
	1st Assistant Commissioner...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	65	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	522	10,24,550	0	0		
	Tsset Kay	391	629	628	285	291	422	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	2,814	1,98,415	0	0		
MARTABAN	Goung Gyours	341	221	212	85	63	79	18	16	11	17	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	1,354	1,02,210	0	0			
	Deputy Commissioner...	0	2	1	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	37,625	0	0			
	1st Assistant Commissioner...	27	18	23	8	8	11	1	9	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	26,120	0	0			
TAYOY	Tsset Kay and Goung Groups	444	369	331	140	87	105	18	23	10	9	9	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	1,29,065	0	0			
	Deputy Commissioner...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	1st Assistant Commissioner...	220	309	204	95	53	86	14	21	12	5	8	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	1,113	99,630	0	0			
MENGU	Tsset Kay and Goung Groups	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	900	0	0			
	Deputy Commissioner...	189	166	123	30	23	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	84,350	0	0			
	1st Assistant Commissioner...	55	101	22	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	5,550	0	0			
																												40,940	0	0

A FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN;

Commissioner's Office,

The 15th September 1857.

STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals instituted, disposed of and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1856.

Districts.	No. of Suits pending at the close of 1855.			No. of Cases instituted. 1855.			No. of Cases disposed of.			Total.	No. of Cases pending at the close of 1856.			REMARKS.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	By Transfer.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	By Transfer.		Total.	Original Suits.	Appeals.		Total pending.
Amherst ..	221	1	4,130	196	0	4,617	4,263	189	1	4,459	150	8	158		
Maulmain ..	76	0	553	0	0	628	522	0	0	522	106	0	106		
Marlaban ..	44	7	1,635	68	0	1,814	1,701	75	0	1,776	38	0	38		
Tavoy ..	13	0	1,110	209	3	1,335	1,100	182	8	1,290	18	27	45		
Mergui ..	14	11	744	109	0	878	748	130	0	868	10	0	10		
Total	368	19	8,300	582	3	9,272	8,340	506	9	8,915	322	35	357		

MAULMAIN;
Commissioner's Office,
This 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Murtaban Provinces.

Martaban
Provinces.]

E.

STATEMENT of Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1856.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Suits pending at the close of 1855.		No. of Cases instituted.		Total.		No. of Cases disposed of.		Total.	No. of Cases pending at the end of the Year.		REMARKS.
	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	By Transfer.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	By Transfer.		Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	
Amherst	0	59	414	2,433	49	414	2,455	49	2,918	0	37	37
Maulmain	0	16	269	838	0	269	838	0	1,157	0	16	16
Martaban... ..	0	6	43	105	0	43	63	0	126	0	28	28
Tavoy	0	0	262	1,052	21	262	1,019	21	1,335	0	0	0
Mergui	0	0	45	4	0	45	45	0	49	0	0	0
Total	0	81	1,033	4,482	70	995	4,520	70	5,585	0	81	81

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

STATEMENT of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Tenasserim and Madraban Provinces, during the Year 1856.

Crimes.	MADRABAN.				MAULMAIN.				TAVOY.				MIRGU.			
	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.
First Class.																
<i>All crimes attended with Murder or Wounding with intent to Murder.</i>																
1. Murder	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	185 12 0	0 0 0	0
2. Gang Robbery and River Dacoity	1	4 0 0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
3. Highway Robbery	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21	298 0 0	107 8 8	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
4. Burglary	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
5. Theft	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
6. Cattle Stealing	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	210 0 0	105 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
7. Wounding with intent to Murder	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
Total	3	4 0 0	0 0 0	8	508 0 0	212 8 8	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	185 12 0	0 0 0	0

F.---(Concluded.)

CHINESE.	AMHERST.			MARTABAN.			MADAGASCAR.			TAVOY.			MERSUL.		
	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Crimes ascertained to have been committed.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
SECOND CLASS.															
1. Cattle Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Gang Robbery with Wounding	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Highway ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Burglary ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Theft ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Cattle stealing ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Assault ditto or great injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Arson and Incendiarism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Affray with Riot and Breach of Peace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	42	8	6	0	0
THIRD CLASS.															
1. Gang Robbery including on River	1	145	3	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Highway Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Burglary	0	803	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Theft	0	2449	8	0	0	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Cattle Stealing	18	2713	0	0	0	2538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105	6110	11	0	0	3240	0	0	0	0	4271	0	65	1693	3

FOURTH CLASS.

1. Receiving Stolen Property ..	2	440 0 0	440 0 0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2. Child stealing for selling into slavery ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3. Ditto for other illegal purposes ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4. Importation of Slaves ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5. Counterfeiting Coin or uttering base Coin ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6. Forgery ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7. Perjury or subornation of Perjury ..	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8. Adultery ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9. Attempts to commit any of the above ..	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ..	3	40 0 0	40 0 0	2	0 0 0	0 0 0	39	0 0 0	0 0 0	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7	0 0 0	0 0 0
FIFTH CLASS.															
Crimes and Offences not specified above ..	267	0 0 0	0 0 0	394	0 0 0	0 0 0	1698	0 0 0	0 0 0	249	0 0 0	0 0 0	56	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ..	267	0 0 0	0 0 0	394	0 0 0	0 0 0	1698	0 0 0	0 0 0	249	0 0 0	0 0 0	56	0 0 0	0 0 0
Grand Total ..	380	6,117 11 0	3,240 0 0	512 10,274 4 11	897 8 3	1,824 11,672 0 0	1,406 0 0	332	3,513 8 10	815 12 0	115	1,878 15 10	104 0 0		

MAULMAIN ;

Commissioner's Office,

The 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

* Amount of Property reported to have been stolen, but in many cases without trial of any offenders.

+ This is part of Property stolen, entered in Headings 4 and 5, 3rd Class, Amherst Province.

† This is part of Property recovered, entered in Heading Nos. 4 and 5, 3rd Class. Neither of these two are included in the Total.

G.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons apprehended on Criminal charges, and disposed of in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1856; also the value of Property stolen and recovered.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons arrested.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Died, escaped and transferred.	Awaiting Trial, or committed to the Sessions.	Proportion of Convictions to Arrests, omitting Fractions.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Proportion of Amount recovered to stolen, omitting Fractions.	REMARKS.
Amherst	639	549	94	2	14	83 per cent.	6,117 11 0	3,240 0 0	52 per cent.	
Martaban Provinces	714	380	307	4	23	53 per cent.	10,274 4 11	897 8 3	8 per cent.	
Town of Maulmain	2,467	1,408	996	32	31	57 per cent.	11,672 0 0	1,406 0 0	12 per cent.	
Taroy	160	120	41	7	1	71 per cent.	3,513 8 10	815 12 0	23 per cent.	
Mergui	406	249	154	0	3	61 per cent.	2,208 7 10	129 0 0	23 per cent.	
Total	4,415	2,706	1,592	45	72	61 per cent.	33,846 0 7	6,488 4 3	19 per cent.	

A FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN;
Commissioner's Office;
Judicial Department,
The 15th September, 1857.

H.

STATEMENT showing the strength of the Police employed in the Town of Maulmain, Tavoy and Mergui, during the Year 1856, with the amount of Pay drawn by each.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	POLICE FORCE.			AMOUNT OF PAY DRAWN.			RIVER POLICE.				REMARKS.		
	Constables.	Goungs.	Jemadars.	Peons.	Designation.	Rate per Mensem.	Total Amount per Annum.	No. of Boats.	Designation.	Number.		Rate of Pay per Mensem.	Total Amount per Annum.
Maulmain	1	5	5	100	1 Constable 1 Goung 4 Goungs 5 Jemadars 100 Peons	100 80 50 15 10	1,200 0 0 960 0 0 2,400 0 0 900 0 0 12,000 0 0	4	Constable Tindals Lascars	1 4 36	80 13 10	960 0 0 624 0 0 4,320 0 0	These men in cases of emergency do duty on the River, and are sometimes detached into the interior of the Tavoy and Mergui Provinces.
Total	1	5	5	100	Total Co.'s Rs. ..		17,460 0 0	4	Total	41	0	5,904 0 0	
Tavoy	0	5	6	43	2 Goungs 3 Goungs 4 Jemadars 2 Ditto 43 Peons	30 25 15 12 10	720 0 0 900 0 0 720 0 0 288 0 0 5,160 0 0		None.				
Total	0	5	6	43	Total Co.'s Rs. ..		7,788 0 0						
Mergui	0	2	6	45	2 Goungs 4 Jemadars 2 Ditto 45 Peons	15 15 12 10	360 0 0 720 0 0 288 0 0 5,400 0 0		None.				
Total	0	2	6	45	Total Co.'s Rs. ..		6,768 0 0						
Grand Total	1	12	17	188			32,016 0 0			41	0	5,904 0 0	

These men in cases of emergency do duty on the River, and are sometimes detached into the interior of the Tavoy and Mergui Provinces.

MAULMAIN;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Martaban
Provinces

J.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the different Jails of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1857.

Districts.	Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.		Total.	Cost of Maintenance for one Year.		Average Monthly Cost of Food for each Prisoner.	Number of Deaths throughout the Year.		Proportion of Deaths to Strength by percentage.	Total Number of Civil Prisoners admitted.	REMARKS.
	Transported.	Local.		Transported.	Local.						
Maulmain	1201	222	1453	} 64344 5 0 }	} 2 13 7 }	}	48	13	4½	88	* The Amherst men are chiefly old men and invalids.
Amherst	*311	6	317				67	8	23½	0	
Tavoy	266	91	357				2	4	1½	5	
Mergui	117	97	214				7	3	4½	17	
Martaban	0†	80	80				0	7	8½	9		† There are no transported Convicts sent to the Martaban Provinces.
Total	1895	526	2421	82800 10 1	2 13 7		124	35	6½	119	.

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

K.

STATEMENT showing the strength of the Free and Convict Police, in the different Jails of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Designation.	Number of Police Officers.	Rate of Pay per Month.	Total Amount per Annum.	Grand Total of each District Jail.	REMARKS
MAULMAIN PROVINCIAL JAIL	<i>Free Police.</i>					
	Jailor	1	150	1,800 0 0		
	Deputy Jailor	1	100	1,200 0 0		
	Jemadars	1	15	180 0 0		
	Tindals	2	12	288 0 0		
	Peons	70	10	8,400 0 0		
	<i>Convict Police.</i>					
	Jemadars	8	8	768 0 0		
	Tindals	47	5	2,350 0 0		
	Peons	63	3½	2,456 0 0		
AMHERST JAIL	Orderlies	142	1	1,704 0 0	20,916 0 0	
	<i>Free Police.</i>					
	Jailor	1	50	600 0 0		
	Peons	10	10	1,200 0 0		
	<i>Convict Police.</i>					
	Jemadars	2	8	192 0 0		
	Tindals	9	5	540 0 0		
	Peons	19	3½	420 0 0		
	Orderlies	26	1	312 0 0	3,264 0 0	
TAVOT JAIL	<i>Free Police.</i>					
	Jailor	1	75	900 0 0		
	Jemadars	2	15	360 0 0		
	Tindals	0	0	0 0 0		
	Peons	16	19	1,920 0 0		
	<i>Convict Police.</i>					
	Jemadars	2	8	192 0 0		
	Tindals	10	5	600 0 0		
	Peons	15	3½	630 0 0		
	Orderlies	29	1	348 0 0	4,950 0 0	
MERQUI JAIL	<i>Free Police.</i>					
	Jailor	1	50	600 0 0		
	Jemadars	1	15	180 0 0		
	Tindals	1	12	144 0 0		
	Peons	12	8	1,152 0 0		
	<i>Convict Police.</i>					
	Jemadars	1	8	96 0 0		
	Tindals	5	5	300 0 0		
	Peons	7	3½	501 0 0		
	Orderlies	14	1	168 0 0	3,144 0 0	
SIOA GYER JAIL, MARTABAN PROVINCES	<i>Free Police.</i>					
	Jailor	1	75	900 0 0		
	Jemadars	1	15	180 0 0		
	Tindals	0	0	0 0 0		
	Peons	4	10	480 0 0		
	<i>Convict Police.</i>					
	Jemadars	0	0	0 0 0		
	Tindals	0	0	0 0 0		
	Peons	0	0	0 0 0		
	Orderlies	0	0	0 0 0	1,560 0 0	
Grand Total					12,941 0 0	

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN;
Commissioner's Office, }
The 15th September 1857. }

L.

STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections and Balances in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the Year 1856-57.

PROVINCES.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.				Percentage of Balances on Demand.
				Real.			Nominal.	
				In train of Liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
Amherst	8,11,569 14 5	8,10,933 6 5	636 8 0	636 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	636 8 0	078
Martaban	2,80,704 13 6	1,86,608 12 0	94,096 4 6	91,157 4 6	0 0 0	2,938 13 0	91,157 4 6	33-521
Tavoy	1,17,334 9 7	1,17,334 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0
Mergui	65,622 2 4	65,356 10 6	265 7 10	265 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	265 7 10	403
1856-57	12,75,231 7 10	11,80,233 6 6	94,998 4 4	92,059 4 4	0 0 0	2,938 13 0	92,059 4 4	7-449
1855-56	10,65,997 13 9½	9,47,958 10 5½	1,18,039 3 4	1,16,420 12 7	0 0 0	1,618 6 9	1,16,420 12 7	11-073

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Imports at the Ports of the Tenasserim Provinces, from
1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.		FROM ALL OTHER PORTS.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
*MALAYAN.	Cotton Piece Goods	Pieces 463008, & Yds. 2250392	4 Pcs. 228663, & Yds. 2410081	8 Pcs. 692571½ & Yds. 2492300½	8,00,422 2 0	8,00,422 2 0
	Thread, Twist, &c.	Lbs. 280807, & Morahs 47820	8 Lbs. 26750 & Bundles 1700	26,2453 12 8 Pcs. 316557 Morahs 47820	191,511 14 8	191,511 14 8
	Silk Piece Goods	Yards 6550	0 Pcs. 16818 & Yds. 16419½	91,302 9 0 Pcs. 16818 and Yds. 229697	94,250 9 0	94,250 9 0
	Woollen Ditto	Yards 21584	28,895 15 0 Pcs. 8040 & Yds. 11455½	21,801 11 2 Pcs. 10642 and Yds. 33039½	50,757 10 2	50,757 10 2
	Timber	Pieces 114	1,424 0 0	128 8 0	325	1,552 8 0
	Wines, Beer and Spirits	Gallons 106264½	71,912 4 0	58,382 12 0 Gallons	124328	130,295 0 0
	Treasure for Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,800 0 0
	Ditto for private parties	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,89,800 4 6
	Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,86,558 1 1
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,36,748 1 5
*TAVOY.	Cotton Piece Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,374 4 6
	Thread, Twist, &c.	.....	186 Corges	81 Ditto	305 Pieces	5,747 9 0
	Silk Piece Goods	.....	81 Ditto	33 Ditto	888 in No.	2,910 8 0
	Woollen Ditto	.....	305 Pieces	18 Dozens	.....	66 2 0
	Timber	.....	33 Ditto	.....	.....	252 8 0
	Wines, Beer and Spirits	.....	888 in No.	.....	.....	108 0 0
	Treasure for Government	.....	18 Dozens	.....	.....	0 0 0
	Ditto for private parties	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,424 0 0
	Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,471 8 8
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	229,354 7 2

* In 1856-57 the Imports were valued Rupees 31,83,018 9-0
in 1856-57 " 50,36,718 1-5
Increase in 1856-57 " 11,53,729 8-5

M.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	FROM UNITED KINGDOM.		FROM ALL OTHER PORTS.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Cotton Piece Goods</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Thread, Twist, &c.</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Silk Piece Goods</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Woolen Ditto</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Timber</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Wines, Beer and Spirits</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Treasure for Government...</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Ditto for private parties...</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Sundries</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">}</div> </div> </div>	0 0 0	4797	8,345 4 0	4797	8,345 4 0
	0 0 0	3245	7,350 0 0	3245	7,350 0 0
	0 0 0	447	2,581 8 0	447	2,581 8 0
	0 0 0	100	46 0 0	100	46 0 0
	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0
	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0
	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0
	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0	.....	0 0 0
	0 0 0	.....	53,217 5 10	.....	53,217 5 10
	0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	0 0 0	.....	71,540 1 10	.....	71,540 1 10
Grand Total	10,77,406 8 1	.....	42,60,236 2 4	.....	53,37,642 10 6

A. FYTCHE, Major,
Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN; }
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Amount and Value of the principal Articles of Exports from the Ports of the Tenasserim Provinces, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

ARTICLES.	To UNITED KINGDOM.			To ALL OTHER PORTS.			Total Quantity	Total Value.	
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Rs. As. P.	Tons.	Cwt.	Rs. As. P.			
Timber	30081	0	15,14,091 10 7	11345	5	5,56,479 7 7	42326	5	20,70,571 2 2
Rice and Paddy	14863	61	6,08,172 7 9	4512	12	1,95,521 2 2	19408	181	8,03,693 9 11
Cutch	52	111	5,744 0 0	31	14	7,616 4 0	84	51	13,360 4 0
Stick Lac	0	0	0 0 0	20	21	18,699 8 9	20	21	18,699 8 9
Hides and Horns	No. 2094	0	189 6 5	No. 5018	33	7,177 15 11	No. 7112	41	7,367 6 4
Lead	0	41	18 0 0	19	121	5,108 1 7	19	164	5,126 1 7
Copper	0	0	272 4 0	0	0	25,000 0 0	0	0	6,143 6 0
Treasure { For Government	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	12,761 0 0	0	0	25,000 0 0
Bullion for private parties	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	12,761 0 0	0	0	12,761 0 0
Coins ditto	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	1,79,367 0 0	0	0	1,79,367 0 0
Sundries...	0	0	26,562 6 11	0	0	21,52,108 0 1	0	0	21,78,670 7 0
Total	0	0	21,55,050 3 8	0	0	31,65,709 10 1	0	0	53,20,759 13 9
Timber	0	0	0 0 0	8,400	in No. 51	3,187 0 0	8,400	in No. 5	3,187 0 0
Rice and Paddy	0	0	0 0 0	5,299	0	1,53,245 15 4	5,299	0	1,53,245 15 4
Cutch	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Stick Lac	0	0	0 0 0	0	31	50 0 0	0	31	50 0 0
Hides and Horns	0	0	0 0 0	0	12	104 8 0	0	0	104 8 0
Lead	0	0	0 0 0	0	8	200 0 0	0	8	200 0 0
Copper	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Treasure { For Government	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Bullion for private parties	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Coins ditto	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0
Sundries	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	82,192 12 2	0	0	82,192 12 2
Total	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	2,38,980 3 6	0	0	2,38,980 3 6

* In 1856-57, the Exports were Rs. 43,90,917 9 1
In 1856-57, ditto " 53,20,759 13 9

Increase in 1856-57 " 9,29,842 4 8

N.—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	TO UNITED KINGDOM.		TO ALL OTHER PORTS.		Total Quantity.		Total Value.
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Rs.	As. P.	Tons.	Cwt.	
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice and Paddy	0	0	0	0	13207	0	9,154 5 2
Cutch	0	0	0	0	100	0	40 0 0
Stick Lac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides and Horns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead	0	0	0	0	3230	0	4,158 0 0
Copper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasure { For Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullion for private parties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coins ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,09,456 6 2
Total	0	0	0	0	10,537	0	1,22,808 11 4
Grand Total	0	0	21,55,050 3 8		0	0	56,82,548 12 7

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;

Commissioner's Office,

The 15th September 1857.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports to and from the Ports of the Tenasserim Provinces, for three Years.

Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Total Value.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.	
MAULMAIN.	1854-55	<p>The Customs Department was created in January 1855, consequently the Statistics for 1854-55 embrace a period of four months only. This Statement includes Treasures for Government and other parties, but not cargo brought on Government Transports for the Marine Store Keeper, Ordnance and Commissariat Department.</p> <p>Total Value in 1854-55 Rupees 70,73,886 2 1</p> <p>Total Value in 1856-57 " 1,08,57,507 15 2</p> <p>Increase " 23,83,621 13 1</p>
	1855-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1856-57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
TAVOY.	1854-55	<p>The Records of the Marine Department prior to March 1856, were all burnt in the fire that took place on the 2nd March 1856.</p>
	1855-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1856-57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
MERTT.	1854-55	
	1855-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1856-57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	

MAULMAIN;
 Commissioner's Office,
 The 15th September 1857.

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

P.
REPORT of Works of Public utility in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Districts.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Total expended in 1856-57.	Total.	Date of completion or state of Progress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
Maulmain	... Certain Bridges in Town	37,325 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	Sanction not yet received	Plans and Estimates for these Bridges were submitted by Lieutenant Newmarch last year; but no orders sanctioning the Estimates have been received, and the recent orders of Government, stopping all Works of public improvement, have, for the present placed the matter in abeyance.
	A new Bridge over Nullah at Dyne- wonquin	8,180 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	The Plans and Estimate, for this Bridge were submitted at the same time as the above, and the same remarks apply. A difference of opinion existed regarding this Bridge. The Superintending Engineer was in favor of a brick Bridge of one arch; but he gave this opinion on general principles of preferring permanent structures to those liable to be destroyed, and had never seen the spot. The Executive Engineer objected to the brick Bridge of one arch of 70 feet span for local reasons, viz., the difficulty of obtaining a good foundation, and of executing the Work with the unskilled Workmen and ignorant Overseers alone at his disposal; but as a cheaper and more feasible plan of securing permanency, proposed an iron Suspension Bridge; but the Commissioner finding the timber Bridge very much the cheapest of the three proposals, decided in its favor, and the Plans were submitted accordingly.

Insane Hospital	27,091	12	9	2,648	0	9	In progress	... This Work is in progress, and the principal Ward nearly completed. The Work has not been suspended, but is being continued by Convict labor, without entailing any considerable extra cost to the State. The bricks are on the spot; the Convicts supply the entire labor both as bricklayers and coolies, and the only expenditure of money the Work involves is for the purchase of lime and the timber for the roofing and flooring. By an omission in the original Estimate as framed by Lieutenant Drummond, no provision has been made for cook-rooms and privies, and a supplementary Estimate to this effect has been accordingly ordered to be submitted.
New Main Wharf	35,491	2	10	6,937	13	9	6,937 3 9	Ditto ... This Work has made good progress towards completion by the latest accounts received from the Executive Officer. It appears to be completed nearly to its intended line of frontage.
Sittang and Shoay- Green	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	None ... I regret to state that owing to the non-receipt of Returns from these Stations, I am unable to include them in this Statement; but this omission is not of any material consequence, as hitherto the Works at these outposts have necessarily been confined to those required for the accommodation of Troops and Government Departments, and consequently, no important Works of any general Public utility have as yet been executed.

P.—(Concluded.)

REPORT OF PROGRESS made in the Survey of the Line between Maulmain and Mergui, during the Official Year ending 30th June 1857.

Names of Road Surveyed.	Description of Work.	Work done before 1st July 1856. No. of Bearings.	No. of Miles Surveyed.	Work done during the Year ending 30th June 1857. No. of Bearings.	No. of Miles Surveyed.	Total No. of Miles Surveyed.	Expected period of completing Field Work.	Expected period of completing the Drawing.	REMARKS.
Maulmain and Mergui	Field Work.	534	40	884	252-7-176	308-1-134	Completed to Tavoy.	.....	241-1-108 surveyed in 24 Maps.
	Protraction.	534	40	77)	212-7-176	212-7-176	Maps completed to Tavoy.	Drawing completed to Tavoy.	The preliminary Survey, the Plans and the Report upon this Road as far as Tavoy have been submitted; but the Report is not favorable to the undertaking, and tends to show that any considerable expenditure upon this Road would be a waste of money, the real line of communication being the Sea.

PEGUE AND TENASSERIM ;
Chief Engineer's Office,
Rangoon, 11th August 1857.

(Signed) C. D. NEWMARCH, Lieut., Engrs.,
Asst. Chief Engr., Pegue and Tenasserim.
In charge, Chief Engineer's Office.

Q.

REPORT of Works of Public utility in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces constructed by Officers in charge of Districts in the Civil Department.

DISTRICT.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Total Expenditure in 1856-57.	TOTAL.	Date of completion or state of progress.	REMARKS.
AMHERST	Bridge over the Keying Nullah	1,200 0 0	1,190 11 6	1,190 11 6	Completed May 1857	A wooden structure.
	Bridge over the Pouktain Creek Jail (new) in the Town of Tavoy	4,500 0 0 29,226 13 11	1,300 0 0 2,305 7 7		Completed June 1856 Outer wall towers at angles for sentry posts, gateway, guard-room, sentry boxes, privy for males and females, and two wells lined with masonry 60 feet deep, completed.	Finished at a cost of Rs. 3,756.
TAVOY	Commercial Zyat at Tavoy	No Estimate	600 0 0	4,560 12 6	Has been finished since close of the year.	Work suspended under orders of Government, dated 27th June. Total amount expended Rs. 1,401-11-7.
	Brick water to remove a sand bank in the River opposite Tavoy	500 0 0	355 4 11		Unknown.	This Work was undertaken by public subscription, and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,712-9-0, to which the Government contributed Rs. 6-0.
MERGUT	Wharf at Mergui	4,028 0 0	4,028 0 0	5,028 0 0	Completed 6th March 1857	Finished at the estimated cost.
	Commercial Zyat at Ditto	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		Ditto 1st June 1857	
	Carried forward	...	...	10,779 8 0		

Q.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICT.	Description of Work.	Estimated Total Cost.	Total Ex- penditure in 1856-57.	TOTAL.	Date of completion or state of progress.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward.....	...	...	10,779 8 0		
SHOAY GYEEN.	Road or foot-path from Kyauk- Kye to the frontier of the Country...	1,000 0 0	500 0 0		Completed 17th June 1856	Finished at a cost of Rs. 500 0 0
	General Hospital at Shoay Gyeen...	2,500 0 0	2,499 0 0		Ditto 17th December 1856	Ditto " 2,499 0 0
	Temporary Jail at Ditto	2,000 0 0	1,906 11 2		Ditto 4th May 1857	Ditto " 1,906 11 2
	Guard House at Yallay	500 0 0	479 3 9		Ditto 4th April 1857	Ditto " 479 3 9
	Serai for Shans at Shoay Gyeen	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		Ditto 23rd June 1857	Ditto " 3,000 0 0
	Roads and Bridges at Ditto	3,000 0 0	2,999 12 0		Ditto 10th March 1857	Ditto " 2,999 12 0
	Enlargement of Bazaar at Ditto	2,500 0 0	2,497 4 0		Ditto 14th November 1856	Ditto " 2,497 4 0
	Clearing, rooting up, and removing stumps of trees, &c., between Shoay- Gyeen and the River	6,000 0 0	5,607 8 0		Ditto 23th June 1857	Ditto " 5,999 4 0
	Bazaar at Thayet-tha-main	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		Ditto 11th May 1857	Ditto " 1,000 0 0
	Digging a Canal across a bund of the Sittang River below Shoay Gyeen	1,000 0 0	500 0 0		Nearly finished.	
	Zyat at Doungsareet	500 0 0	150 0 0		In course of completion.	
	Ditto at Bogatah	500 0 0	100 0 0		Ditto ditto.	
	Ditto at Youk-tha-wah	500 0 0	300 0 0		Materials for building collected.	
	Ditto at Thayet-tha-main	300 0 0	200 0 0		In course of collection.	
	Guard House at Nyoung-kie-douk	300 0 0	300 0 0		Ditto ditto.	
				20,039 6 11		

SITTANG	Temporary Jail at Sittang	550	0	0	550	0	0	Completed 22nd July 1856. Completed. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. In course of completion. Ditto. Ditto.
	Guard House at Beeling	500	0	0	500	0	0	
	Bazaar at Kyke-toh (Southern Range)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
	Zyat at Shoay-lay	500	0	0	300	0	0	
	Court House at Kyke-toh	2,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	
	Ditto Ditto at Beeling	2,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	
	Roads in the Town of Sittang	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	
	Two Bridges ditto ditto	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
	Bridge over the Akabon Creek, and a Guard House at Kyke-toh	4,373	13	3	4,000	0	0	
					13,350	0	0	
MARTABAN	Stone Wharf and Zyat at Martaban	1,968	0	0	1,968	9	5	Completed 22nd July 1857. Ditto 11th April 1857. Ditto 11th June 1857. Portion of materials collected. Ditto ditto. Materials collected. Ditto ditto. In course of clearing.
	Guard House at Dunnoo	750	0	0	624	15	4	
	Ditto Ditto at Kyetsooraway	750	0	0	250	0	0	
	Ditto Ditto at Kyoutsaret	1,023	0	0	300	0	0	
	Zyat at Sampanago	300	0	0	500	0	0	
	Bazaar at Martaban	3,215	14	1	600	0	0	
	Lock-up at Ditto	800	0	0	800	0	0	
	Clearing Binding River	1,000	0	0	500	0	0	
					5,341	8	9	
	Grand Total Co.'s Rs.				46,519	7	8	

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;
 Commissioner's Office,
 The 15th September 1857.

R.

**FINANCE STATEMENT for the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. Revenue
and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of the Tenasserim
and Martaban Provinces for the Year 1856-57.**

					1855-56.	1856-57.
REVENUE.						
Land Tax	...	..	...	...	3,48,631 13 2	3,90,461 5 8
Capitation Tax	...	...	...	...	1,36,769 0 0	1,39,689 0 0
Timber	...	...	...	...	1,72,290 3 11	2,40,254 1 8
Excise	...	...	...	...	1,51,621 10 5	1,75,184 3 0
Customs	...	...	...	...	77,633 5 3	98,534 3 7
Marine	...	...	..	...	39,155 9 6	49,723 4 6
Post Office	...	...	...	...	9,718 1 5	10,103 2 2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,30,178 2 1	1,71,282 3 3
Total Co.'s Rupees					10,65,997 13 9	12,75,231 7 10
DISBURSEMENTS.						
General Department	..	...	...	...	16,827 9 2	24,443 2 6
Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	3,42,966 3 10	4,24,414 2 4
Revenue Department	..	..	...	..	1,21,368 15 5	1,58,288 9 9
Marine Department	...	...	...	...	2,48,448 10 10	1,80,552 9 6
Customs Department	...	...	...	...	26,016 1 7	20,988 12 4
Post Office	...	...	...	...	20,274 8 10	29,624 7 6
Education	...	...	...	...	5,666 14 0	5,162 2 4
Pensions	...	...	...	...	5,328 0 0	6,710 5 9
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	..	52,912 5 0	35,687 5 5
Total Co.'s Rupees					8,39,809 4 8	8,85,871 8 11

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office, }
The 15th September 1857. }

STATEMENT showing the strength of all Arms serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

STATION AND COMPANY.	Strength.	REMARKS.																																
		Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Subalterns.	Sev. Majors.	Sev. Lieutants.	Drummers or Buglers.	Corporals or Natchs.	Gunsners or Privates.	Boys.	Recruits.	Penions.	Liberties.	2nd Linds.	Lancers.	Artificers.	Assistant Apothecaries.	2nd Dressers.	Totals.										
MAULMAIN.																																		
Artillery ..	1 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13th Regiment Native Infantry ..	Head Qrs. & 6 Companies	1	0	1	2	5	3	0	1	4	6	1	1	29	16	3	3	5	56	0	0	0	5	032	8	0	0	0						
48th Ditto ..	Ditto 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	14	3	5	47	2	9	0	1	214	1	14	0	1	2
General Staff ..	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
SHAW GYEEN.																																		
Madras Artillery ..	3 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd European Light Infantry ..	1 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37th Grenadiers ..	Head Qrs. and Wing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	22	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8th Regiment Native Infantry ..	1 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SITTANG.																																		
13th Regiment Native Infantry ..	3 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	13	107	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0
TAVOY.																																		
48th Regiment Native Infantry ..	1 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	55	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
MEROTI.																																		
13th Regiment Native Infantry ..	1 Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total																										20	3	2	44	23	14	5	2	4

On Command Tonghoo at Kyauk-kyee.

MAULMAIN;

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Commissioner's Office,

The 15th September 1857.

*STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements in the Marine Department in the
Tenasserim Provinces, for the Year 1856-57.*

RECEIPTS.

DISTRICT.	Pilotage.	Port-dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Amherst	42,389 1 4	5,792 8 0	980 5 3	49,161 14 6
Tavoy	0 0 0	315 6 0	0 0 0	315 6 0
Mergui	0 0 0	246 0 0	0 0 0	246 0 0
Total	42,389 1 4	6,353 14 0	980 5 3	49,723 4 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISTRICT.	H. C. Steamer <i>Pluto.</i>	Port Establish- ment.	Contingent Expen- ses, including Coal.	Total.
Amherst	35,949 11 1	20,125 10 0	*1,16,439 10 3	1,72,514 15 4
Tavoy	0 0 0	585 0 0	941 10 1	1,526 10 1
Mergui	0 0 0	1,320 0 0	5,190 15 7	6,510 15 7
Total	35,949 11 1	22,030 10 0	1,22,572 3 11	1,80,552 9 0
Deduct Total of Receipts	...	...	...	49,723 4 6
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	...	...	...	1,30,829 4 6

* Value of Coal in store, Rs. 73,733.

A. FYTCHE, Major,

Offg. Comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

MAULMAIN ;
Commissioner's Office,
The 15th September 1857.

REPORT

ON THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1856-57.

Section F.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Justice how administered.

1. Civil Justice has hitherto been administered chiefly in the Courts of the Meer Adils and Moonsiffs, of whom there were—

In North Berar.

1 Meer Adil.

4 Moonsiffs.

In South Berar.

2 Moonsiffs.

In the Nuldroog District.

2 Moonsiffs.

In the Raichore Douab.

2 Moonsiffs.

2. The Government of India, in their letter of the 30th January 1856 pointed out the variations in the powers assigned to these Officers in the several Districts and in the forms of procedure, and the practice with regard to appeals; and directed the abolition of these Courts and the introduction of the system which had been found to work efficiently in the Punjab. By this system the Fiscal and Judicial Administration are combined in the same Officers. The Tehsildars hold Small Cause Courts for the decision of suits up to Rupees 300, and all suits above that sum are filed in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, the whole being under the direction of the Commissioner.

Instructions of Government to abolish the Moonsiffs' Courts.

3. With the view of carrying out these orders, instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners, under date the 23rd August 1856, directing that, from that time, all suits for sums above Rupees 300 should be filed in their Courts, and that the Courts of the Moonsiffs should be abolished with as little delay as possible.

Instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to abolish Moonsiffs' Courts.

4. Their immediate abolition could not be carried out without serious interruption to the business of the country, because many of the Talooq establishments were unformed; the Talooqs were presided over by under-paid Officers called Naibs, whose competency to the office of Civil Judges was very doubtful, and it was in these cases necessary that the organization of the Revenue Establishments should be contemporaneous with the abolition of the Civil Courts.

To be gradually carried out.

5. The Deputy Commissioners were, therefore, directed to confer the powers of a Judge of Small Cause on all such Tehsildars as they deemed competent to exercise these functions ; if they found a sufficient number competent, they were to direct that no more suits should be filed before the Moonsiffs ; but where the Naibs did not appear to be competent, they were authorized to continue to employ the Moonsiffs as a temporary measure ; but they were to be entitled Tehsildars, and only to receive suits under Rupees 300, so that the system might be enforced as far as possible.

Powers of Judge of Small Cause Courts conferred on competent Tehsildars.

6. Under date the 10th December 1856, the Schedules for the establishments of the Districts generally was submitted to the Resident and the Government ; but not meeting with the approval of Government, the establishments still remain in a state of transition. But the Court of the Meer Adil of North Berar has been abolished ; and of the Moonsiffs, those of Ellichpore and Oomraotee in North Berar, and Nuldroog in the Nuldroog District, alone remain at the date of this Report as Small Cause Courts, presided over by Tehsildars, who, however, have no Revenue duties.

All Moonsiffs' Courts, except these, now abolished.

7. This is as great an advance as appears to be practicable, until the whole of the establishments, Revenue and Judicial, are placed upon a proper footing, and Tehsildars adequately paid, and with adequate establishments, are placed in charge of Talooqs of suitable areas.

Further changes postponed till the appointment of establishments.

8. The Returns hitherto received are too imperfect for any satisfactory statement of the working of the Civil Courts to be based upon them, but the following summary is deduced from them :—

Present Returns very imperfect.

Number of Small Cause Courts, and where existing.

9. The Small Cause Courts now existing are :—

In North Berar	16
In South Berar... ..	6
In Nuldroog District	7
In Raichore Doab	13
Total... ..	42

This gives an average area of about 640 square miles to each Court. But the whole arrangement will be revised when the strength of the establishments is determined.

Area to each Court.

Number of Suits decided.

10. The Suits decided on their merits have been :—

BY WHOM DECIDED.	North Berar.	South Berar.	Nuldroog District.	Raichore Doab.
By Deputy Commissioners	0	0	1	5
By Assistant Ditto	9	2	0	0
By Extra Assistant Ditto	0	0	2	5
By Moonsiffs and Tehsildars	1,378	161	1,461	435
Total	1,387	163	1,464	445

Comparative amount
of litigation.

11. The following Table shows the comparative amount of litigation in the several Districts, and the value of the property litigated :—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Suits.	Proportion to Population.	Value of Property litigated.	Average Value litigated in each Suit.
North Berar	2,669	1 in 299	7,06,282 14 11	462 4 6
South Berar	304	1 in 687	35,162 9 8	451 14 8
Nuldroog District...	2,900	1 in 171	4,89,421 12 5	168 12 3
Raichore Doab	1,223	1 in 431	1,67,015 3 4	160 11 11
Total	7,096	1 in 352	13,97,882 8 4	196 15 11

Comparative state of
the files.

12. The following shows the comparative state of the files and despatch of business :—

DISTRICTS.	Suits remaining from previous years.	Suits instituted.	Total.	Suits disposed of.	Suits remaining.	Average duration of a Suit.
						<i>Days.</i>
North Berar	65	2,604	2,669	2,303	366	77
South Berar	0	304	304	299	5	Not given.
Nuldroog District ...	1,950	950	2,900	1,943	957	14
Raichore Doab	139	1,084	1,223	1,140	83	74
Total	2,154	4,942	7,096	5,685	1,411	

Character of the litigation.

13. The next abstracts show the character of the litigation of the several Districts :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

DISTRICTS.	Suits disposed of.	Withdrawn or dismissed, &c.	Amicably adjusted.	Decided for Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Appealed.
North Berar	2,303	686	230	1,280	107	111
South Berar	299	31	105	163	0	1
Nuldroog District ...	1,943	57	422	832	632	64
Raichore Doab	1,140	623	72	405	40	37
Total	5,685	1,397	829	2,680	779	213

APPEAL SUITS.

DISTRICTS.	Appeal Suits decided.	For Appellant.	For Respondent.	Withdrawn, dismissed or amicably settled.
North Berar	62	30	16	16
South Berar	1	0	1	0
Nuldroog District... ..	48	19	21	8
Raichore Doab	38	8	25	5
Total	149	57	63	29

Progress or otherwise of litigation.

14. The progress or otherwise of litigation in the year under Report may be exhibited as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	A. D.	Remain- ing.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at close of the year.
North Berar	1855	.....	Not given.		.....	.....
	1856	65	2,604	2,669	2,303	366
South Berar	1855	0	495	495	495	0
	1856	0	304	304	299	5
Nuldroog District	1855	1,498	2,125	3,627	1,677	1,950
	1856	1,950	950	2,900	1,943	957
Raichore Doab	1855	41	458	499	360	139
	1856	139	1,084	1,223	1,140	83
Total	1855	.....	Incomplete.		.....	.....
	1856	2,154	4,942	7,096	5,685	1,411

15. A difficulty arising from the Surf-i-khass estates, or Crown lands of the Nizam, which are interspersed with the Assigned Territories, meets us in the arrangement of the Civil Courts, and indeed in almost every branch of the Administration. The Revenue management of these Estates is in the hands of the Talooqdars and Naibs appointed by the Nizam, while the

Difficulties from the interspersed of Surf-i-khass estates.

Police and Criminal and Civil Justice are under this Administration. Here, therefore, the principle of the union of Authorities cannot be carried out, and the Courts, as far as those Estates are concerned, are really Moonsiffs' Courts. It will doubtless be the aim of the Native Revenue Authorities to prevent the Ryots of these Estates seeking the interference of any but themselves in the settlement of their affairs, and a great deal of jealousy has already shown itself. Several of these Estates are of very large size, equal indeed to Talooqs, while others are small and scattered. The annexed Maps* are intended to illustrate the arrangements which either have been made, or are proposed for extending the Small Cause Courts to these estates,

Number of persons
confined for debt.

16. The following shows the number of persons in confinement for debt on the 31st December 1856 :—

North Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
South Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Nuldroog District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Raichore Doab	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>32</u>

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

17. As much diversity prevailed in this Department as in that of Civil Justice in

Much diversity in this
Department.

North and South Berar
entrusted to Meer Adils
and Moonsiffs.

Capital sentences only
referred to Resident.

No periodical Returns.

North and South Berar, it was entrusted almost entirely to the Meer Adils and Moonsiffs, supervised more or less by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants. Capital sentences alone were referred to the Resident from any of the Districts. Periodical Returns were not required, and the yearly Administration Reports were the only sources of information as to the working of this

Department in each District. In the internal management of each District there was the greatest disparity, varying from the Western Division of Raichore, in which a system of arrangement and supervision had been enforced which has left little room for improvement, to the District of South Berar, which the statements laid before the Government induced them to describe as "in a state of complete disorganization." It is unnecessary to enter into details further than to state that, owing to the want of periodical Returns in several of the Districts, prisoners remained untried for months in the Talooqs—sometimes indeed upwards of a year, and that the powers exercised by the different Officials varied greatly and were under very imperfect check.

18. The system which, under the orders of Government, has now been intro-

System ordered by the
Government.

duced, is shown in the annexed *Manual*, † under the head of Judicial Administration. Every Sessions case comes before the Commissioner, either on the record of the trial held by the Deputy Commissioner, or for trial personally. The Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners submit their Calendars as Magistrates also monthly to the Commissioner.

* Appendix B.

† Appendix A.

19. The delay in disposing of cases in the Talooqs is still excessive. The Naibs are still lax and careless in enforcing the attendance of prosecutors and witnesses ; and all that can be said of the administration in this Department up to the close of the year, is that it is decidedly improving, and that the Officers generally are zealously laboring to carry this improvement still further ; but that they have to deal with Officials and with a people to whom any thing like regularity and system is new and thoroughly distasteful.

Delays in Talooqs still excessive.

20 But although the above remarks apply to the administration of Criminal Justice

Though the system defective, energy and ability of Officers have secured freedom from more serious crimes.

as a system, it is satisfactory to know that the energy and ability of the Officers in charge of the Districts have afforded to the inhabitants a most remarkable freedom from the more heinous crimes. The Districts have enjoyed profound peace, property and person have been unusually secure, and the Officers of the British Government are held in great respect. Dacoity and highway robberies have been of rare occurrence and in one which occurred on the border of the Western Districts, the statements of the

Instances of respect to Government.

prosecutor and prisoner were remarkable. The prosecutor, in the course of his deposition, stated—"Next day we left and came to Answara, Pergunnah Nelinga (Western Districts) in the evening, and we put up in a plain near the village, and as we heard it belonged to the English Government, we had no fear, and lay down carelessly to sleep." In the statement of the prisoner, the following passage occurs, when it was proposed to him and others to take part in the robbery. He adds :—"We said, as the country before us is under the English, if we make any disturbance there, we shall not escape. If it had been done in the Mogullae, it had been well done." Again, Brigadier Hill, writing from North Berar, when on his tour, observed—"Some of the natives came to speak with me yesterday. The Jemadar said the crops in Berar were excellent ; that under the Mogul dynasty the Ryots did not cultivate from the insecurity they all felt ; but now they were all happy, and that in a year or two there would not be a spot of ground where the plough had not entered." An Officer from North Berar told me that he could observe that the people are fast giving up the practice of carrying arms. These are satisfactory proofs that the control of the Local

Crimes, though frequent, are only the effect of uncontrolled passions.

Officers has been vigorous and efficient. Crimes are doubtless frequent ; but they are only such as must be expected to prevail among a people unused to control their passions. Rage, revenge, and lust will be found to be the moving causes of most of those which appear on the Calendars, while crimes against property, such as dacoity, highway robbery, &c., have been more rare than in our older Districts.

21. The number of confessions constitutes a very remarkable feature in criminal trial.

Number of confessions.

22. The Local Authorities, however, report that there are clear indications that the awe of our authority, which influenced the predatory classes on first coming under British Government, is gradually wearing out, and will continue to do so, unless a Police is formed on a system more organized than that which sufficed to preserve peace while the above feeling was in full and fresh operation. Dacoities are springing up both in North and South Berar, and our Police has been found inadequate ; it has been since strengthened.

Awe of British Authority gradually wearing out from the minds of predatory classes.

How it may be remedied.

23. The deficiency of minor crimes, such as burglary and theft, is believed to be apparent only. In North and South Berar there has been no machinery for reporting these offences. Captain Ivie Campbell, writing from South Berar, states distinctly :—"It will not have escaped observation that little or no petty crime is reported in this District. From what has come before me, I have not the least doubt that the Patells conceal crime, unless it be of a very heinous nature, such as dacoity, &c., and dispose of the cases themselves without making any report, and, acting as they were accustomed to do under the Native Government, release prisoners and turn them out of the villages after fining them and appropriating the amount of the fines." The same remarks would probably in a great degree apply to North Berar. It is now believed that the Police Jemadars of North Berar, selected for their knowledge of the predatory classes and made responsible for the prevention of crime, seldom reported cases of crime, except when they could produce the offenders, and that in proportion as our Police becomes more organized, an apparent increase of crime will be recorded.

Deficiency of minor crimes only apparent, arising from defective information.

Police Jemadars seldom report cases of crime.

Nature of crimes and offences.

24. The annexed table* comprises a list of the crimes and offences reported during the year.

25. The graver offences comprised in the 1st† and 2nd† classes of atrocity have borne to the population of the several Districts the following proportions in the past and preceding years :—

DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Crimes.	Proportion to Population.
North Berar	1855	15	1 to 63,333
	1856	28	1 to 33,928
South Berar	1855	31	1 to 16,566
	1856	38	1 to 13,515
Nuldroog District	1855	33	1 to 15,048
	1856	15	1 to 33,123
Raichore Doab	1855	77	1 to 6,860
	1856	55	1 to 9,603
Total	1855	156	1 to 15,631
	1856	136	1 to 18,217

* Appendix C.

† Includes murders, crimes attended with murder or violence, dacoities, robberies, rapes, &c.

3rd and 4th class
offences.

26. The following is a similar table of the crimes of the 3rd-
and 4th* classes of atrocity and the petty offences : --

DISTRICTS.	Years.	Number of Crimes.	Proportion to Population.
North Berar {	1855	161	1 to 5,901
	1856	941	1 to 1,009
South Berar {	1855	215	1 to 2,388
	1856	336	1 to 1,529
Nuldroog District {	1855	502	1 to 989
	1856	996	1 to 498
Raichore Doab {	1855	3013	1 to 175
	1856	4623	1 to 114
Total {	1855	3891	1 to 639
	1856	6896	1 to 360

The whole combined.

27. The whole of the offences recorded, when combined, give
the following results :—

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Years.	Total of reported Crimes.	Ratio per Cent. to Population.
North Berar {	9,50,000	1855	176	0.018
		1856	969	0.01
South Berar {	5,13,566	1855	246	0.047
		1856	374	0.072
Nuldroog District {	4,96,855	1855	535	0.109
		1856	1011	0.204
Raichore Doab {	5,28,152	1855	3090	0.585
		1856	4687	0.885
Total {	24,88,573	1855	4147	0.167
		1856	7032	0.280

* Includes thefts and all other minor offences.

28. The Commissioner is of opinion that these tables do not afford a fair criterion as to the state of crime in the several Districts, but that they indicate rather the degree of efficiency which the Police has obtained in detecting and reporting crime.

29. The following table shows the amount of property reported to have been plundered, and the proportion recovered. It is impossible to draw any reliable inference from results so very varying :—

DISTRICTS.	A. D.	Estimated Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Proportion per Cent. recovered.
North Berar	1855	9,631 0 0	1,692 0 0	17 9 1
	1856	9,721 11 1	6,214 5 10	63 14 0
South Berar	1855	15,290 12 3	2,233 1 6	14 9 8
	1856	19,343 9 6	1,891 4 0	9 12 2
Nuldroog District... ..	1855	6,645 11 9	2,373 0 9	35 11 2
	1856	6,344 4 3	3,502 0 3	55 3 2
Raichore Doab	1855	17,721 13 4	4,735 10 11	27 4 7
	1856	17,805 5 10	2,733 12 9	15 5 8
Total	1855	49,289 15 4	11,033 13 2	22 6 2
	1856	53,214 14 8	14,342 6 10	26 14 11

30. The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted and the total number tried during the year :—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Per-centage of Conviction.	Per-centage of Acquittal.*
North Berar	1,250	686	564	54.88	45.12
South Berar	645	371	274	57.52	42.48
Nuldroog District	1,538	1,344	194	87.39	12.61
Raichore Doab	5,336	4,949	387	92.76	7.24
Total	8,769	7,350	1,419	83.82	16.06

* The per-centage of Acquittals in the Punjab was :—

1853.	1854.	1855.
45.58	42.00	37.67

And in North-West Provinces, in 1855, an average of about 36.5 per cent.

31. The proportion for the last half of the year, during which the Reports have been more accurately prepared, has been as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Per-centage of Conviction.	Per-centage of Acquittal.
North Berar	826	588	238	71.19	28.81
South Berar... ..	426	272	154	63.85	36.15
Nuldroog District	907	808	99	89.08	10.92
Raichore Doab	3,285	2,951	334	89.83	10.17
Total... ..	5,444	4,619	825	84.84	15.16

Operations of the Sessions Court.

32. The following have been the operations of the Commissioner's or Sessions Court during the last half-year :—

OFFENCES.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	13	26	16	10
Dacoity with murder	2	18	9	9
Robbery	1	2	2	0
Highway robbery, with wounding or attempt to murder... ..	4	7	5	2
Assault, with attempt to murder	2	2	2	0
Manslaughter	8	11	8	3
Culpable homicide	2	2	1	1
Torture... ..	2	2	2	0
Riot with wounding... ..	1	2	2	0
Grievous hurt	2	2	1	1
Aggravated assault	1	1	1	0
Unnatural crime	1	1	1	0
Adultery	2	5	3	2
Kidnapping	2	4	3	1
Rape... ..	1	1	1	0
Abortion	3	14	8	6
Forgery	1	2	2	0
Conspiracy	1	1	1	0
Burglary	2	2	2	0
Theft with mischief (destruction of a Duftur)	1	1	1	0
Concealing suspicious death	1	1	1	0
Lurking, house trespass, and cattle-stealing.	1	1	1	0
Total... ..	54	108	73	35

Punishments awarded.

33. The punishments awarded have been :—

						<i>No. Sentenced.</i>
To be hanged	...	...	...	...	...	2
Imprisonment (with transportation) for life	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ditto for and under 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ditto 9 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ditto 7 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ditto ditto 5 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ditto ditto 2 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ditto ditto 1 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto ditto 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						73

Operations of the District Courts.

34. The following table shows the operations of the Courts in the several Districts :—

DISTRICTS.	Reported Cases.	Undiscovered.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
North Berar	969	54	915	851	64
South Berar	374	†10	364	332	32
Nuldroog District	1,126	†99	1,027	1,011	16
Raichore Doab	4,769	†538	4,231	4,196	35
Total	7,238	701	6,537	6,390	147

• These were principally cases of long detention under trial.

† These particulars do not correspond with the District Appendices, which are inaccurate.

Punishments awarded.

35. The punishments awarded in the four Districts have been as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	A. D.	Hanged.	Imprisonment for life (transportation).	For and under 20 years.	For and under 10 years.	For and under 5 years.	For and under 2 years.	For & under 6 months.	Fined.	Flogged.	Dismissed from office.	Put in stocks.	Total.
North Berar	1855	0	1	1	0	8	57	79	25	7	2	0	180
	1856	0	0	1	11	12	94	178	316	27	0	0	639
South Berar	1855	0	4	11	23	29	107	62	52	0	4	0	292
	1856	0	15	8	28	22	63	104	115	7	8	0	370
Nuldroog District	1855	3	0	23	5	10	93	201	503	1	0	0	839
	1856	3	0	8	3	7	107	106	1,033	1	1	75	1,344
Raichore Doab	1855	1	1	8	17	96	121	391	2,925	85	12	0	3,657
	1856	0	1	1	23	45	113	525	4,712	52	30	0	5,502
Total	1855	4	6	43	45	143	378	733	3,505	93	18	0	4,968
	1856	3	16	18	65	86	377	913	6,176	87	39	75	7,855

PART III.—POLICE.

Most complete in the Doab.

36. The Raichore Doab is the District in which the Police has been most completely established, and South Berar is that in which least has been done.

37. The union of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Raichore Doab was effected in September last, when the two establishments were re-modelled into one, as nearly as possible, on the plan and scale proposed by the Government in their letter of January 30th 1856. In the remaining Districts less has been done.

38. The District Police of the Doab are distributed over sixteen Thannahs, conterminous with the Talooqs and Jageers. Whenever the Tehsildars were found competent to hold Civil Courts, and this duty was imposed upon them, in order to lighten their Police duties, Darogahs of Police have been appointed with power to commit direct to the Magistracy.

39. The Tehsildar's Police duties are confined to a general superintendence. Some of them have received *sunnuds* as Subordinate Criminal Judges of the 2nd Class, (*vide Manual*, page 14,) with powers modified according to the qualifications of the Officer.

40. The system of management by Tehsildars, Chowkeydars, and Peons is in this District in fair operation. The following is an extract from the *Manual*, which shows the relative position which it is intended that the different branches of the Police should hold in these Districts :—

“ At the head of each Talooq is a Tehsildar, who is the head of the Police, as well as of the Revenue Administration. He may also be appointed by the Commissioner a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 2nd Class, or to such jurisdiction not exceeding that of a Subordinate Criminal Judge as the Commissioner shall determine ; but unless so specially appointed, he has not authority to exercise any judicial functions.

“ In the Police administration, it is intended only that he should hold a general supervision. The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supercede them. He is to animate them when negligent, to overawe them when corrupt. He is responsible that they are faithful to the State, and unoppressive to its subjects. He is to infuse vigor and honesty into their functions, without usurping them. He is not to concern himself as a rule with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature or unless an affray be anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land.

“ JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

“ Each Talooq is divided for Police purposes into Thannahs, each Thannah into Chowkeys, and each Chowkey into Villages.

“ The Police is divided into

“ DISTRICT POLICE AND RURAL POLICE

“ *Of the District Police.*

“ The chief Officer of the District Police is the Darogah. The functions of a Darogah are ex-officio vested in the Tehsildar, and may also be conferred on any other party by special appointment. A Darogah may also be invested by the Commissioner with judicial powers not exceeding those of a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 2nd or 3rd Class. The powers of a Darogah are laid down under the head ‘ Preliminary Enquiry by the Police.’

“ At the head of each Thannah is a Thannadar. The Thannadar has no separate jurisdiction, but receives his instructions from the Darogah, or affords protection and aid in the discharge of their duties to the heads of Villages. But the Thannadar is required to watch the high roads, protect, and if necessary escort travellers, apprehend vagrants and suspicious characters, &c.

“ Under the Thannadars are subordinate Chowkeys. The Chowkeydar should conduct all ordinary business in concert with the Thannadar ; but should report all cases of importance, with as little delay as possible, direct to the Darogah or Tehsildar, whichever may be nearest at hand.

“ Under the Thannadars and Chowkeydars are Chupprassees (or Peons or Burkundauzes), of whom it is sufficient to say that they are Police Officers within the meaning of the term as used in subjoined Code. They answer to the Constables in England.

" Of the Rural Police.

" The Rural Police consists of—

- " I. The Heads of Villages ;
- " II. The Village Watchmen, and Shetsundris or other Village Servants ; and
- " III. All House-holders, Land-holders, and generally all subjects of the Government who are bound to aid in keeping the peace and to sit on Inquests, Juries, &c., and all able-bodied men who are required to take their turn in watching, &c.

" Of Heads of Villages.

" The Head of the Village, or Police Patell, is the Magistrate of the Village. He is responsible for the peace of his Village. He is competent and required to hold Inquests, and to perform the duties of a petty Magistrate, as more fully detailed hereafter. He may also be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 3rd Class.

" Of Watchmen.

" To about every fifty houses, or fewer if necessary, a Watchman may be allowed. He is under the orders of the Head of the Village. He is responsible to watch suspicious characters, to guide travellers, to trace thieves, to carry reports, and perform other duties, as more fully detailed below.

" Of Inhabitants.

" Every person is bound to aid in keeping the peace ; every able-bodied man is required to take his turn in watching, or to find a substitute ; and every respectable land-holder or townsman to sit on Inquests and Juries when called upon to do so.

" The above description defines the gradation of Officers and duties from the Head of the Administration to the general body of the people. To render the subject more clear, the arrangement may be reversed. Suppose a robbery to have been committed, the injured party should make it known to his neighbours and to the Village Watchman and Head of the Village. The neighbours should meet to afford their aid. The Head of the Village should assemble a Punchayet at the same time that a Report should be sent to the nearest Chowkey or Thannah. The Thannadar should send information to the Darogah at the same time that he starts for the spot with as many Peons as may be necessary. Information should be communicated to the neighbouring Thannahs and the surrounding Villages, with a description, as far as possible, of the parties by whom the crime is supposed to have been committed. The Darogah, on receiving the information, should immediately repair to the spot at the same time that he reports to the Tehsildar. The Tehsildar will exercise his judgment as to proceeding to the spot ; but he is responsible to do so in all cases where, from the peculiarities of the case or want of adequate qualifications in the Darogah, his presence is required.

" It is to be clearly understood that the petty Magistracy of the Country is entrusted to the resident Land-holders, the Heads of Villages. To such persons it can be trusted with much more safety than to the Stipendiary Police. They are bound to the Village, and have in most respects a common interest with the Villagers, and people seldom like to incur the ill opinion of those with whom they must daily associate for the rest of their lives. The Thannadars, on the other hand, will generally be strangers, having no

" common interest with the Villagers, and liable to be removed to other parts of the District. The preliminary investigation, up to the time of the arrival of the Darogah or Tehsildar, is to be carried on by the Head of the Village. The Thannadar is to support him, to aid him in the apprehension and custody of prisoners, to offer advice, &c., but not to supercede him. The Thannadars and their Peons ought to guard the high roads, to watch suspected characters, apprehend vagrants, execute warrants, &c., and be ready to aid the petty Magistracy, but seldom to take an active part in cases concerning the inhabitants, unless called upon by the Heads of Villages for their aid.

" The Thannadars will generally be persons of more education and ability than the Heads of the Villages, and there will be a tendency to supercede their authority. This should be carefully watched by the European Officer, who should make it his object to raise the character of the Magistracy, and encourage them to manage the affairs of their communities. *

" At the same time the Thannadar should be encouraged to communicate freely with his superior the Darogah, or if he sees reason, with the Magistrate.

" The Darogah on reaching the spot, should receive, or take down a written Report of the proceedings held by the Head of the Village, and then take the investigation into his own hands.

" The prisoners and witnesses will then be sent to the Deputy Commissioner or First Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be.

" The Deputy Commissioner will try the case under the rules laid down for Criminal Procedure, and will record his sentence.

" The Record will then be sent to the Commissioner, who will try the case, either on the Record or by calling it up to his Court, as may be necessary.

" If he passes sentence of death, the trial will be referred to the Resident.

" In the above case it has been supposed that the crime committed was patent, and that immediate measures were necessary to secure the offenders. There are many cases in which immediate action is not required, and in which the proceedings will commence with a formal complaint lodged before a competent authority by the party who has suffered wrong. For these cases the Code of Procedure provides.

" Thus, it is seen, that the parties concerned in the Police of the Country and the administration of Criminal Justice are generally—

" 1st.—The Judges of the Criminal Courts (and the Officers of their Courts).

" 2nd.—The Magistracy.

" 3rd.—The District Police or Tehsildars.

" Darogahs.

" Thannadars.

" Chowkeydars.

" Chupprassees.

* " The Commissioner requests the particular attention of the Administrative Officers to this subject. The Judicial Selections, published by the Court of Directors, contain some interesting papers, which may be consulted with advantage, as illustrative of the ill effects of spreading over the Country a body of corrupt stipendiaries not controlled by the Local Authorities."

" 4th. Village Police, or Heads of Villages.

" Village Watchmen, &c.

" And Inhabitants.

" For the guidance of these several parties, the following exposition of the Law to be administered, of the form of procedure, and of the duties of the Subordinate Officers and Inhabitants, is compiled."

41. The form of administration thus sketched is in fair operation in the Doab.

Major Balmain's unfavorable report upon the District Police.

Major Balmain does not report favorably of the District Police. Several, he states, have been punished as principals in criminal cases, others have been convicted of bribery or extortion, and very many have been found guilty of irregularities. Major Balmain adds—" Their existence, though an evil, is probably necessary for what may be termed the general duties of the District, such as patrolling roads, custody and escort to a distance of prisoners; but the Rural Police are preferable for local requirements, having a better knowledge of the Country and its inhabitants, while their vested interests serve as a security alike to the Government and Community against misconduct and abuse of authority."

42. The Commissioner hopes that if a due supervision over the District Police is

District Police how may be improved.

maintained, and if the principle of action laid down in the *Manual* is carefully maintained, and interference on the part of the District Police with the affairs of the Villagers is discouraged, the District Police will gradually improve and gain the confidence of the people, and afford them security. If they do, this will be rendered apparent by the increase of the Villages round the Police Stations. Much will depend on the selection of the Peons. It is desirable that they should, when possible, be persons who have some stake in the District.

43. The present state of South Berar cannot be better described than in the

District Police, South Berar.

following passages from Captain Ivie Campbell's Report, which is quoted at length :—

" The strength of the District Police is given in Statement (marked C.) The number of Horsemen in the Police was formerly twenty; but from the 1st March 1855, it was reduced to its present number, ten. The 250 Peons are distributed over the six Revenue Divisions as follows :—

" Nursec	25
" Bassein	29
" Karinjah	54
" Woon	42
" Naidgaon Qazi	50
" Maikur	50

Total 250

" Village Police may be said to be unknown. During 1856 there was no Town Police.

"The great road from Bombay to Nagpore and Calcutta, entering the District near the Military Station of Jaulnah, runs through it as far as the Wurdah River, a distance of 170 miles. It is the road by which the dawks are conveyed, and there is a very large amount of traffic on it. A branch from this road leads to Oomraotee, a place of great importance in North, but on the boundary of South Berar : along this also the dawk is conveyed. The dawk road from Nagpore to Hyderabad also passes through a part of the District. Under the Native Government protection was afforded to the dawks by an escort at each stage of horse and foot. These were withdrawn at the cession, and in their place, a small force, consisting of 1 Jemadar, 1 Duffadar, and 88 Peons, were employed, not to accompany the letters, but to escort the banghy dawk, which is conveyed on horseback. This escort was discharged in October 1856 ; but on a representation from the Postal Authorities of the want of protection, this establishment was re-entertained early in the current year, a slight increase being made to the number of Peons. This force is numerically inadequate ; on only part of the extensive line of road can it afford protection to the dawk. From Karinjah to the Nagpore frontier, a distance of 60 miles, there is no escort at all, and the dawk has been two or three times attacked within the last few months. Although it affords some protection to the dawk, this escort cannot be considered as forming part of the Police of the District, for the men are not available for general duty, and cannot move from their Stations, except on the one particular duty of accompanying the dawk. It is desirable that regular Chowkeys should be established along the whole line of the postal roads, and the force at the Chowkeys must be strong, not only to allow of escort to the dawk, but to protect the roads and their neighbourhood, and to afford protection to the great traffic which for eight or nine months of the year passes along them.

"The Military Cantonment of Hingolee is indeed near the boundary of South Berar ; but in the District itself the only Military Force consists of one small Detachment of Infantry and four small Detachments of Cavalry of the Contingent, the latter numbering about 80 men. The presence of these is indeed most useful in the Country ; but in a District so extensive as South Berar, these few Detachments can be of little aid to the Local Police. In the immediate neighbourhood of these posts, dacoits and highway robbers will not, of course, commit depredations ; at a distance from it they can plunder with impunity, for they separate and place themselves beyond pursuit before any intelligence can reach the post.

"The Government of India are of opinion that the extent of the Country under each Police Thannah should not exceed 210 square miles. The area of South Berar is calculated at 9,263 square miles. During 1856, with the 250 Local Police, there were but six Thannahs, one at each of the Tehsil Stations, the number of square miles under each Police Jemadar or Thannadar being on an average 1,544 ; in one of the Talooqs, viz. Woon, the Police jurisdiction extends over a tract of Country more than 120 miles in length ; in another, Karinjah, to from 80 to 90. One-half of the Police Force in each Revenue sub-division was nominally retained at the Thannah, which was the Tehsil Station ; they were there employed in guarding prisoners, in escorting them for trial, or aiding the Revenue Peons in escorting the monthly remittances of Treasure to the Sudder Station. On these last duties, owing to the great distance to which they had to proceed from one of the Talooqs, the Police were often absent from their Thannahs from twenty-five days to a month ; the few who were left being insufficient to allow of roads being patrolled, or other Police duties being properly performed. The remainder of the Police in each Division were employed two or three at each Station of the Subor-

“dinate Revenue Officers. Chowkeys could not be placed for the protection of the roads, nor these patrolled.

“By timing the remittances of Treasure, so that those on the same line of road to the Sudder Station shall all meet on a fixed date at one place, and other arrangements, reliefs are afforded, as well as for the escort of prisoners. The Police are not now absent from their Thannahs for so long a period, and it has been possible to reduce the numbers stationed there, and to locate them in a number of Chowkeys along the principal roads and in some of the chief Towns of the District. These arrangements allow, but to a very limited extent, of roads being patrolled, the larger towns, fairs, &c., being visited, &c.

“There are but two Native Officers with the Police in each Division. The senior is at the Thannah at the Tehsil Station. The number of Peons is so small that where Chowkeys have been established, they have been stationed four in one place, two in another—a system open to very great abuse, for under it there can be no proper control or supervision, for there is no responsible party in command of the Sowars at each post. This cannot be remedied until the strength of the Police, and with it the number of Officers, is increased.

“In 1856 the Supreme Government directed that where our Police Thannahs had not been established in the Surf-i-Khass and other Jagheers, (very extensive in South Berar) they should be introduced. The measure was not then carried out; but three Thannahs, with seven Chowkeys, at an annual cost of Company's Rupees 809, have lately been introduced in them as a temporary measure, until regular establishments shall be sanctioned. These will provide for the protection of the Surf-i-Khass and those parts of the great lines of traffic which pass through them.

“It has been mentioned above, that the area of South Berar is estimated at 9,263 square miles. There are few large Towns in the District, so that an efficient and numerous body of Town Police cannot be maintained. The system of Village Police has to be re-organized, which cannot be immediately done to any great extent. The villages of South Berar are small; a very considerable portion of it is covered with hills and jungle; a large proportion of the population, the castes of Naiks, Hudkurs, Aunds, Ghonds, &c., are addicted to predatory habits; not only are large numbers of Brinjarahs and Mooltances passing during the greater part of the year through the Country engaged in the carriage of the extensive traffic through it, but numbers of them, a more dangerous class, nominally mere hewers and sellers of wood—a class who, there is no doubt, are concerned in most of the dacoities and other heinous crimes against life and property, permanently reside here, while the forage which the hills and jungles afford induces large camps of Brinjarahs to locate themselves here during the rains. The whole of these classes require to be closely watched, which cannot at present be done. Where the Police Thannah is 80 to 100 miles distant from some of the villages under it, the people, except in rare cases, will not report crime, and the Police cannot hear of it; and if they hear, cannot take steps with any hopes of success of detecting the criminals. The frontier of South Berar is particularly exposed; not much indeed is to be apprehended from the side of Nagpore on the East, nor from the North, towards North Berar, except from the wheels of the hills, or from the large camps of Brinjarahs located there; but on the West and on the South, the whole Country is open to the incursions of plunderers from His Highness the Nizam's Territories. The population on this frontier has always had a predatory character; it is a

"frontier which, owing to the irregular line of the boundary, cannot be much less than 300 miles in length. The districts within 20 and 30 miles of it, more particularly to the East, where the Country is covered with jungle, cannot improve unless protection be afforded to the people. Many villages which had long been deserted owing to the depredations of Rôhillas and other plunderers, were, after the cession, re-peopled. Within the last six weeks, the people of two of such villages, on which dacoities had been committed, have expressed their determination of leaving, when the lands must again become waste. Measures have been taken to register the Brinjarahs and their cattle; it is most desirable that they and their camps should be regularly watched, whether when resident here or while on the move; two Peons at least should accompany each camp from District to District, as far as the frontier, while during the rains an equal number, to be relieved weekly, should reside in or near their camps. This subject has been dwelt on at length, because it is one of the utmost importance; the security of the population cannot be provided for, the enormous extent of waste land cleared, nor the Revenue be increased until a very large addition is made to the Police Force; and that of this District cannot safely be kept under 100 Horse and 600 Peons."

Immediate measures
for a Police taken.

44. Temporary Establishments of Darogahs and District Police have been appointed since the close of the year.

District Police, North
Berar.

45. The arrangement of the Police of North Berar has formed the subject of much correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Bullock has strongly deprecated the establishment of a Police on the form proposed by the Government, considering that the arrangements which he had made had been successful, and had afforded to the Country a large amount of security, and he has attributed the increase of crime to the deviations which have taken place from his own system of Police. Mr. Bullock's system was briefly as follows:—"The Police of the District was entrusted to nine Jemadars. The principle of the general Police was to throw the entire responsibility on the Police Jemadar, who was selected in each case for his influence over and acquaintance with the predatory classes of Berar." These Jemadars were independent of the Talooq Authorities, and merely reported cases as they occurred to Captain Davies, the Superintendent of Police. Their range was extensive, containing sometimes two Talooqs. There appears to have been no machinery for recording the crimes which occurred, except when the perpetrators were apprehended by the Police.

Captain Campbell's
view of the Police of
North Berar.

46. The following letter from Captain Ivie Campbell gives a less favorable picture of the working of the Police than Mr. Bullock has entertained:—

"The Quarterly Return of the operations of the Police is now ready. It has been delayed owing to the necessity of comparing all the Reports of the Tehsildars with the Returns of the Superintendent of Police. It will show a large amount of crime in excess of that shown by the records from which the Returns for the year 1854 and 1855, sent with the last Administration Report, were prepared. I do not believe that there has been any increase of crime, except in large Towns, where, owing to want of funds, it was necessary, some months since, to reduce the Town Police; but more is, I think, now reported.

"Some time since a Police Jemadar in charge of two Talooqs, when on his trial, declared he had on more than one occasion made over thieves and the stolen property to

"Govind Rao, Tehsildar of Talooqa Merechee, who had ordered him to release the prisoners, and had restored the property to the owners. No Report could be found in my records, nor in the Reports from the Superintendent of Police. Lieutenant Finlay has been directed to make enquiries regarding the cases.

"No periodical Reports are received from the Tehsildars of the state of the Police of their Talooqs, for they are not at present in the position of Darogahs. The Police Jemadars may be said to hold that Office; they are not directly under the Tehsildars, do not report to me, or to the Assistant Commissioners, but to the Superintendent of Police, whose duty connected with the Frontier Chowkeys may, at times, take him out of the District.

"When parties are apprehended, Police Jemadars must, of course, send them to the Tehsildars, otherwise it is so long perhaps before he hears of the commission of a crime, if he hears of it at all. In Police matters these Jemadars consider themselves almost independent of the Tehsildars. Police Potails are being selected; but no regular Reports are at present made by them to the Tehsildars, though it is through them that a large number of offences come to their knowledge."

47. The Commissioner considers that the measures adopted by Mr. Bullock when the Country was placed under his charge, were judicious and successful; and that they afforded to the District a very remarkable degree of security of life and property. The awe of the British power was then in full force, and there was a very remarkable lull as to crimes of violence. With regard to such crimes as dacoity, he does not think that there could be much concealment, and believes that the District was remarkably exempt from these crimes.

48. But it is clear that the system admitted of very great abuses, and that these were fast gaining ground. Mr. Maltby considers that the absence of minor crimes was apparent only, and that the means do not exist of determining what was the real state of the District in this respect. He considers that the object of the Police would be to conceal all crimes of which they could not produce and convict the perpetrators, and that generally they would be successful in concealing them.

49. In consequence of the absence of periodical Reports, prisoners were kept without trial in the Talooqs for months, and in one case, at least for upwards of a year; and there was a want of adequate control over the servants to whom so much was entrusted.

50. Under the sanction of Government an arrangement has been made by which Captain Davies is placed in co-operation with the Deputy Commissioners of North and South Berar, as Agent for the suppression of Dacoity, Highway Robbery, &c, in those Districts. Captain Davies is a Joint Magistrate in each District. He commands the Hill Rangers of North Berar, and superintends the lines of the Frontier Chowkeys of the two Districts.

51. The details of Police management are carried on by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants in their respective charges; but all cases of dacoity, &c., are made known to Captain Davies, who is expected to maintain a vigilant watch over the predatory classes, and to proceed wherever his presence may be required. He is able to follow up suspected parties without reference to the boundaries of either Talooqs or Districts, which generally stop the operations of the ordinary Police, and act-

ing in co-operation with the Local Officer, while he has his Detectives throughout the Districts, will, it is hoped, be able to check the predatory classes so numerous in these Districts.

52. This arrangement had not effect until after the close of the year reported upon ; but it has been noticed here as it is one from which we anticipated many advantages, and it is hoped that when the District, Town, and Rural Police of North and South Berar are thoroughly organized, and Captain Davies' arrangements are completed, those Districts will be placed under a very efficient system.

The arrangement effected only after the close of the year.

53. In the Nuldroog District but little change has been made in the strength of the Police since the last Report. By some mis-understanding Police Darogahs have not been appointed there yet. But though the District Police was weak, the Village Police was efficiently managed, and the state of the District with regard to crime is highly satisfactory.*

District Police, Nuldroog.

54. Captain M. Taylor advocates, as Major Balmain has done, the Village Police as more useful than the District Police, and the opinions of both those Officers are deserving of much attention. It is certainly desirable that the duties of the District Police should be carefully defined and restricted, and that their numbers should not be increased beyond the actual wants of the District.

Village Police advocated by Captain Taylor in preference to District Police.

Want of supervision in this District.

55. But in this District, as in North Berar, there was a want of adequate supervision over the Talooqs, and many prisoners were undergoing long detention before they were sent up for trial.

TOWN POLICE.

56. In a letter dated the 18th February 1857, the Commissioner reported very fully to the Government on this subject, observing that the instructions of Government for the introduction of an Octroi on the principles found to be successful in the cities of the Punjaub, were not applicable to the small agricultural Villages of these Territories, and detailing the measures which had been adopted in the Raichore Doab for levying the necessary funds in the form of a quit rent on the Town lands. The Government approved of the measures adopted, and subsequently directed that the same principle should be extended to the other Districts. Up to the close of the year the progress made was as follows :—

Town Police as established in Punjaub not applicable to the Assigned Districts.

Town Police, Raichore Doab.

57. The measures adopted by Major Balmain in the Raichore Doab are thus described :—

“ In conformity with instructions received, a system of Urban Police, to be paid from

“ the Town Fund, has been recently
 “ initiated by the establishment of a
 “ few local Police in the larger and
 “ relatively more important places
 “ in the Doab (particulars per table.)
 “ As Inhabitants of the village in
 “ which their families continue to

No. of Town or Village in which Urban Police has been established.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Strength of Town Police.		Total expenditure per annum.
			Catt-wals.	Police.	
50	24,055	1,12,531	8	411	10,632 0 0

“ exercise their ordinary vocations, and to which their services are restricted, it has been

* Captain Taylor has now been requested to send in a List of Police Darogahs for sanction.

“ deemed in the first instance advisable to fix their remuneration at but two Rupees a month, the Cutwalls receiving eight. These last have been nominated only in a few exceptional instances, as it is supposed that the Police Potails are generally sufficient, and the double authority is calculated to produce clashing and divided responsibility.

“ The Town Fund in the Raichore Doab is composed of House Ground Rent, in other words Town Duty, collected from house-holders paying less than 10 Rupees land rent to Government ; it varies from 2 to 8 pies the square yard dependent upon locality of site, and is a cess easily and once for all settled, difficult to tamper with, and readily realized ; it is in substitution of the Choongee, *alias* Octroi, prevailing in the North-West, a Tax open to objection as pressing lightest on the more influential portion of the Community, who in virtue of their position, the consideration which in India above all places a respectable exterior commands, or *douceurs*, contrive to avoid contributing their due quota, whilst it is made an every day pretext for harassing the poor (it may be for profit or other purposes) by obstructing their progress to collect the nominally fair Duty—in fact it may be said that the Town Taxes as apparently contemplated would be a virtual re-imposition of the recently defunct Sayer and Transit Duties, the relinquishment of which have been, to the people of this Country, one of the greatest boons conferred by our Rule ; but even supposing ‘ Choongee ’ to be otherwise unobjectionable, it is inapplicable to a purely Agricultural District, with small open villages, through which the roads almost invariably pass.”

58. The rates of taxation have been found to be generally greatly too high, and in the current year they will be much modified. The Rates of taxation in Raichore Doab rather high. principle upon which the assessment is now being made is as follows. The assessment depends entirely upon the site of the land, and in no degree upon the purpose to which it is applied. For land facing the principal street 8 pies per square yard, and this extends to five yards from the street, a sufficient area for a shop. For the next ten yards the assessment is 4 pies per square yard. In the same way for lands facing the side street a proportional assessment is fixed. On all the rest of the Town land an equal and moderate quit rent is levied. By this arrangement the necessity for measuring the houses or other buildings is avoided. By the former rules a property facing the high street paid the higher rate for the whole area, and the demand was excessive. It is expected that the new arrangements will be fairer and more popular.

59. “ The amount collected in the villages of the Doab in the past season amounted to Rupees 51,429-3-7. The payments were sometimes so high that I am almost surprised at the patience with which they were borne. But the fund thus collected is very valuable, and is being applied to the improvement of the villages.*

* Since the above was written a report has been received from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Raichore Doab, showing the result of the modification of the Ground Tax as applied to the Town of Copal. It is very satisfactory. The whole area of the Town land is 346 acres, of which only 59 are occupied. The assessment upon these is Rupees 1677. The highest sum paid by any occupant is Rupees 14-3-1, “ a trifle,” Lieutenant Taylor states, “ in comparison with what was formerly paid as *Moturpha*, and falling generally upon those accustomed to those payments. The average assessment is $1\frac{1}{10}$ pie per square yard,” a sufficiently low figure to meet the means of the very poorest proprietor, while the assessment of a greater number of house-holders will be so small as to stand a comparison with the amount levied in the Panjab for customs.

60. In North Berar a Town Police was established by the Deputy Commissioner, Town Police, North paid by the nominally voluntary taxation of the Townspeople; Berar. but the funds failing, the Police was greatly reduced in April 1856 by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

61. Under the orders of Government above referred to, an Octroi on the Punjaub Octroi in seventeen principle was fixed in seventeen of the principal Towns and farmed Villages. out by auction. But it has proved that this species of taxation was not suited even to the larger Towns of Berar, and the Government* have approved of the adoption of direct taxation in preference. The Octroi in these Towns became at the same time a Transit Duty on the trade, and a tax on Agricultural produce. The latter, too, is levied at the time of the produce being stored, not consumed, because the produce of the fields is here stored in the Towns. The Deputy Commissioner proposed to substitute a House Rate on the principle of the old Moturpha; the Government have ordered a Ground Rent in preference, and this will be carried out in the current year.

62. The Town Police of North Berar is at present as follows :—

List of the Town Police Establishment as now established, with cost of the same.

No.	Towns.	Cutwall.	Karkoon.	Jenadar.	Dulladar.	Nick.	Jowan.	Cost per Mensem.	Cost per Annum.
1	Muleapoor	0	1	0	0	1	8	47 6 0	568 8 0
2	Nandoorah	1	1	0	0	1	6	44 8 0	534 0 0
3	Julgaon	0	1	1	0	0	15	75 0 0	900 0 0
4	Jamode	0	0	0	0	1	4	21 0 0	252 0 0
5	Ballapoor	0	1	1	1	1	25	135 0 0	1,620 0 0
6	Kamgaon	0	1	1	1	1	25	135 0 0	1,620 0 0
7	Akolah	0	1	1	0	1	12	70 8 0	840 0 0
8	Boregaon	0	1	1	0	1	8	51 0 0	612 0 0
9	Tillarah	0	1	1	0	0	10	57 8 0	690 0 0
10	Akote	0	1	1	0	1	20	103 0 0	1,236 0 0
11	Unjungaon	0	1	1	0	0	18	54 0 0	648 0 0
12	Ellichpoor	0	1	1	1	1	40	223 0 0	2,676 0 0
13	Kurrujgaon	0	1	1	0	0	10	54 0 0	648 0 0
14	Chandore	0	1	1	0	1	15	82 8 0	990 0 0
15	Hewerkher	1	1	0	0	1	6	44 8 0	534 0 0
16	Saindoorjamah	0	1	0	0	1	5	32 8 0	390 0 0
17	Oomraotee	0	1	1	1	2	50	245 0 0	2,940 0 0
Total... ..		2	16	12	4	14	277	1,175 4 0	17,704 8 0

There are 16 Cutwalls exclusive of the above, whose pay is at present paid by Government, amounting to Company's Rupees 209 per mensem.

63. In five only of the Towns of South Berar was it found practicable to attempt the Octroi. The sums realized have been

Karingah	Rs. 400
Bassim	" 700
Kolapoor	" 135
Pathoor	" 210
Dewulgaon	" 175
Total	*1620
For 4 months.	

trifling (Rs. 1620*): no complaints have been preferred against the Contractors; but it will probably be desirable that the Municipal taxation of all the Towns of North and South Berar

should be arranged on the same principles.

* No. 1582, dated 14th April 1857.

Strength.

64. The strength of the Town Police of South Berar, and the state of the local funds are given below :—

Towns.	Cutwalls.		Peons at 4 Rs. each.		Monthly Cost.	Annual Cost.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		
Karinjah	1	15	12	48	63 0 0	
Bassim	1	15	12	48	63 0 0	
Pathoor	1	10	6	24	34 0 0	
Dewulgaon	1	8	5	20	28 0 0	
Kolapoor	1	8	4	16	24 0 0	
Total	5	56	39	156	212 0 0	2,544 0 0

The balance in hand on 31st July 1857, Rs. 4,698-8-11.

65. In the Nuldroog District the Town Police has not yet been organized. The Town Police, Nuldroog District, Octroi was strongly objected to by the Deputy Commissioner as unsuitable to the social state of the District, and the arrangements for levying the Municipal funds by direct taxation are now being matured. There is, therefore, at present no Town Police properly so called. In three of the larger towns the people have taxed themselves for some local purposes, and throughout the District the towns and villages have lately been greatly improved.

66. Captain Meadows Taylor's exertions in this respect are thus described in his Report:—

" I have had all houses in the District legibly numbered during the period under report. The number is either written in red or black figures on a white ground, or carved on a slip of board which is nailed to the outer door frame of the house. In all the localities I have visited this year, the manner in which the orders on the subject have been carried out, has proved satisfactory, and as villages are surveyed, the numbers of houses are corrected and re-arranged. This, while assisting in the general Police regulation of each village, will materially also assist the Census whenever a general one may be ordered.

" CONSERVANCY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

" Under this head I am happy to be able to report much improvement. In all the Thannah Cusbas, the people have voluntarily made raised roads in the main streets with gutters or drains 1 foot deep by 1 foot wide of cut stone at the sides, and with cross drains across streets wherever necessary. For the most part the main streets and bazars have only been completed, but it is a beginning in a good direction, and will secure the drainage

Raised roads and drains partly completed in Cusbas.

"and cleanliness of the streets wherever it is carried out. The plan that has been proceeded upon is, that each person is responsible for the length of front of his premises as to gutter or drain, and for half the road-way. One set of workmen is employed, and the work is thus rendered uniform in execution and appearance. The road-ways between the drains were laid down with good moorum and levelled, and altogether, the streets have now a very different appearance to the slovenly, uneven, and often muddy condition they used to present.

"I have urged on Tehsildars the necessity of extending this quietly to all Villages, and it would be well, I think, to promise some distinction, such as gift of cloths or other prize to such Police Potails who were most successful in introducing raised roads into their Villages.

"I have said that all Thannah Towns have made street roads; but some of the execution of the work is better than the others, and prove that the Tehsildars have taken much pains to effect it. Ashti is perhaps best of all. Dharaseo, Bhoom, Kullumb, Latoor, Wansi, Purnida, Owsa, Tooljapoor and Nuldroog, with several detached Villages and Cusbas as Bainly, Yeat, &c., have made good progress, and the people themselves seemed to refer, with pleasure, in showing it to me, to what they have done."

RURAL POLICE.

67. The organization of the Rural Police was completed in the Raichore Doab on the union of the two Districts; but in this, as in so many other respects, the Doab is much in advance of the other Districts.

"The Rural Police of the Eastern Talooqs", * Major Balmain writes, "have been assimilated in all respects to those of the Western Division. The Potails have been examined; furnished with sunnuds, and put on regular

* 13 Revenue Talooqs including Paying Jagoor Villages.	Number of		Rent of land so remitted.		
	Inhabited Villages.	Individuals.			
Police Potails	0	1199	23,451	13	1
Talarees	1269	1630	31,553	14	1
Shetsundeos	0	5346	97,730	5	11
Total	1269	8175	1,52,741	1	1
Free Jagoers exclusive of 14 Villages in Anna-goondy	Police Potails.	Talarees.	Shetsundeos.	Paid by Jagoers, but about Government rate.	
Detached Jagoers .. 61	62	63	170		
Goorgoontah 40	40	41	184		
Moodgul 87	78	72	364		
Mooshkeo 41	41	53	142		
Total .. 229	221	229	860		

"scale pay, whilst the Talarees and Shetsundeos have had their remuneration and duties more clearly defined. The whole are paid by remission in their land rent; but as all the details of the arrangement were given in the preceding Report, there seems no need for repetition. The total available Force amounts to 1420 Police Potails, 1859 Talarees, and 6206 Shetsundeos.

"Their remuneration is given in Appendix F."

68. In South Berar very little had been accomplished up to the end of the year, and the difficulties in the way of reconstructing the villages in that wasted District are very great.

69. The Deputy Commissioner is employed upon this duty ; but to be successful the work must be careful and gradual, and perhaps can hardly advance very far until the Survey and Settlement are accomplished. Captain Ivie Campbell thus describes the difficulties in his way :—

Deputy Commissioner
employed in introduc-
ing it.

“ A Village Police cannot at present be said to exist. There are a few Jaglias or Watchmen, chiefly in the Northern Talooqs ; their remuneration, which is in land, is very trifling, and their duty extends only to watching the crops of the Villagers. In a number of places, chiefly the larger Towns, there is a Village servant called the Havildar ; in some Villages one, in a few two, according to the extent of the revenue to be collected, but these are rather Revenue than Police servants, and are employed in the collection of rents due by cultivators residing in distant Villages, and not residents of the place ; their remuneration varies from 1 to 20 Rupees a year, according to the extent of the collections. They are not available for Police duties, and the regular Village Chowkeedar or Watchman is unknown. The Government of India have, however, sanctioned the entertainment of one Chowkeedar for every fifty houses, who will be remunerated, either by a money payment of Rupees 24 a year, or in land of that value. Steps have been taken to introduce this system ; but when it is stated that of the 3049 Villages of the District, 199 yield a Revenue of less than Rupees 5, 93 more yielding less than Rupees 10, 168 from Rupees 10 to 20, and 327 more less than Rupees 50, as will be seen from the Statement, it will be apparent that few Villages have a population, or pay a Revenue which will entitle them to the services of a Village Police. Chowkeedars will, however, be appointed, whenever the number of houses in any two adjoining Villages amounts to fifty ; these will afford some assistance to the Village Police Potails who are being appointed. The system of a Village Watch among the Inhabitants themselves has been lately introduced. Such as are unwilling to take their turn of duty will be required to provide substitutes. Close supervision will be required on the part of the Tehsildars and Police to prevent the non-labouring and well-to-do classes of the population from throwing this labour on the agricultural population, by endeavouring to evade this order.”

70. In North Berar, the Rural Police has, in common with the District Police and the Town Police, formed the subject of much correspondence, and in consequence but little progress has yet been made.

71. In the Nuldroog District the Village Police is supported by the people themselves, without any interference whatever, and is thus favorably reported upon by Captain M. Taylor :—

“ I have watched the operation of the Village Police for three years with all the minuteness in my power, and I have seen nothing for mistrusting it in any way. On the contrary, I consider that it has done its duty well, and that the night watch, assisted by the regular Watchmen, who are Village servants, and who are on duty during the day, have been the means of preventing much crime, and will continue to prevent it.

“ The improvement of this Police is, I consider, of higher importance than the establishment of a more expensive General Police, and while I consider the appointment of Thannadars emergently necessary, I shall be prepared, if you approve of it, to reduce the number of Chowkees and General Police as shown in the new Schedule of Establishment very materially, and to confine the General Police to a sufficient number of men to guard

" Prisoners in the Thannah, and to go rounds in the Talooqs they are placed in. The establishment in Allund, Goonoty, Lohara and Bhooor are on this principle, and having watched their working for a twelvemonth, I consider that they will answer every purpose required of them.

" I cannot give better illustration of what has been effected in prevention of heavy crime than the Return for the present year, and while there is no evidence of existence of organized crime, such as Dacoity, Burglary, Highway Robbery and the like, in any serious degree, I can attribute its check mostly to the effort of the Village Police, and its sharp steady working on the classes who, previous to the cession, were notoriously lawless. I have no suspicion that serious crime is concealed; on the contrary, I think it would be next to impossible for any to occur which was not at once known. My own attention and that of all my Assistants has been anxiously directed to investigation of this point during our last circuit, and we have found no traces of crime not reported. It is possible that petty thefts, trespasses, neglects, and breaches of Conservancy rules may occur, and may be settled in Villages without report. Such could only be discovered by a qualified Officer perpetually on the move in the District. And on these grounds, and the more general ones of improvement of the Police, I beg to recommend the appointment of Thannadars as soon as may be practicable.

" I have continued the system of mustering Mahars, Mangs, Kaikurees, and other suspicious characters (as detailed in last Administration Report) in Villages without interruption, also of giving passes to these people when they go to other Villages. It is possible that the execution of the system may not be perfect; but it is sufficiently so to act as a check upon lawless conduct, and is indubitably useful. I observed that the Magistrate of Sholapore has lately relaxed the rule in his Zillah, and confines the musters to actually suspected persons. But I am not yet prepared to go so far; and deeply as this District has been tainted with Dacoity, I am not prepared to decide who is and who is not a suspected character. I am not aware that any relaxation has been made in Ahmednuggur.

" I have it in contemplation, during the recess, of maturing a plan of collection in Villages for the payment of the Police, and shall eventually submit it for your approval. Till then the old system continues in force, that is the payment of the Village Watch by the people themselves without any interference whatever. I need not say that to carry out any more perfect system, and one which involved superintendence of collections, the services of a separate Police Officer would be peculiarly valuable."

Whole strength of the Police.
as follows :—

72. The whole strength of the Police of the Assigned Territories, as existing at the close of the year reported upon, was

DISTRICT POLICE.

DISTRICTS.	Officers superior to Peon.	Sowars.	Peons.	Furrashes, Bheestees, &c.	Total.	Proportion of one Peon to Inhabitant.	Proportion of one Peon to area in Sq. Miles.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Cost to each Inhabitant.
North Berar	67	10	362	0	439	1 to 2624	1 to 18	44,102	0·0·9
South Berar... ..	16	10	250	2	278	1 to 2055	1 to 37	19,524	0·0·7
Nuldroog District	20	10	176	3	209	1 to 2831	1 to 35	12,504	0·0·6
Raichore Doab	66	19	376	0	461	1 to 1425	1 to 16	44,112	0·1·3
Total	169	49	1164	5	1387	1 to 2145	1 to 24	1,20,242	0·0·11

Police exclusive of
General Police.

73. The following is a Table showing all other Police not included in the General Police Establishment :—

	Hill Ranger Company.												Frontier Chowkey	Gond Rajah's	Jaglas or Village Peons.		Town Police.		Total.	Cost per An- num.			
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naikes.	Privates.	Buglers.	Bellowsmen.	Iron Smiths.	Bleeders.	Sweepers.	Mutandees.	English Clerks.	Officers superior to Peons.	Peons.	Jowans.	Officers superior to Peons.	Peons.	Officers superior to Peons.			Peons.		
North Berar ...	1	1	6	8	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	130	114	0	682	42	230	1,397	43,296	2	0
South Berar ...	None but District Police.												.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuldroog District ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	108	.....	...	1,059	...	...	1,177	6,841	10	6
Raichore Doab ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,420	8,065	8	411	9,904	Not given.		
Total ...	1	1	6	8	163	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	238	114	1,420	9,806	50	641	12,478	Not complete.		

74. In reviewing the reports of all the Officers one fact is very conspicuous, namely, Closing remarks on the Police generally. that all appear to consider that the success of our management is mainly dependent upon a successful organization of the Rural Police. The District Police is necessary to guard the Frontier and the High Roads, to escort Prisoners, to protect Travellers, to watch the Banjarahs and other wandering Tribes, and to repress the more violent crimes; but they should be restricted from interference with the Villagers, except when their aid is sought by the heads of Villages. This principle has been clearly stated in the Manual, and I am glad to find that the experience of the Deputy Commissioners is all in favour of leaving the Villages as much as possible to self-government.

Section II.

JUDICIAL.

PART IV.—JAILS.

75. No suitable Jails having been built in these Districts, the Prisoners were scattered in a way which precluded the enforcement of any proper discipline. In North Berar they were confined in six Jails, in South Berar in three Jails, in the Nuldroog District in three Jails, and in the Raichore Doab in two Jails.

76. Under date the 29th September 1856, the Commissioner laid before the Government his views on this subject. The Commissioner proposed that a Central Jail should be formed in the Nuldroog District for the Convicts of that District, for all sentenced in Raichore to more than one year's imprisonment, and for all sentenced in North and South Berar to more than three years, and that a Jail should be built at the capital of North Berar for all of the remaining Prisoners of the two Berars, except those of South Berar sentenced to three months and under, who would be confined in Penitentiary in South Berar. Thus the buildings required would be one Central Jail calculated to contain from 800 to 1000 Prisoners;

a Jail in North Berar for 300 ; a Jail in the Doab for 180 ; and a Penitentiary in South Berar for those guilty of petty offences, with a ward for Prisoners on trial.

Which would subject Prisoners to proper superintendence and discipline.

77. By this system all Convicts subject to long imprisonment would be brought together and subjected to discipline under proper superintendence.

78. The orders of Government were issued on the 4th May 1857, approving of the proposed arrangements, and sanctioning the appointment of a Medical Officer as Superintendent of the Central Jail. Dr. Fleming has since been appointed, and has been engaged in drawing up a set of Rules for the management of the Jail, and in making temporary arrangements for the accommodation of the Prisoners in the Fort of Nuldroog, and he will shortly submit a plan for converting that Fort into a Jail.

Hope of progress under Dr. Fleming's care.

79. These measures are beyond the scope of the present Report ; but it is expected that much progress will be made in the present year.

Prison Statistics.

80. The statistics of the past year are as follows :—

Number of Prisoners confined.

“ The average number of Prisoners in confinement have been—

In North Berar	...	...	...	...	340
„ South Berar	...	...	...	...	413
„ Nuldroog District	...	...	...	...	450
„ Raichore Doab	...	...	...	...	436
Total	...	...	...	...	1639

Number escaped.

81. The escapes have been—

In North Berar	...	...	...	...	9
„ South Berar	...	...	...	...	13
„ Nuldroog District	...	...	...	...	0
„ Raichore Doab	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	28

Mortality.

82. The mortality has been—

In North Berar	...	...	...	...	2
„ South Berar	...	...	...	...	2
„ Nuldroog District	...	...	...	...	1
„ Raichore Doab	...	...	...	...	0
Total	..	...	...	...	5

Detail of expenditure.

83. The following Table gives the detail of expenditure, and shows the comparative cost in this and the preceding year :—

DISTRICTS.	A. D.	DIST.	Clothing.	Guard.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Average cost per man per annum.	Increase in cost per man.	Decrease in cost per man.
North Berar ...	1855	3,587 4 7	98 0 3	5,592 4 2	1,075 7 5	1,553 0 5	50 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1856	4,468 15 2	166 7 4	5,484 0 0	6,47 10 5	10,767 0 11	46 8 4	0 0 0	4 8 8
South Berar ...	1855	7,012 2 8	223 3 0	3,597 11 4	1,111 7 1	11,944 7 8	35 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1856	5,750 3 2	234 3 6	5,029 10 6	1,049 15 1	12,064 0 3	34 15 0	0 0 0	0 15 0
Nuldroog District ...	1855	3,680 7 8	173 4 3	1,089 14 11	120 0 9	5,063 11 2	34 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1856	5,271 15 0	443 2 8	1,128 0 0	57 4 6	6,900 5 9	30 10 8	0 0 0	5 8 9
Raichore Doab	1855	3,639 7 7	296 10 2	4,150 4 9	4,041 9 10	12,127 12 4	47 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1856	4,309 12 8	418 12 8	4,998 3 0	3,063 1 0	13,639 13 1	41 7 9	0 0 0	5 11 9
Total ...	1855	17,919 5 8	791 1 8	14,430 3 2	6,348 9 1	30,688 15 7	168 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0
	1856	19,800 13 7	1262 9 9	16,639 13 6	5,717 15 0	43,371 4 0	153 4 8	0 0 0	14 2 2

Correct results in computing the value of the Prisoners' labour are unattainable.

Captain Taylor's endeavours to introduce manufactures.

The Prisoners were chiefly employed on out-door labour. In Nuldroog Captain M. Taylor endeavoured to introduce manufactures and with some success. Captain Taylor states "as many as " could be employed were put to weaving and spinning yarn, and the prisoners have been " employed in turns at this work, in proportion as they displayed aptitude for it. In " weaving they have been instructed in weaving coarse cloth, coloured handkerchiefs, " dhooties and sarees, tatputtee, tape, coarse and fine, and setrungees, in all of which " they have made very fair progress, and some of the specimens of weaving, especially " handkerchiefs, have been very creditable.

" The want of workshops, however, Prevents as many Prisoners as I could wish " from being employed in in-door labour. There is no room for looms, nor cover for work- " men in wet weather, and it is only when the Jails are fitted with the necessary work- " sheds and looms that a proper School of Industry can be established."

Which will be followed by Dr. Fleming.

84. These endeavours will be followed up by Dr. Fleming.

Section III.

REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

85. The system of Land Assessment adopted by the Officers of the several Districts have been very fully reported in former years, and were reviewed by the Government in their letter of the 30th January 1856. In the year under review but little change has taken place, nor is it desirable that any serious changes should be made until the all important measure of a Survey is in progress.

86. Such a measure is under the consideration of Government. In the meanwhile, the temporary settlements made with the Cultivators have been as much as possible in the spirit of the instructions given by the Government for guidance in the final Settlement. The object aimed at has been so to conduct the year's settlement, that while it should put an end to all unlicensed exemptions and privileges, and should secure a fair revenue to the State, it should, by the recognition of proprietary right in those who can establish a hereditary or prescriptive title, and by the protection of the interests of other cultivators of the soil, invest tenures of land with security and permanency under certain declared conditions, and should restrict the demand of the State within reasonable limits.

Report still under consideration of Government.
Village Register a record of rights.
a title deed of his property.

87. Endeavours have been made to render the Village Register a record of rights, and the Ryot's Paotee (or receipt book)

88. But the permanency or growth of proprietary rights depends far more upon the amount of the Government demand than upon the Revenue system under which it is collected. If the land rent is only so fixed as to leave a portion of the rent to the proprietor, and the Assessment is fixed once for all, or for a long term of years, if it is rated according to the quality of the soil, and not liable to enhancement on account of improvements effected by the proprietors, the duty of the Revenue Officer is simple and easy.

Growth of proprietary rights depends upon Government demand.
Rates of Assessment and progressive increase of Revenue.

89. The rates of Assessment now prevailing in the different Districts, and the progressive increase in the Revenues since the assignment of the Territories, will now be shown.

90. That progress has been on the whole steady and satisfactory. The Ryots, secure that they will reap the fruits of their labour, are resuming their abandoned fields, and cultivation is extending wherever the Assessment is light. What these Territories chiefly require towards their future prosperity is, that a careful Survey should define the present holdings of whatever kind; that these be moderately assessed according to their quality; and that the waste land be made available for those who are prepared to cultivate it, and to pay (after a proper interval) the regulated Assessment. Peace, and a light, known, fixed Assessment are all that the Country requires.

91. The past season was favorable throughout the Assigned Territories, and at the same time prices were high; but the Districts are only now recovering from the serious droughts of previous years; the progress now apparent is therefore particularly satisfactory.

Land Revenue of the Assigned Territories generally.

92. The Revenue derived from the land in the Assigned Districts may now be classed under the following heads, *namely*, Land Rent, Grazing Farms, Tree Tax, and Forest Rents.

Classification of the Land Revenue.

93. The following Table exhibits the demand of each year since the Assignment, from which it will be seen that the demand of the year reviewed was Rupees 41,54,099, in comparison with Rupees 40,70,406, the

Demand of each year since Cession.

demand of the previous year, showing an increase of Rupees 83,693 in the Land Revenue generally :—

DISTRICTS.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.
North Berar	14,76,205	1,412,778	1,550,507	1,544,155	
South Berar	606,166	665,708	778,582	763,228	
Nuldroog District ...	656,923	8,21,590	836,109	877,024	
Raichore Doab {	Eastern	412,047	4,04,039	969,692	
	Western	400,257	4,78,592	470,221	
Total	3,551,598	3,782,707	4,070,406	41,54,099	83,693

94. The above Table shows the demand ; but to make the comparison correct, it is necessary to remark that in several of the past years large remissions were necessary in consequence of the unfavorable seasons and poverty of the people. The subjoined Table shows that if the remissions which have been made and the balances outstanding are deducted, the year reviewed exhibits a still more favorable result, and in this year nearly the whole of the demand will be realized :—

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Total demand as shown in the previous Table	35,51,598	37,82,707	40,70,406	41,54,089
Deduct Remissions sanctioned	1,53,915	79,749	1,47,872	Nearly the whole of the demand will be collected.
Also Outstanding Balances ... ..	.....	.....	15,259	
Total of Deductions... ..	1,53,915	79,749	1,63,131	
Balance of actual Revenue	33,97,683	37,02,958	39,07,275	

95. The cultivated area of each District cannot be shown with any reliable accuracy until the Survey has been made; but the following Table is constructed from the Reports of the Deputy Commissioners to exhibit the estimated area of each class, and the average assessment of each District :—

Description of Land.	DISTRICTS.	Area of Cultivation in Acres.	Highest rate per Acre.	Lowest rate per Acre.	Average.
Dry.	North Berar	10,34,599	1 12 10	0 8 1	0 12 5
	South Berar	10,62,790	0 15 10	0 6 6	0 10 5
	Nuldroog District	10,41,120	1 0 4	0 9 7	0 12 3
	Raichore Doab	16,06,797	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 4
Wet.	North Berar	13,480	9 4 5	2 0 7	5 6 0
	South Berar	12,927	Not given.		4 0 3
	Nuldroog District... ..	19,568	3 0 1	2 2 7	2 14 8
	Raichore Doab	23,258	30 0 0	2 0 0	6 2 2

96. The number of landholders paying revenue to Government and the average amount of their payments in the past year is as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Rent-Payers.	Average.
North Berar	80,315	19 13 6
South Berar	54,506	14 7 8
Nuldroog District... ..	33,256	25 5 4
Raichore Doab	64,517	14 10 9

97. The land assessment is nowhere excessive; compared with that of Madras it is light, and it is believed that the result of a Survey will be rather to recover the assessment on lands fraudulently exempted or rated below their quality than to diminish the revenues of the Government.

98. It is desirable here to observe that the land rent is now nearly the only tribute paid by the people in the Assigned Districts. They have been relieved from many vexatious and some heavy imposts. The commerce of the country was in a previous year freed by the abolition of all Customs and Transit duties, and in this year the Moturpha Tax has been abolished. The Abkarree or Spirit Tax, the rent of the Salt Wells, the licenses for the sale of Opium and other drugs, have alone been retained from former imposts, and the stamps on legal proceedings and on bonds have alone been added. The assessment of the land has been to a great extent

equalized, and in some degree lightened. Another great boon has been conferred on the people in the last year. The kists, or instalments of the revenue, have been so arranged that the assessment shall not be demanded until the ryot has realized his produce.

99. The increase, then, shown in the above Tables arises entirely from the extension of cultivation, or from bringing into the Government Treasury revenue previously embezzled, and a steady increase of revenue from the former source may safely be anticipated.

100. But it must not be forgotten that it is from this source alone that any considerable increase of revenue can now be anticipated, or such further reductions of the assessment as the Survey may show to be necessary can be compensated. The waste lands of the District are the legitimate, and now the only source of future fiscal prosperity. To these lands cultivation will surely and steadily extend, if only a proprietary personal title can be readily obtained, and a fixed rent (payable after a suitable period for clearing the land) is assessed and made known.

101. This alone is necessary to ensure an ample and increasing revenue, in the effects of the principle in the neighbouring District of Sholapore, where the result of ten years before the Survey and ten years after the Survey is an increase of 47 per cent in the area of cultivation. An interesting letter on this subject is given in the Appendix.*

102. The adjoining territory of Mysore, in which the land revenue has doubled by the extension of cultivation, holds out also an invaluable guide.

103. The causes of the satisfactory increase which has been above shown in the Doab are thus summed up by Major Balmain, and the description is applicable in a great degree to the whole of the Territories, with the exception of South Berar :—

“ XIV. CAUSES OF INCREASE OF REVENUE.—The causes of increase of revenue have “ already been inferentially given ; but it may not be amiss here summarily to recapitulate “ them, *viz.*, the rise in value of property generally, owing to greater public confidence ; the “ improved culture of land, resulting from fixity of tenures ; the consequent increased pro- “ ductiveness of the soil ; the higher prices of produce attributable to removal of fiscal “ obstructions to export ; the postponement of kists till the ripening of the crops, thus “ rendering it unnecessary for the cultivator to raise money on them in advance at ruinous “ rates ; the abolition of the vexatious exactions in kind by the Palotedars and others, “ thereby leaving the ryot a larger margin for his own benefit, add to which some fresh “ land put under cultivation, not a little heretofore concealed, brought to account, and the “ equalizing the assessment of a good deal, the two last chiefly in late Eastern Division.”

I. The report on the Land Revenue of North Berar is, on the whole, highly satisfactory. “ Last season,” Mr. Bullock writes, “ was most propitious “ in every way ; the prices were high, the rain fell at the proper “ season and in due quantity, and scarcely any remissions whatever on account of failure “ of crop have been needed.”

Its Land Revenue since
Cession.

II. The Land Revenue of this District from the date of
the assignment to the present time has been as follows:—

A. D.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Tree Tax.	Forest Rents.	Sale of Land in Villages.	Total.
1853-54 ...	14,63,473 0 0	2,208 0 0	10,502 0 0	3 0 0	19 0 0	14,76,205 0 0
1854-55 ...	14,02,588 0 0	7,025 0 0	2,393 0 0	751 0 0	21 0 0	14,12,778 0 0
1855-56 ...	15,37,427 0 0	7,671 0 0	3,366 0 0	1,998 0 0	45 0 0	15,50,507 0 0
1856-57 ...	15,18,916 0 0	16,835 0 0	6,499 0 0	1,749 0 0	156 0 0	15,44,155 0 0

III. It will be observed that there is an apparent decrease below the last year in the sum of Rupees 6,351-12-10; but this is apparent only. In the actual collections there is a most satisfactory increase as shown in the following Table:—

A. D.	Jummalundy.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balances.	Actual Revenue.
1853-54 ...	14,76,205 0 0	30,759 0 0	0 0 0	14,45,446 0 0
1854-55 ...	14,12,778 0 0	23,115 0 0	0 0 0	13,89,663 0 0
1855-56 ...	15,50,507 0 0	1,23,438 0 0	0 0 0	14,27,069 0 0
1856-57 ...	15,44,155 0 0	*35,000 0 0	0 0 0	15,09,155 0 0

Cultivation under wells.

IV. With regard to the cultivation under wells, a copy of instructions given to the Deputy Commissioners is given in the Appendix.†

V. There is a passage of great interest in one of Mr. Bullock's former reports, which shows that under a moderate and fixed assessment of the land, the District of Berar can hardly fail to yield an ample revenue, and this is confirmed by the results which the Deputy Commissioners, under many difficulties, have exhibited in the past few years.

"I may as well mention that under the kings of Delhi, when the mode of assess-

PARAS. 47 and 48, Mr.
Bullock's Administration
Report of 1854-55.

"ment was under strict regulation, the valley of Berar was divided into three main descriptions of land, viz., Ainkalee, Meankulass and Kulasputtee. The Ainkalee was the deep black soil; the Meankulass was the soil where the black began to mingle with a lighter description; the Kulasputtee was the light soil lying towards the hills. The black soil is towards the centre of the valley. Each of these divisions had its general rate fixed upon each Beegah, but divided into various sorts with a rate on each, and these rates were only slightly modified by local circumstances."

* This is the amount estimated to be irrecoverable in the revenues of the present year. The actual outstanding balance at date is Rupees 68,135.

† Appendix F.

"The Beegah of arable land was less than the Beegah now in use in Candeish or elsewhere, which is 3,600 square yards, and the Garden and Enam Beegah was larger, viz., the Enam land was measured by the 'Illahee Guz,' equal to 7,225 square yards per Beegah. The Garden land was measured by the 'Guz-burra-Secundaree,' which gave 5,500 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards per Beegah, and the arable land by the 'Chota-Secundaree Guz,' which gave 2,256 $\frac{2}{3}$ square yards per Beegah. The average rates on land was as follows:—First sort divided into two sorts, 1st sort, Rs. 1-3-9, 2nd sort, Rs. 0-13-3 per Beegah. Second sort sub-divided into two sorts, 1st, sort, Rs. 1-1-3, 2nd sort, Rs. 0-12-3 per Beegah. Third sort sub-divided into two sorts:—1st sort, Rs. 0-11-6, and 2nd sort, Rs. 0-11-3 per Beegah. Garden land into two kinds:—1st sort, Rs. 3-11-0, 2nd sort, Rs. 2-4-0. The whole was under 'Kham Vussool,' and the annual statement paper was as nearly as possible that which I have now introduced, but with even more exact detail. We can form some idea of the prosperity of the valley at that time, as the total revenue in the year quoted, during the reign of Alumgheer, was Rs. 27,44,750-11-0, because the land was fully cultivated, and the population abundant and vigorous, instead of being scanty, ill-fed, and weakly as now."

South Berar. Decline of Revenue. VI. In South Berar there is a slight decline in the Land Revenue, chiefly under the head of Land Tax.

A. D.	Land Tax.	Grazing Farm.	Tree Tax.	TOTAL.
1853-54 ...	6,06,166 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,06,166 0 0
1854-55 ...	6,60,635 0 0	5,073 0 0	0 0 0	6,65,708 0 0
1855-56 ...	7,58,831 0 0	5,477 0 0	14,274 0 0	7,78,582 0 0
1856-57 ...	7,44,158 0 0	5,356 0 0	13,961 0 0	7,63,475 0 0

VII. The above is the demand for the year under review. The following Table shows the collections and outstanding balances for the same period:—

Fusly.	A. D.	Jummabundy.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balances.	Actual Collections.
1263.	1853-54 ...	6,06,166 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,06,166 0 0
1264.	1854-55 ...	6,65,708 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,65,708 0 0
1265.	1855-56 ..	7,78,582 0 0	0 0 0	13,582 0 0	7,65,000 0 0
1266.	1856-57 ...	7,63,475 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

VIII. Very little progress has yet been made in placing the Land Revenue of South Berar in a proper footing. The settlements have been made with the heads of Villages or with Contractors, and apparently in both cases, without reference to the only safe basis upon which a settlement can be formed, namely, a knowledge of the cultivable area and its capabilities.

Little progress in placing Land Revenue on proper footing.

The present decline appears therefore to be due to the demand of a heavier rental than the cultivation justified.

IX. Little, it is feared, has been yet done in this District to re-establish or to encourage the growth of landed property. The system of letting the Villages to the highest bidder, prevalent under the Native Government, and so destructive of individual rights, has been continued with little alteration under our own, and but slight progress has been made in recording the rights of such proprietors as remain in the land.

X. The following passages from Captain Campbell's Report show how necessary is a Survey of the Country, as the only foundation upon which a settlement, whether with the Village communities or with individual proprietors, can be effected :—

“ 54. Of the collections of every description in 1856-57, viz. Co.'s Rs. 8,03,703, the Land Revenue necessarily forms very nearly the whole, or Co.'s Rs. 763,228-6-6. It has decreased under the year under report, the chief decrease being under the head of Land Tax (that under Fruit trees and grazing grounds being small); the decrease has been owing to causes which will be alluded to below. The Land Revenue in comparison with the area of the District appears small; but the soil of a large portion of the Country is poor and inferior; large tracts are covered with hills, and much of the best land of the Districts is under jungle, which the scantiness of the population and their great poverty prevents being cleared and occupied. No great or rapid increase to the Land Revenue can be looked for for many years.

“ 56. The Revenue was for the first three years after the Cession collected strictly Mouzawur, from the Muquddums or heads of Villages, or from the Ijaradars or Contractors, when the Muquddums did not agree to a settlement. Both Ijaradars and Muquddums were held responsible for the payment. The settlement had been made summarily without regard to the actual quantity of land under cultivation, and in many places land not under cultivation was taxed. The Muquddums had to make good the rent of this; in some places they paid it themselves, or distributed the loss among the cultivators. This could not continue year after year, and in the year under report, the settlement was rather Ryotwarree than Mouzawur, the responsibility of the heads of Villages for the whole rent was not insisted on, and each cultivator was made answerable only for the rent of his own holding. This departure from the Mouzawur system is not in accordance with the method of settlement in the North-West Provinces, and about to be introduced here, and it would have been better if after enquiry a fresh summary settlement had been made, reductions allowed when the assessment was found too high, and the responsibility of the heads of Villages been continued. The rents are at present collected rather through than from the heads of 2671 Villages, while 378 Villages are farmed out for a number of years to Ijaradars or Contractors. Formerly the Kamdars or Government servants were employed in collecting the Government Revenues, as were the Village Putwarees or Accountants, who, from their superior intelligence, often completely set aside the heads of Villages. The consequence was that sums were often embezzled or temporarily retained by both Kamdars and Putwarees. The system was put a stop to, neither of these parties were permitted to interfere in the collections, the duty of the Putwarees being confined to keeping the accounts, and the heads of Villages were required to bring their rents in person to the Tehsil Cutcherry.

“ 57. It is almost impossible to draw any comparison between the Land Tax
 “ under the Native Government and our own, for it is impossible
 Comparison of tax “ to say what part of the Revenue under the former should be
 with that under Native Government. “ really set down to actual Land Tax. The Village was let to the
 “ highest bidder, often yearly, to the head of the Village, or to a stranger, a contractor.
 “ These were often enabled to pay a larger sum than under our Government. Where the
 “ land rent only is looked to, the heads of Villages could, and did, from other sources,
 “ make up the amount which was not realizable from the Land Tax. They derived
 “ profits from the Abkarry, from Transit duties, and enjoyed a number of other cesses ;
 “ they appropriated stray cattle, unclaimed property, treasure trove, &c.; all which they
 “ are obliged now to account for. All these items appear under distinct heads in our
 “ accounts, which they do not in those of the Native Government. The probability is
 “ that the actual tax in land was not really higher under the late Government than
 “ it is now.

“ 58. Until the real extent of land under each Village or that of each man's holding
 “ is known, it is difficult to say whether the assessment is generally
 Rates of assessment. “ high or the reverse. No dependance can be placed on the entries
 “ in the Village accounts of the quantity of land. A cultivator's holding is often put
 “ down, following ancient accounts, as one Beegah, and the rent 20 Rupees ; the rent has
 “ perhaps been regularly paid for a number of years ; measurement would show the
 “ holding to be probably of 30 or more Beegahs. The soil of South Berar is not gene-
 “ rally rich ; a very large proportion of it is very inferior indeed, and fitted only for rain
 “ crops, often uncertain. The assessment appears to be unequal rather than high. Where
 “ close enquiries have been made, it has shown that though the rate on the resident and non-
 “ resident cultivators is certainly often high, the heads of Villages, their connections and
 “ parties favored by them, hold their lands on too favorable terms, which has only been
 “ done by an assessment out of all proportion on the lands of the poorer cultivators. At the
 “ regular settlement an equalization, rather than any extensive reduction, will be required.”

59. The only increase in the Land Revenue was Co.'s Rupees 3,966-10-11, and
 No real increase of “ that owing to increase from Istawa Cows. This was counterba-
 Land Revenue. “ lanced by a decrease of the Land Tax, arising chiefly from the
 system explained in Paragraph 55, of Co.'s Rupees 18,639-13-8.

XI. The Land Revenue of the Nuldroog District has been administered on the
 Nuldroog District. same principles as in previous years, (that is to say, it is
 realized from individual proprietors) and continues to show
 a satisfactory increase.

LAND REVENUE.

FUSLEE	A. D.	Land Revenue.	Grazing Tax.	Tree Tax.	Total.
1263.	1853-54 ...	6,43,643 0 0	10,718 0 0	1,561 0 0	6,56,923 0 0
1264.	1854-55 ...	8,01,504 0 0	15,251 0 0	1,724 0 0	8,21,589 0 0
1265.	1855-56 ...	8,23,315 0 0	12,786 0 0	8 0 0	8,36,109 0 0
1266.	1856-57 ...	8,63,869 0 0	10,619 0 0	2,536 0 0	8,77,024 0 0

Actual Collections.

XII. The actual collections of the same period have been as follows :—

FUSLEE.	A. D.	Jummabundy.	Remissions.	Balance.	Actual Revenue.
1263.	1853-54	6,56,923 0 0	4,116 0 0	0 0 0	6,52,807 0 0
1264.	1854-55	8,21,589 0 0	570 0 0	0 0 0	8,21,020 0 0
1265.	1855-56	8,36,109 0 0	19,780 0 0	450 0 0	8,15,879 0 0
1266.	1856-57.	8,77,024 0 0	0 0 0	4,247 0 0	8,72,777 0 0

XIII. The following extracts from Captain Meadows Taylor's Report show that the assessment is light, that the process of equalization is gradually carried on, but that a Survey is greatly needed, and that until this is carried out the assessment cannot rest on any secure basis :—

Land Tax and its accessories.

" 1. A full detail will be found of all items composing Land Revenue in Return No. 2, Section VII., and having explained in detail every item of which the demand is composed in my last Report, Paragraphs 152 to 166, it does not appear necessary to repeat here, as no change has been made, what was stated before.

Items of which Land Tax is composed detailed in account.

" 2. This was detailed in Paragraphs 167 to 178, and in a Report on the system of Method of realization of Revenue. account in the District dated 21st July 1856, L. No. 337, accompanied by original accounts, and I have nothing now to add in exemplification of the system which has been approved of. It has been very satisfactory to me to find in those Talooqs where I have made very minute examinations into the method of execution of the system of account this season, that the account books have been neatly and correctly kept, both those of the ryots and the village books of receipt and jummabundy. I may say that some thousands of ryots' books have been examined and checked with the Village accounts without the discovery of any error. The system appears to have gained the confidence of the people, and I hope, as it was intended to do, that it protects them from local petty exaction.

" 3. Under this head, all the information I could obtain, or that was procurable, was stated in Paragraphs 179 to 185 of last Report, and the subject is continued in Paragraphs 11 to 15, Section VII. of the present. The data given proves that after having relinquished heavy and vexatious taxes and imposts to the amount of Co.'s Rupees 91,970, we are realizing, including alienations resumed and duties abolished 116 per cent. more than the Native Government did ; that is, more than double, or under the actual net result 73½ per cent.

" 4. The total amount of cultivation in 1266 Fusly in Khalsa Villages is Beegahs 14,14,468-13¼ pands, and is divided and assessed as follows :—

	Beegahs.	Rupees.
" Baghyat or garden cultivation ...	26,308 15½	56,934 0 3
" Zurayet or dry cultivation ...	13,88,159 17¼	785,662 4 3
Total ..	14,14,468 13¼	8,42,596 4 6

" This gives 2-2-7 per Beegah* as the rate of garden cultivation, and 0-9-0½† per Beegah on the dry cultivation. On the whole, dry and garden, the rate average is 0-9-6½ pie per Beegah. The total average last year was 0-9-8 per Beegah, so that the rate in the year under report is in some degree 0-0-1½ pie per Beegah lowered by the jummabundy of this season.

" 5. I am of opinion also that the rate will continue to rise. A great deal of land is let on low and gradually increasing rents, which, as leases close, will raise the assessment gradually in all Talooqs; and while the occupation of new land is very general, I am gratified to observe that there is no relinquishment of old holdings.

" 6. In every succeeding jummabundy equalization of rates is made as much as possible. Assamees who have been paying too highly for land are slightly reduced, while those who have been under-assessed are in some degree raised. These changes are necessarily unconnected with Cowl settlements, which are preserved intact, and it is impossible to define them. The reductions and increase are very gradual; but so much of the land was greatly under-assessed, that every revision is attended with benefit to Government.

" 7. What we most need however, and without which all enquiries and arrangements are wanting in practical effect and true basis, is a Survey of the District, to know the actual amount of land there is culturable and unculturable, cultivated and waste, and the qualities of all. Till this is known, we are but groping in the dark, unable to satisfy ourselves or the people. I have elsewhere, and on the subject of Survey, Paragraph 13, Section IX, given data which excite the gravest suspicion in my mind that Government is a serious loser by having no correct area measurement to depend upon. At present there is no other standard than what has been adopted, namely, the ancient kamil registers of Villages: how made, when, and by whom, is not ascertainable, but which are the only records in the shape of land accounts that exist. That these are utterly untrustworthy, and do not stand practical test in any instance, is shown by the measurement of every Village in succession, and by every partial measurement I have made myself; and minute as are the details of land given in Village accounts, and in returns furnished last year, to be repeated in the jummabundy report of the present, it will be evident that there is no dependance whatever to be placed on them. This subject was noticed in Paragraphs 187 to 190 of last Report, to which, if necessary, I beg the favor of reference. In the assessment for a continuous settlement, I do not consider that the present rates of land per Beegah will be much raised, perhaps not at all; but so much depends upon the nature of the tenure, which is to be offered (which is a moot point) that I beg to deferring any observations in compliance with your directions in Circular No. 154, of the 27th May, to the jummabundy report, to which they will have more relation than to the present.

" 8. Having noticed this subject in last Report, Paragraphs 192 to 194, I have nothing further to state here. Decrease by abolition of Moturpha Tax‡

Other causes of increase or decrease of Revenue. " has been already noticed in its proper place. It is evident that

" no further abolition of tax will be made, and that this year we

" have reached the minimum revenue to be expected. Increase, it is needless to remark,

*Against 2-2-3 last year. † Against 0-9-0 last year.

‡ Co.'s Rs. 39,837 1 7

" will in future depend upon revisions of rates of land assessment, increasing cultivation and settlements; and the Survey assessment when completed will exhibit the total value of the District."

XIV. The chief events in the Doab have been the union of the Eastern Raichore Doab, Union and Western Divisions; the assimilation of the Revenue system of the two Divisions, under Major Bahnain; and the abolition or modification of several vexatious Imposts, such as the Cattle Tax, the Tree Tax and the Baloota.

XV. The Baloota was originally a fee levied by twelve classes of village servants or artizans, from the cultivators. The Government had demanded Baloota whnt. a share of their fees from the Balootadars. The Balootadars made this an excuse for demanding increased fees from the cultivators; and as they did so, the Government again demanded increased payments from the Balootadars. This process had gone on until the cultivators were ground to the earth.

XVI. This very injurious Tax has been discontinued. It was never a legitimate source of Government Revenue; and even if recognized as such, Discontinuance of the Baloota. it came under the head of Moturpha, or Tax on Trades, &c., which the Government had distinctly ordered should be abolished.

XVII. Major Bahnain reports:—" Baloota has been relinquished as a source of Major Bahnain's report " Revenue, and the occasion improved for putting a stop to its upon its discontinuance. " exactions by those who heretofore were assessed as Balootadars. " The relief to the Ryots will be appreciated when it is known that the Balootadars collectively wrested from the cultivator, *volens volens*, from 15 to 25 per cent. of his gross produce."

XVIII. The Revenue thus relinquished amounted to Revenue thus relin- Rupees 3,505 in the last year; but was formerly as high as quished. Rupees 9,972.*

XIX. The Hoolburnee or Grazing Farm had been converted into a Cattle Tax, instead of being, as it should be, a rent for the use of the Government pas- Hoolburnee or Grazing Tax restricted to certain Classes. ture. A Tax on Agricultural stock, especially Cattle, is so repressive of improvement that fresh rules were promulgated, the object of which was to exempt all farm stock belonging to cultivators, and to restrict the Tax or rent to the Nomadic tribes and other persons pasturing their Cattle on the Government lands.

XX. The result of this measure appears to have been very favorable. " The relief to multitudes has been great," and this too without loss to Govern- Result of measure. ment, as the more legitimate taxation has been applied to many of the more influential Classes who had hitherto enjoyed immunity, and resisted the demands of the contractors. The amount remitted is not shown; but the farm which in the previous year had realized Rupees 10,031, rose in the year under review to Rupees 17,638.

XXI. On the same principle the Amrac, or Tax on Fruit Trees, was modified so as to exempt trees growing on the Royts' lands. If the Tree Tax now col- Amrac or Tree Tax. lected is less than the assessment of the land, it merges in the land as-

* Fuslee 1263 Rs.	9,177	0	0
" 1264 "	9,972	0	0
" 1265 "	3,505	0	0

assessment. Where the trees now bearing assessment are so numerous that the Tax exceeds the land assessment, these are considered as Government topes, and the Tree Tax is collected.

XXII. My wish is, that the Government topes being registered, it should be notified to the Ryots that they may cultivate their lands in whatever way they please, and that nothing but the land rent will be demanded, whatever plantations they may farm. In a country so large as the Deccan, every encouragement to planting should be held out; but so long as their trees are liable to be counted and taxed, no trees will be planted.

XXIII. As the Tree Tax of the past year was collected partly within that reviewed, the amount of rent abandoned cannot be stated. It will, however, be very trifling.

Amount of Land Revenue.

XXIV. Notwithstanding these deductions, the total of the Land Revenue of the Province has gone on steadily increasing.

A. D.	Land Rent.	Baloota.	Grazing Tax.	Orchard.	Total.
1853-54	6,81,916 0 0	9,177 0 0	5,327 0 0	6,022 0 0	7,02,442 0 0
1854-55	8,19,676 0 0	9,972 0 0	6,072 0 0	820 0 0	8,36,540 0 0
1855-56	8,52,997 0 0	3,505 0 0	10,031 0 0	7,528 0 0	8,74,061 0 0
1856-57	9,44,471 0 0	0 0 0	17,638 0 0	5,414 0 0	9,67,523 0 0

XXV. The actual collections of the same period have been as follows :—

FUSLEE. A D.	Jummabundy.	Remissions.	Balance.	Actual Revenue.
1263. 1853-54. ...	7,02,442 0 0	1,19,039 0 0	0 0 0	5,83,403 0 0
1264. 1854-55. ...	8,36,540 0 0	56,064 0 0	0 0 0	7,80,476 0 0
1265. 1855-56. ...	8,74,061 0 0	4,653 0 0	0 0 0	8,69,408 0 0
1266. 1856-57. ...	9,67,523 0 0	0 0 0	12,725 0 0	9,54,798 0 0

XXVI. The following passages from Major Balmain's report detail the principles upon which the settlement was made, and it will be seen that the objects sought have been to form a current register of rights, and to apportion to each holding, a fair rate of assessment. It must be carefully remembered that in the Doab, village communities are obsolete, and that one of the first necessities has been to revive the rights of the actual proprietors of the soil, and to guard them against the exactions of the Collectors of the Government Revenue, whether Mugtadars, (Renters), Zemindars, who were really only Government Officers, or the Village Pottail :—

IX. The rates of Land Tax under the Native Government are given in Appendix N., and there is little use repeating at length what has been already more than once given in detail, viz., that all were virtually tenants-at-will, that collections were without reference to value of land,

Land Revenue and
Tenures under Native Government.

" and raised or lowered dependent on the crops, powers of resistance or evasion of the
 " Ryot, the present and substantial being obliged to make good the deficit of the poor
 " and fugitive, and that the nominal rent by no means represented the total paid in
 " money, kind, and service.

" X. Summary assessment upon quantity and quality of land irrespective of crop
 Assessment under Bri. " has been regularly established in late Western Division, Raichore,
 tish. " ever since the Cession, and though the junction of Divisions
 " occurred too late in the year to admit of as much being done as was desirable, yet the
 " system has been everywhere introduced into late Eastern Division, and no little
 " progress made in many localities. The whole of the Ryots were furnished with sealed
 " Paothees (little account Books) showing the details of land, &c., held by them, and
 " their debit to Government ; payments as made were entered *per contra* ; Ledgers and
 " Journals sealed, pagged and signed by the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, were
 " issued ; in the former every man has his page, and the latter shows the daily collections.

" 2. During jumwabundy season the Deputy Commissioner and First Assistant,
 Jumwabundy. " who had originally summarily settled Western Division, Raichore
 " Doab, took the five talooqs formerly composing Eastern Division.
 " whilst the Second and Third Assistants went over those which had for some years been
 " subjected to the Deputy Commissioner's management. All Villages, Kham, Cowl, and
 " Zemindary, were taken in succession ; first a charter of rights, Appendix O, was read out
 " and explained, sentence by sentence, to the whole assemblage ; after which each
 " individual Ryot was called upon in turn to hear his debit and credit account ; any
 " thing that he had to say was inquired into ; his Paothee was then filled in and initialled
 " by the European Officer, and a corresponding entry made in the Jumwabundy Putruck
 " (Tabular Statement showing whole details of demand &c., of the Village,) of which a
 " copy is taken by the Putwarree for his own guidance, and a summary to be pasted up
 " in the choultry for public information.

Personal settlement with Ryots. " 3. A glance at the marginal Table will give an idea of
 " what may be termed the extra work done during jumwabundy

Officers by whom examined.	Kham Ryots.	Cowl and Mulgozary <i>alias</i> Zemindary Ryots.	Total.
Deputy Commissioner ...	18,163	6,337	24,500
1st Assistant ...	17,896	1,931	19,826
2nd Ditto ...	16,231	13,605	29,836
3rd Ditto ...	11,887	9,321	21,208
Total ...	64,177	31,193	95,370

" season, the whole of the Kham
 " Ryots, the sick and unavoid-
 " ably absent excepted, and 20
 " per cent. of the Cowl and Ze-
 " mindary have been individually
 " settled by the Deputy Commis-
 " sioner and Assistant Commis-
 " sioners. Alpoor is in some degree
 " an exception to this, inasmuch
 " as the Assistant Commissioner found the assessments so exceedingly unequal and
 " unsatisfactory, that though he had the Ryots up before him, he deemed it better not
 " to lend the sanction of his signature to the *de facto* rates.

" 4. It is not pretended that the Government demand has been generally diminished,
 Government demand not lowered. " for though some extravagant rates were reduced, many low were
 " raised, whilst a multitude of parties who had evaded payment
 " were assessed like their fellows. Appendix N., corresponding with M. of last Report,
 " gives all particulars, and there is no reason to question the approximate correctness

" of its figures, though the Third Assistant Commissioner is under the impression that
 " the profits to the irrigation cultivators along the Toombuddra are rather under-rated.

" 5. It is however indubitable that the substitution of the one Anna on every
 Ryots gainers notwith- " Rupee collected in lieu of Aya for the numerous demands in kind
 standing. " made by the Village servants upon the cultivator, has very much
 " diminished the latter's payments, and left him a large margin to himself, for these
 " harpies used to surround the threshing floor, and help themselves to nominally from 15
 " to 25 per cent. of the gross produce, but really more, as each took his own portion by
 " estimation ; thus out of the gross produce Government and its Officers appropriated 33
 " to 50 per cent. and the Meerasdurs say 20 more, so that unless favored by circumstances,
 " the Ryot could not calculate on enjoying above a third of the fruits of his labor.

Working of the one " 6. Now each man is perfectly master of his own field and
 Anna in lieu of Aya in " all in it, so that he has only himself to blame if imposition is
 kind. " successfully practiced ; it is important to bear in mind that the
 " one Anna in lieu of Aya or 625 per cent. is upon the rent, whereas the Balootadar's col-
 " lections were upon the gross produce. The marginal illustration will make the difference

Produce of field worth say	25	0	0
Government rent	8	5	4
Aya @ 1 Anna per Rupee	0	8	4
Remainder to Ryot	16	2	4
Produce of field worth say	25	0	0
Government rent	8	5	4
Balootadars' exactions	5	0	0
Remainder to Ryot	11	10	8
In favor of Ryot by new syst.m.	4	7	8

" more clear. It is true that the
 " Ryot must pay in addition for
 " the repair of his Agricultural
 " Implements, &c., but another
 " Anna in the Rupee would rate-
 " ably cover this, whilst the work
 " is both more quickly and better
 " done, for the hereditary Ba-
 " lootadar looked upon so much
 " grain as his undeniable right,
 " and rendered his service when and how he pleased ; now competition and free trade
 " have released employers from monopoly, and are sharpening up the heretofore lazy
 " handicraftsmen. The best proof of the acceptableness of the measure is the petitions
 " which have been received for its introduction into the Surf-i-khass Jageers, in which, as
 " not under our Revenue control, the old state of things still exists.

" 7. There are, however, other causes for the increasing prosperity of the Agricul-
 Other cause for pros- " tural Classes, amongst which may be enumerated the security of
 perity of Ryots. " tenure resulting from a curtailing of the capricious power exer-
 " cised by the Potails and Putwarrees, who, up to a very late period in Eastern Division,
 " gave and took away land of their own authority, a practice now strictly forbidden, as
 " no man paying the fair rent of a field can be deprived of it without an order from
 " the Deputy or one of the Assistant Commissioners, whilst the running up of rents
 " through rivalry has been prohibited. The result is that every cultivator, looking upon
 " himself as a proprietor, bestows a greater amount of labor on his land, which thus
 " becomes more productive, and this produce again, owing to the removal of fiscal
 " obstructions to transit, and the postponement of kists, is less seldom sold in advance,
 " and brings better prices. Hence it is that the Land Revenue of Western Division has
 " gone on increasing every successive year, despite the prevalence of mediocre seasons ;
 " but here, as in all other things, much is dependent on the character of the individual ;
 " of two fields in juxta-position of like quality and experiencing similar weather, one may
 " be seen bearing a luxuriant crop and the other little or nothing.

" 16. I have in my preceding observations dwelt upon the absolute necessity of adhering to the Government instructions about collecting the Revenue from the heads of Communities instead of from individual small renters."

PARTS II TO VII.

NAMELY,

Customs, Excise, Stamps, Salt, Opium and Miscellaneous.

104. The Frontier Duties, the Transit Duties, the Moturpha, and a vast number of local cesses having been abolished, the only Taxes which are now levied (except for Municipal purposes) are the Abkarry, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors; a Tax on the retail of Opium, Ganja, and other poisonous Drugs; a Tax or rent on Salt Wells, Saltpetre, &c.; and Stamps on Law proceedings and deeda.

105. In the past year Rules were drawn up for the management of the Abkarry farms, for taxing shops for the sale of Opium, with the view of introducing uniformity throughout the districts, and for the introduction of Stamps, and regulating their sale.

ABKARRY.

106. The principle kept in view in framing the Abkarry Rules has been to raise the largest amount of Revenue on the Spirits consumed, and to discourage rather than extend the consumption. This end has been sought by restricting the number of shops, and requiring that a license shall be taken out by every retailer.

107. The Rules will only have force in the current year, and have not affected the contracts of the year under review; but it may be here mentioned that the Revenue under this head continues to rise. The Revenue for the season reported upon compared with previous years has been as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	1853-54.		1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Abkarry.	Opium.	Abkarry.	Opium.	Abkarry.	Opium.	Abkarry.	Opium.	Abkarry.	Opium.	Abkarry.	Opium.
North Berar... ..	68,000	3,585	70,955	5,805	82,833	7,758	85,187	8,400	2,354	642	0	0
South Berar	17,325	168	24,873	0	21,867	0	33,552	2,746	11,685	2,746	0	0
Nuldroog District ..	2,183	685	2,498	1,250	3,703	1,295	3,949	1,319	246	24	0	0
Raichore Doab	74,641	0	93,955	0	92,026	0	99,359	981	6,533	981	0	0
Total	1,62,149	4,438	1,92,281	7,055	2,01,229	9,053	2,22,047	13,446	20,818	4,393	0	0
									4,393			
									25,211			
Deduct Decrease ..									0			
Not Increase ..									25,211			

108. The sale of Stamps only commenced with the month of January. But the fees on Law proceedings hitherto levied have been included under this head.

DISTRICTS.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.		TOTAL.
	Institution Fee.	Institution Fee.	Institution Fee.	Institution Fee.	Stamp.	
North Berar ...	0	0	0	2,910	5,712	8,622
South Berar ..	0	0	0	74	1,124	1,198
Nuldroog District ..	1,158	13,564	8,656	2,448	1,820	4,268
Raichore Doab ...	1,255	686	2,410	176	1,539	1,715
Total ...	2,413	14,250	11,075	5,608	10,195	15,803
Commissioner's Office ...	0	0	0	0	0	174
Grand Total ...	2,413	14,250	11,075	5,608	10,195	15,977

Revenue from extra sources.

109. The following Table exhibits the whole Revenue, other than the Land Revenue collected in the several Districts, commonly called extra sources :—

FISCAL.	North Berar.	South Berar.	Nuldroog District.	Raichore Doab.	TOTAL.
1263 ...	3,66,364 0 0	46,910 0 0	1,34,350 0 0	2,14,610 0 0	7,62,243 0 0
1264 ...	2,04,585 0 0	42,118 0 0	1,54,754 0 0	2,14,442 0 0	6,15,899 0 0
1265 ...	1,74,959 0 0	35,638 0 0	91,038 0 0	1,71,759 0 0	4,73,394 0 0
1266 ...	1,48,878 0 0	46,398 0 0	37,058 0 0	1,29,922 0 0	3,62,256 0 0

Composition of the Extra Revenue.

110. The following Table is intended to show the items of which the Total Revenue from extra sources has been composed :—

DISTRICTS.	Sayer.	Abkarry.	Opium and Drugs.	Stamps.	Salt Pans and Wells.	Saltpetre.	Alkali.	District Post.	Ferries.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
North Berar ..	1,338 0 0	85,187 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,622 0 0	21,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22,823 0 0	1,48,878 0 0
South Berar ..	8,054 0 0	33,562 0 0	2,746 0 0	1,198 0 0	2,585 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	*73 0 0	8,206 0 0	46,398 0 0
Nuldroog District ..	0 0 0	3,649 0 0	1,319 0 0	4,268 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	65 0 0	0 0 0	27,467 0 0	37,058 0 0
Raichore Doab.	0 0 0	99,359 0 0	981 0 0	1,715 0 0	5,628 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22,289 0 0	1,29,922 0 0
Total .	4,392 0 0	2,22,047 0 0	13,446 0 0	15,803 0 0	29,213 0 0	1,500 0 0	8 0 0	65 0 0	57 0 0	75,785 0 0	8,62,256 0 0

* Will be credited hereafter to local funds.

† Institution fees 5,610.

Sale of paper in District .. 10,193.

15,803.

Ditto in Commissioner's Office 174.

118. Thus the whole of the balances outstanding in all the Districts at the close of the year were :—

DISTRICTS.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Total of former Years.	1856-57.	Total of balances at close of the Year.
North Berar ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	1,65,850 0 0	1,65,963 0 0
South Berar ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	15,979 0 0	15,979 0 0	1,95,936 0 0	2,11,915 0 0
Nuldroog District ...	1,763 0 0	42 0 0	754 0 0	2,539 0 0	4,265 0 0	8,804 0 0
Raichore Doab ...	0 0 0	1,783 0 0	0 0 0	1,783 0 0	15,515 0 0	17,298 0 0
Total ...	1,763 0 0	1,825 0 0	16,826 0 0	20,414 0 0	3,81,566 0 0	*4,01,980 0 0

Section IV.

EDUCATION.

119. During the past year nothing has been done towards the advancement of Education on the part of the Government, except the employment of three Canarese teachers (one on Rupees 30 per mensem, and two on Rupees 15 per mensem) as a temporary measure, for the tuition of Village Schoolmasters.

120. Captain Campbell describes the state of South Berar as especially wretched in this respect. "There is not," he states, "a single English School in the District. In the whole of the six Tehsil Stations, generally considerable Towns, there are but eight Vernacular Schools, and but 166 in the remainder of the District. The number of Scholars is only 1,736 out of a population of 5,13,000; few can read or write, numbers even of the Zemindars cannot."

Section V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

121. The Department of Public Works was established under date the 28th February 1856, and the Chief Engineer appointed. But the Establishments for the Districts were not fixed until the 27th March 1857, and up to the close of the year no new works were executed in any of the Districts by Officers of the Department of Public Works.

122. A Budget of the Works most emergently required was submitted under date the 27th March 1857, amounting to three lacs of Rupees, the amount which the Government resolved to devote to this purpose.

123. Some Works previously undertaken were continued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners until they were relieved from this duty by the appointment of Executive Engineers.

124. The Assigned Districts appear to offer a most promising field for the outlay of capital on Public Works. The great high road from Bombay to Calcutta passes through South Berar, and forms the main artery of the commerce of that District. If a Railway should be constructed from Bombay to Benares, and if the Godavery should prove to be navigable, few countries could possess greater advantages than the Districts of Berar.

Assigned Districts a promising field for outlay of capital.

Bombay and Madras Railway touches the Districts of Nuldroog.

125. The Bombay and Madras Railway touches the Districts of Nuldroog and the Raichore Doab.

Outlets of Commerce determined, principal lines of Road easily determined.

126. The outlets of Commerce being thus determined, the principal lines of Road are easily laid down, so as to form feeders to the Railway.

Each District necessary to be furnished with a main artery.

127. It is very essential that each District should, as soon as possible, be furnished with one main artery, and the want of one is at present especially observable in North Berar and in the Raichore Doab.

128. The great Postal line between Bombay and Calcutta will necessarily be one of the first to receive attention, and this ensures the necessary outlet for the produce of South Berar.

Postal line between Bombay and Calcutta.

Roads in the Nuldroog District connected with main lines of the Bombay Presidency.

129. The Roads of Nuldroog connect themselves naturally with the main lines of the Bombay Presidency, and with the Railway which is now far advanced between Poonah and Sholapore.

130. With regard to Works of Irrigation there is much scope for improvement in the restoration of ruined Works in the Doab, and in South Berar. In the Budget of last year a sum of Rupees 50,000 was applied for for the repair of the ruined Tanks of the Doab.

Tanks in the Nuldroog District.

131. In the Nuldroog District several Tanks have been repaired or constructed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Captain M. Taylor, and are noted in the

Tank at Sindphul No 1.
Ditto Ditto No. 2.
Ditto at Mohunbra.
Ditto at Tooljapoor.
Ditto at Wernsi.
Ditto at Andoora.

132. Plans of buildings for the Deputy Commissioners' Offices, the Cutcherries and Police Stations, have been prepared and submitted for the approval of Government; but their instructions have not yet been received. These buildings are greatly wanted.

Plans for Cutcherries, &c., submitted.

133. The Works thus detailed ;—the opening out of the principal lines of Road through the centres of the Districts ; the restoration of ruined Works of Irrigation ; the construction of Tanks in the Nuldroog District ; and the erection of the necessary Public Offices,—will amply engage the Officers of the Public Works Department. The plan of operation was carefully considered by the Chief Engineer in communication with myself, and submitted to Government in the yearly Budget.

Details of the Works.

Statement of Roads and Works of Irrigation submitted to Parliament.

134. The following Statement of the Roads and Works of irrigation constructed in the Assigned Districts since the assignment has lately been prepared for submission to Parliament, and properly finds a place in this Report :—

DISTRICTS.	Roads.		Canals.	Tanks.	REMARKS.
	Old Repaired.	New Constructed.			
	Miles.	Miles.			
North Berar	0	0	0	0	In the year 1854-55 the sum of Rupees 16,000 was expended in clearing the main tracks from bushes.
South Berar	165	0	0	0	
Nuldroog District	0	95	0	6	Old Road cleared.
Raichore Doab	0	31	*0	0	* There is an irrigating Channel which is yearly repaired.

No Bridges in the Assigned Districts.

135. It is believed that there is not a single Bridge in any one of the Assigned Districts.

PART II.

Public Works from Local Funds and Municipal Funds.

Government sanction of a Road cess, and application for an advance.

136. The Government having sanctioned the levy of a Road cess of one per cent. upon the Land Revenue, application was made for an advance of Rupees 10,000 for each District, to be repaid from the Road Fund, and was granted.

137. A set of Rules was drawn up for opening out the Village Roads of the Districts, and some progress has been made, but by no means as great as had been hoped for. The Country is at present so entirely destitute of Roads that it has been necessary generally to apply the means at command to what must eventually be District Roads constructed by the Department of Public Works. But as it would be useless to open out the smaller Roads while the larger lines remain impracticable, the means at command have been applied to clearing those lines which are most emergently required.

138. The sums collected on account of the Road Fund are given below. In North Berar Captain Campbell reported that a levy was already made for *gaon kurch*, or Village expenses, from which one per cent. could be spared for the Road Fund, so that it was not desirable to add any further Tax. Until the settlement of the assessment, therefore, the levy will be continued as heretofore.

DISTRICTS.	Collection.	Expenditure.	Balance.
North Berar	10,241	1,779	8,462
South Berar	4,920	396	4,524
Nuldroog District	0	0	0
Raichore Doab	8,505	5,184	3,321
Total	23,666	7,359	16,307

139. The expenditure of the Nuldroog District is excluded from this Table. In this District no less than 123 miles of Road have been opened out, and are in good order. Captain Meadows Taylor's exertions in this respect have been most zealous.

District Roads opened.

140. The Roads opened out have been—

North Berar	...	...	...	...	80 Miles.
South Berar	...	...	...	...	13 „
Nuldroog District	...	...	...	...	123 „
Raichore Doab	...	...	...	...	57 „

141. In North Berar the money has been applied chiefly in opening out Roads in the neighbourhood of Bouldanah, the present capital of the North Berar District. One of these will be a commercial line connecting Jaulnah and the Road to Bombay with Candeish.

Important line opened in South Berar.

142. In South Berar the line opened is a most important one, connecting Karinjah, the proposed capital of South Berar, with Oomraotee, the great Cotton mart.

Nuldroog Roads tending to projected Railway line.

143. In Nuldroog the Roads generally tend towards the projected Railway, or towards Sholapore and Ahmednuggur.

Raichore Road.

144. In the Raichore Doab the Road in progress will connect the capital Lingasoogoor with the capital of the Sub-division Raichore.

Map showing these Roads.

145. These will be seen by a glance at the Map.*

Larger lines will be connected to Villages and Towns.

146. As soon as the larger lines of Road are undertaken by the Department of Public Works, the Local Funds will be applied to connecting them with the neighbouring Towns and Villages by cross Roads.

147. The Ferry Funds of the Raichore Doab form a valuable Fund from which two rest houses, (Moosafur Khanahs) on the banks of the Toombuddra and Kishnah, were commenced in the past year, and the number will be extended year by year. It is arranged that in places where there are no public Bungalows, a corner of the Moosafur Khanah shall be divided off so as to afford tolerable accommodation for European travellers.

Anticipation of increase in the Municipal Funds.

148. The Municipal Funds afford the means necessary for local improvements, besides supporting the Police, but no such local Works were executed in the past year.

Sections VI. and VII.

POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Postal lines through
the Assigned Territories.

149. The Postal lines of the General Post which pass through the Assigned Districts are given in the margin ; those of the local

Post are as follows :—

North Berar. Jaulnah to Oomraotee and Ellich- poor. Ditto to Boorhanpoor. Ditto to Ellichpoor.	Hyderabad to Nagpoor <i>via</i> Voon. Kharijah to Oomraotee. Nuldroog District. Sholapoor to Hyderabad. Raichore Doab. Sholapoor to Raichore and Hy- derabad. Bellary to Sholapoor.
South Berar. Jaulnah to Nagpoor. Hyderabad to Mallegaon.	

North Berar.

Muleapoor to Kamgaon	30 Miles.
Akolah to Dhyundah	20 "
Ellichpoor to Bunoor	62 "
Ditto to Chikuldah	22 "
Dhyundah to Akote	18 "
Thoogaon to Takulkhim	6 "

South Berar.

Karijah to Voon	122 "
Hurgolee to Nursee	9 "
Mohkur to Mallegaon	32 "
Budnura to Oomraotee	6 "

Nuldroog District.

Nuldroog to Aohti	111 "
Ditto to Nellinga	68 "
Wansi to Bhoour and Kulhurb	46 "

Raichore Doab.

Lingasooogoor to Conroor, Gungawatty, Sindnow to Alpoor	340 "
Raichore to Yerrigerree	10 "

District Posts not at
present much used by the
Community.

150. The Post is not at present much used by the Native Community. The sale of Stamps in the four Districts has been as follows :—

Amount realized by sale of Stamps :—

North Berar	5,799 Rupees.
South Berar... ..	1,296 "
Nuldroog District	328 "
Raichore Doab	1,272 "

Progress made in con-
necting the lines by cross
post.

151. Some progress has been made in connecting the lines by cross post, and in making the local posts more available to the public.

Electric Telegraph.

152. The Electric Telegraph passes over a corner of the Raichore Doab between Kurnool and Hyderabad; but there is no Station within the Assigned Territories.

Section VIII.

FINANCE.

Revenue and other Receipts and Charges of Administration.

153. The Revenue and other Receipts and the Charges of Administration and other expenditure of the Assigned Territories are shown in the Appendix (G). The results are as follows:—

	North Berar.	South Berar.	Nuldroog District.	Raichore Doab.	Resident's Civil Treasury.	TOTAL.
Total Receipts	17,31,870	7,51,434	9,16,353	11,79,110	997	45,79,764
Total Disbursements ...	2,60,026	1,41,237	1,55,355	1,31,465	1,96,809	8,87,892
Net Revenue	14,71,843	6,10,197	7,60,998	10,44,645	0	36,91,872

Net Revenue of the preceding and the past year.

154. The net Revenue of the preceding and the past year when compared give the following results:—

	North Berar.	South Berar.	Nuldroog District.	Raichore Doab.	Total.	Deduct Charges Resi- dent's Civil Treasury.	Balance Net Revenue.
Net Revenue 1855-56 ...	11,79,408	5,47,663	5,91,177	9,28,762	32,47,250	68,916	31,78,304
Ditto 1856-57 ...	14,71,843	6,10,197	7,60,998	10,44,645	38,87,683	1,95,811	36,91,872
Increase ..	2,92,435	62,534	1,69,821	1,15,943	6,40,443	1,26,865	5,73,568

Comparative expenditure of the two years.

155. The comparative expenditure of the two years is as follows:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.
Commissioner, &c.	0	47,622
Salaries, &c.	1,09,746	1,35,223
Department Public Works	0	48,675
District Establishments	4,33,146	3,80,327
Miscellaneous Contingent Charges	2,12,103	86,176
All other Charges	3,62,250	1,87,869
Total	11,27,245	8,87,892

156. After payment of all stipulated sums, and deducting the unadjusted items under miscellaneous advances, and the capital belonging to the Local Funds, there is a balance of Rupees 2,75,272-2-8 of surplus Revenue.

Reason to hope that Revenue of ensuing year will prove adequate to the Charge.

157. There is every reason to hope that the Revenues of the ensuing year will prove adequate to the Charges, although those Charges must necessarily increase.

Unadjusted Balances.

158. The unadjusted Balances, or miscellaneous advances at the end of the year were as follows :—

					Rs,
In North Berar ...	...	...	...	...	4,23,663
„ South Berar ...	...	...	...	...	95,420
„ Nuldroog District ...	...	...	...	...	5,13,413
„ Raichore Doab ...	...	...	...	...	90,558

12,05,357

inclusive of all sums for which sanction has not been received.

159. These are very large sums, except in the Raichore Doab and South Berar ; Very excessive, and but the establishments are as yet unfixed, and most of the Village expenses remain as unsanctioned advances. The transfers to the Department Public Works are also incomplete.

160. In the Expenditure for 1855-56 the unadjusted items of Disbursement are included ; in the Expenditure for 1856-57 only those items are entered which have been *finally adjusted*. To institute a correct comparison between the two years an amount of not less than Rs. 5,56,168 must be added to the Expenditure for 1856-57, making a total Expenditure for that year of Rupees 14,44,060, being Rupees 3,16,815 in excess of Expenditure over the preceding year.

PART II.

Currency.

161. The Company's coinage is now current throughout the Assigned Districts. The loss by exchange is considerable, but the introduction of this coinage has been a very great advantage. It was in fact a liberal reduction on the Land Revenue which, at the commencement of our Rule, was highly beneficial. The Company's Coin appears to have been at a considerable discount, and the Local Coins had a fictitious value ; so that the assessment paid in Company's Rupees was really greatly lightened. We now lose on remittances to Hyderabad, Hingolee, &c., when we have to buy the Local Coin ; but the whole of the Assigned Districts have received a stimulus to their industry which more than compensates this loss.

Currency obtaining in the Assigned Territories.

Depreciation of the Company's Coin and cause.

Amount of remittances
in Specie.

162. The remittances by Specie in the past year have been
none.

By Bills.

163. Those by Bills have been as follows :—

Bills drawn by the Accountant General at Bom- bay on the Deputy Commissioner North Berar, from	Rs.	As.	P.
October 1856 to February 1857	4,38,000	0	0

By Hoondies purchased from Sahoocars of the Nuldroog Districts, from October 1856 to March 1857, payable at Bombay... ..	5,00,000	0	0
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By Hoondies purchased from Sahoocars of the Raichore Doab in October and November 1856, pay- able at Bombay	1,00,000	0	0
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Total of Remittances to Bombay	10,38,000	0	0
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Bills drawn by the Resident at Hyderabad on the Accountant General at Bombay, from November 1856 to April 1857	2,28,784	0	10
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Section XX.

POLITICAL.

164. The only events of political importance have been the recognition of the Rajah of Gudwal as a tributary Prince, entitled to administer justice in his own Territories, and the withdrawal of our own Police from his Territories, and the declaration that the Officers of the Serf-i-Khass Estates are, by the Treaty existing between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam, precluded from levying Transit duties on goods passing through those Estates.

Recognition of the
Rajah of Gudwal as a tri-
butary Prince.

165. It has been stated above that the Serf-i-Khass Estates, or Crown Lands, form one of our greatest difficulties. In the year reviewed, some progress has been made in establishing our Police, and it was greatly wanted. Captain Campbell, in his Report on South Berar, states :—"The Serf-i-Khass and Minister's Jageers are situated in the centre of our own Districts, our Villages alternating with theirs in every direction, and on every road. It is only within the last month or two that our Police Thannahs have been introduced into these Jageers; it is a measure unpalatable to the Naibs and other authorities there, but it was one which was imperatively required, for formerly crimes were, there is no doubt, not reported; criminals were released, and no steps taken for the detection and suppression of crime. These Jageers are so situated that there is much correspondence with them, chiefly on Police matters; long delays occurred before the Naibs sent in criminals and witnesses; a want of co-operation on the part of at least the subordinate Naibs has to be complained of; it is difficult to get them to act without a reference to the Chief Naib of the Jageer."

Difficulties arising from
the Serf-i-Khass Estates,
and Captain Campbell's
description of them.

The same applicab'e
to all other Districts.

166. This passage correctly describes the difficulties which have to be overcome, and may be considered applicable to the other Districts as well as to South Berar.

Section X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.

167. The census of the Population is at present very imperfect, and any remarks on this subject would be liable to much error.

Emigration.

168. A portion of the Population, driven from the Nuldroog District by the late droughts, has returned in the past year, and some families of North Berar appear to have transferred their industry to the Serf-i-Khasa Estates; but there has been little beyond the ordinary fluctuations of the cultivating classes. The Survey and an average assessment will fix the labour to the soil.

169. Each of these subjects may hereafter become of much practical importance, but nothing worthy of note has been effected in the past year.

Agriculture. Forests.
Mining.

170. Mr. Mulheran has been employed on the Topographical Survey of South Berar, and has kindly afforded us much useful information; but the result of his professional labors is not yet completed.

Survey.

171. The Revenue Survey by Putwarrees has been too desultory an undertaking to be useful. A Report on the subject, with a proposition that an organized Survey of the Assigned Territories be at once undertaken, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Survey by Putwarrees.

Land returned as cultivated not correct in North Berar.

172. The following passage with regard to the Nuldroog District is too important to be omitted :—

" I beg to add another fact, which I think invites present consideration and actual scrutiny by Survey as soon as possible. It is that the land returned in Villages seems to me far short of the actual land under cultivation. For instance, the total amount of cultivation returned under this year is 14,29,070 Beegahs, which, taking the Beegah as an Acre, gives 2076 Square Miles. Now measured on the Trigonometrical Survey Map, the area of Khalas Talooqs is about 5,000 Square Miles. Have we then only half, or less than half the amount of cultivation to area? It does not appear so to me. I have been through the District in every direction this year, and I find very little waste land left any where. The unculturable land would not certainly account for the difference, and therefore I am irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the land held by farmers is very greatly in excess of the amount returned, and therefore the only way of ascertaining the truth, and imposing a fair assessment, is to carry on the Survey as vigorously as possible. It is needless to mention that if the Beegah is to be taken at a lower standard Area than the Acre, there is even stronger ground for assumption of grave discrepancy."

173. A commencement has been made in North Berar and the Raichore Doab, and in five towns of South Berar; and Municipal institutions will be gradually extended. An experiment has been tried in three towns of the Nuldroog District, of inviting the holders of town land to apply for puttah, defining the measurement and extent of their holdings. The puttah is issued on a Stamp Paper which covers the expense of the Town Survey, and it becomes in fact a title deed, and greatly strengthens proprietary rights, and if carried out will be the commencement of that most important measure, a registry of property. The applications have been very numerous.

174. No Hospitals or Dispensaries have yet been built, though much required; but an expenditure not in excess of Rupees 300 per annum for each of the Districts of Nuldroog and the Raichore Doab has been sanctioned for sick paupers. Major Balmain reports that although indigent patients are supported while under treatment, the paupers are very loth to attend, and that only 48 patients had been admitted in the Doab during the twelve months under report.

175. There are seven Vaccinators employed in the Assigned Territories at a monthly expense of Rupees 147. In the Appendix will be found a Report from Dr. Smith, Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination, on the results of the year under report. The feeling of the Population with reference to the process of Vaccination is very differently described by the different Officers, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts.

Captain Meadows Taylor, Deputy Commissioner Nuldroog District, reports as follows :—

“ During my Circuit I was importuned by people of all classes from high to low to send the Vaccinators to them; but it was manifestly impossible to comply with all requests.”

Major Balmain, Deputy Commissioner of the Raichore Doab, states :—

“ Notwithstanding the acknowledged ravages of Small-pox, it is with the greatest difficulty that the less prejudiced portion of the people can be got to allow their children to be treated, whilst in some localities during jummabundy, the women went off bodily to the Hills with their families, and would not return till assured that they would not be meddled with. Even where Vaccination is allowed, the operation is apt to fail owing to the carelessness or prejudices of the parent.”

CONCLUSION.

176. If little progress has been made in the past year in completing the administrative system of the Assigned Territories, still a survey of the position of the Territories and of their future prospects gives every reason to hope that they have hitherto benefitted, and will hereafter greatly benefit by British Rule. It has been shown in the above Report that they have been relieved from every injurious Tax; their Commerce has been freed from all Imposts, and their produce can reach the great Markets of India unimpeded by any Duties whatever. The Land Rent is nowhere oppressive, and compared with the assessments of Madras, is light.

177. The Revenue is this year at its minimum, and still it has afforded a large surplus, after defraying every expense of Administration, and all the purposes for which the Territories were assigned.

Revenue in the present year at its minimum.

Reason to anticipate yearly increasing surplus.

178. There is therefore every reason to anticipate a yearly increasing surplus if only peace is preserved.

179. The expenses of Administration must certainly increase. The Inams have to be paid; the Establishments are insufficient; there are no suitable Public Buildings, the Land has to be surveyed, and Roads and Bridges have to be made.

Expenses of Administration must increase.

Abundance of fertile land to which cultivation is extending.

180. But there is abundance of fertile land to which cultivation is extending, and the Railroads which touch or pass through each of the Districts, will greatly enhance the value of its produce.

181. The District of North Berar, which now yields a Revenue of 17 lacs of Rupees, yielded under the Emperors of Delhi 28 lacs, raised by a moderate and well-defined land rent, the accounts of which are still extant. There is every probability that the District will eventually yield a much higher Revenue than at present; and in South Berar there is a vast extent of waste land. The Raichore Doab is capable of great improvement by irrigation, and only two-thirds of the cultivable area are now cultivated. The Nuldroog District has considerable capabilities and a large area of waste.

Revenue of North Berar under the Emperor of Delhi.

Great portion of the Revenue expended within the Districts.

182. A great portion of the Revenue of the Districts is expended within them, or at Military Stations such as Aurungabad and Hingolee, drawing their supplies from the Territories. The tribute paid to meet the interest of the debt of less than 50 lacs and other claims of the British Government is not large, and the drain of specie is therefore trifling.

183. There is thus every reason to hope that the Territories will afford the means necessary for their prosperity by the establishment of an efficient Police, by Roads and Bridges, by Educational Institutions, and by Hospitals and Dispensaries, to be begun now, and developed with the expanding resources of the Country. The Territories will at the same time benefit the British Government by the increased Exports, and that of His Highness the Nizam by the surplus Revenue which can hardly fail to be created.

Efficient Police, Roads, &c., will afford means of future prosperity.

184. The Commissioner writes :—" It has been my endeavour to collect impartially such indications as have come in my way of the comparative condition of the inhabitants of these Territories, and of those who have been longer under British Rule, and I do not hesitate to say that as far as diminished Population, decreasing Cultivation, the abject submission of the many to the influential few, judicial corruption, domestic demoralisation, and the prevalence of the foulest vices are indications of national misery and degradation, and the reverse of these indicate an improving Government, all that has come before me in the records of the Courts and in the Revenue Statistics, and all that I have learnt from other sources, placed in contrast with the result of my previous service, show me that the balance is greatly in favor of those Territories which have been longest under British Rule."

Native Rule compared with the British.

Result unfavorable to the former.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. X.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CIVIL SUITS FOR 1855 AND 1856.

	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.								VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS.					APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT.				
	Number of Cases Instituted.		Total on File.	Plaintiff in favor of Appellant.	Defendant in favor of Respondent.	Consented.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the Year.	Average of days for each case.	Time occupied.	Total Value of Suits.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Cost in each Case.	Percentage of Costs to Value.	Number of Cases appealed.	Returned for re-investigation.	Modified.	Orders confirmed.	Pending at close of Year.
	Original.	Appeal.																				
1855.																						
NORTH BIRAR.																						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	69	298	3 965	1,063	733	115	5	2	64	1	570	65	11	4,00,043 14 3	Not given			44	2	6	27	9
Munsiff and Meer Adil's Court																						
SOUTH BIRAR.																						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	489	9	495	46	291	11	15	2	131	7	495		40	18,754 8 6	Not given							
Munsiff's Court																						
NUTTAMORE DISTRICT.																						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	8	11 47	58	60	50	13	1		6	6	31	55	117	41,907 1 7	994 0 0	32 1 0	4	1	8			
Munsiff's Court	1,456	2,118	3,574	3,611	722	297		16	728		1,673	1,988	21	94,383 8 7	4,604 0 0	2 12 0	47	6	1	4	16	20
RATNORE DOAB.																						
Deputy Commissioner's Court	4	1 13	14	18	1	9	4	2			16	2	75	8,038 11 3	574 12 0	35 14 9	7	2	5	1		
Munsiff's Court	40	457	457	457	172	19	15	108	44		338	180		58,369 8 11	2,631 12 9	8 3 1	5	0	5			
Total for 1855	1,611	1,056	72	4,108	5,722	1,926	107	41	184	973	14	3,543	2,179	416	6,81,567 4 7	Not complete		95	6	2	1	10 47 26

[Hyderabad.]

Appendix No. I.—(Concluded.)

	NUMBER OF CASES ON FILE.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						VALUE OF CASES AND COSTS.			APPEALS TO THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT.		
	Original.	Appeal.	Total Instituted.	Total on File.	Decided in Favor of Plaintiff or Appellant.	Decided in Favor of Defendant or Respondent.	Dismissed.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted by compromise.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the Year.	Returned for revision.	Modified.	Orders continued.
	Number of cases pending at close of last Year.	Number of Cases Instituted.													
1856.															
NORTH BERRAR.															
Deputy Commissioner's Court and Assistant Commissioner's Court	88	76	164	164	12	6	4	3	4	34	92	58			
Tahsildar's Court	132	3,479	3,611	3,611	2,928	262	213	352	269	111	3,297	385	62		
SOUTH BERRAR.															
Deputy Commissioner's Court	7	1	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Assistant Commissioner's Court	297	297	297	297	161	31	105	297	297	297	297	297			
Tahsildar's Court															
NULDOOG DISTRICT.															
Deputy Commissioner's Court	33	64	97	97	19	22	2	2	2	6	57	8			
Assistant Commissioner's Court	4	4	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	31			
Tahsildar's Court	1,973	916	3,089	3,089	830	651	55	421	1,438	1,945	157	157			
RAICHORE DOAB.															
Deputy Commissioner's Court	2	36	38	38	12	25	1	22	3	3	65	2			
Assistant Commissioner's Court	139	63	202	202	3	31	1	70	70	36	1,83	45			
Tahsildar's Court															
Total for 1856	2,281	5,914	8,195	8,195	3,468	1,860	277	937	497	254	6,593	1,672	Not complete	4,82,947	2 5

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. II.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Comparative Epitome of the Total Offences ascertained to have been committed in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories.

Districts.	IN THE YEAR 1855*										IN THE YEAR 1856.				
	Total number of Cases.	Number of Cases in which arrests were made.	Number of Cases in which no arrests were made.	Number of Persons arrested, including those pending trial at close of last Year.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons remaining for trial at close of last Year.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons remaining for trial at close of last Year.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.	Number of Persons committed to Deputy Commissioners or Sessions Court.
North Borar ...	221	176	45	470	260	219	47	0	0	0	386	564	1-3	11	9
South Borar ...	245	229	16	560	280	238	29	36	0	0	374	274	82	74	13
Naldroog District ...	*535	*556	*6	1,603	830	179	8	416	0	0	1,126	1,344	55	201	0
Raichore Doab ...	3,154	2,866	288	*4,131	3,396	256	30	*512	0	0	4,760	4,949	34	*766	6
Total ...	*4,156	*3,807	*355	*6,257	4,655	892	114	*294	10	8	7,268	7,350	274	1,142	28

* This portion agrees with last Year's Report, but is incorrect.

† The correctly given in District Appendix. Has been altered to make Tables correspond.

‡ Incorrectly added to complete Total Number arrested in the District Appendix.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

[Hyderabad.]

Appendix No. III.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*Abstract Statement of Criminal business for the Year 1856, in the
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Heinous Offences.		Petty Offences.		Appeals.		Proceedings from other Courts.		Applications and petitions of every other description.		Cases prepared by the subordinate Officers.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
North Berar	379	38	472	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	851	64
South Berar... ..	209	28	123	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuldroog District	45	14	966	2	0	0	0	0	521	362	147	11
Raichore Doab	29	5	4,167	30	13	0	32	0	1,524	61	*283	0
Total	662	85	5,728	62	13	0	32	0	2,045	423	1,281	75

*Exclusive of those in Columns 1 to 4 (incorrect).

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857. }

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police Establishments in the four Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, on the 31st December 1856.

DISTRICTS.	Ameens.	Cutwalks.	Jenadars.	Darogahs.	Naib Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Mootsuddies.	Mohurrirs.	Naiks.	Peons or Barkundaues.	Sowars.	Rhesties or Mussalchies.	Amount of expenditure per Annum.
North Berar	0	16	9	0	1	0	7	0	34	362	10	0	*44,102 0 0
South Berar	0	0	5	0	1	5	5	0	0	250	10	2	19,524 0 0
Nuldroog District	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	12	176	10	3	12,504 0 0
Raichore Doab	3	0	19	13	1	11	0	19	0	376	19	0	†44,112 0 0
Total	3	18	34	13	4	18	14	19	46	1,164	49	5	1,20,242 0 0

* Includes sanctioned Annual Cost Rupees 7,438 for Mubaztee Jowans (for six months).

† Includes Horse Police at Annual Cost Rupees 4,416.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857. }

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of the Judicial Establishments in the four Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, on the 31st December 1856.

Districts.	Meer Adils.	Moonsiff.	Nazirs.	Nail Serishtadars.	Perishtadars.	English Writers.	Moonshees.	Mohallz Duffars.	Koobcar Navies.	Izhar Navies.	Perwana Navies.	Kozetnahachas.	Moonsuddies.	Karkoons.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Daroghas.	Naks.	Administrators of oaths.	Peons.	Murkushis.	Furashies.	Kutashes.	Putlaries.	Putlurmonds.	Inkmen, Musasaleches, &c.	Shastries.	Total of Expenditure.
North Berar ..	1	4	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	49	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	16,319 12 9
South Berar ..	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	6	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	72	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	*15,952 0 0
Nuldroog District ..	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	2	0	0	0	29	0	3	0	0	4	5	0	11,844 0 0
Raichore Doab ..	0	0	1	3	2	5	0	5	5	5	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	24	0	2	3	6	0	0	0	14,940 0 0
Total...	1	7	4	3	5	7	10	7	11	11	3	4	2	36	3	5	1	8	2	174	8	12	5	6	4	10	1	69,055 12 9

* Includes 5,472 temporary establishments.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

[Hyderabad.]

JUDICIAL CRI

Abstract of Sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the Hyderabad

	NORTH BERAR.					SOUTH BERAR.				
	Year.		Total Number of Cases and Persons.			Year.		Total Number of Cases and Persons.		
	1855.	1856.	Year.	Cases.	Persons.	1855.	1856.	Year.	Cases.	Persons.
Hanged	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
Imprisoned for life (in- cludes transportation.) }	1	0	{ 1855 1856	1 0	1 0	4	15	{ 1855 1856	0 0	4 15
For 30 years and up- wards	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
.. 10	1	1	{ 1855 1856	1 1	1 1	11	8	{ 1855 1856	0 0	11 8
.. 5	0	11	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 11	23	28	{ 1855 1856	0 0	23 28
.. 2	8	12	{ 1855 1856	0 0	8 12	29	22	{ 1855 1856	0 0	29 22
From 6 months to 2 years	57	94	{ 1855 1856	0 0	57 94	107	63	{ 1855 1856	0 0	107 63
Below 6 months	79	178	{ 1855 1856	0 0	79 178	62	104	{ 1855 1856	0 0	62 104
Fined and discharged ...	25	316	{ 1855 1856	0 0	25 316	52	115	{ 1855 1856	0 0	52 115
Flogged	7	27	{ 1855 1856	0 0	7 27	0	7	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 7
Required to furnish security	20	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	20 0	32	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	32 0
Dismissed from Office...	2	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	2 0	4	8	{ 1855 1856	0 0	4 8
Turned out of the Dis- trict	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	0	1	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 1
Put in Stocks	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
Total	*200	639	{ 1855 1856	118 0	200 639	324	371	{ 1855 1856	245 228	324 371

* Stated to be "defective." The Return only exhibits 118 Cases with 200 Persons, whereas the Total number of offences ascertained to have been committed were "Cases 221, Persons 419." See Appendix.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
BOLARUM, }
The 6th October 1857. }

No. 171.

MINAL JUSTICE.

Assigned Districts and their Subordinate Officers during the Year 1856.

NULDROOG DISTRICT.					RAICHORE DOAB.				
Year.		Total Number of Cases and Persons.			Year.		Total Number of Cases and Persons.		
1855.	1856.	Year.	Cases.	Persons.	1855.	1856.	Year.	Cases.	Persons.
3	3	{ 1855 1856	0 0	3 3	1	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	1 0
0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	1	1	{ 1855 1856	0 0	1 1
23	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	23 0	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	8	1	{ 1855 1856	0 0	8 1
5	3	{ 1855 1856	0 0	5 3	17	23	{ 1855 1856	0 0	17 23
10	7	{ 1855 1856	0 0	10 7	96	45	{ 1855 1856	0 0	96 45
93	107	{ 1855 1856	0 0	93 107	121	113	{ 1855 1856	0 0	121 113
201	106	{ 1855 1856	0 0	201 106	391	525	{ 1855 1856	0 0	391 525
503	1,033	{ 1855 1856	0 0	503 1,033	2,930	4,612	{ 1855 1856	0 0	2,930 4,612
1	1	{ 1855 1856	0 0	1 1	85	52	{ 1855 1856	0 0	85 52
0	2	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 2	57	34	{ 1855 1856	0 0	57 34
0	1	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 1	12	30	{ 1855 1856	0 0	12 30
0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
0	75	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 75	0	0	{ 1855 1856	0 0	0 0
869	1,346	1855 1856	476 963	869 1,346	3,719	5,536	{ 1855 1856	2,566 4,211	3,719 5,536

JAMES STUBBS.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. VII.

Return showing the Number and Names of the Surf-i-khas Estates, the Number of Villages, Areas and Strength of Police Establishment, Civil Su filed and decide, and Criminal Cases prosecuted and disposed of, during the Year 1856-57.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Districts.	Names of Estates.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Population.	REVENUE.				POLICE.				CIVIL JUSTICE.					CRIMINAL JUSTICE.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
					Land.	Other Sources.	Number of Thannas.	Strength of each Thannah.	Number of Chokeys.	Strength of each Chokey.	Cost of Thannas and Chokeys per Mensem.	Average value of suits in our Courts.	In favor of the Plaintiff.	In favor of the Defendant.	Compromised.	Average Value of Suits decided.	Crimes of the 1st Class of severity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 1st Class.

North Berar

North Berar

This information not available in detail

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. VII.—(Concluded.)

Return showing the Number and Names of the Surf-i-khass Estates, the Number of Villages, Areas and Strength of Police Establishment, Civil Suits filed and decided, and Criminal Cases prosecuted and disposed of during the year 1856-57.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Districts.	Names of Estates.	Area in Square Mile.	Number of Villages.	Population.	REVENUE.		Number of Thannahs.	POLICE.			CIVIL JUSTICE.				CRIMINAL JUSTICE.										REMARKS.			
					Land.	Other Sources.		Strength of each Thannah.	Number of Chokeys.	Strength of each Chokey.	Cost of Thannahs and Chokeys per Mensem.	Number of Suits filed in our Courts.	Average value of each Suit.	In favor of the Plaintiff.	In favor of the Defendant.	Compromised.	Average value of Suits decided.	Crimes of the 1st Class or atrociously.	Ditto 3rd ditto.	Ditto 3rd ditto.	Ditto 4th ditto.	Crimes of 1st Class.	Crimes of 2nd ditto.	Crimes of 3rd ditto.		Ditto 4th ditto.	Petty Offences.	Petty Offences.
Ehoom		238	44	19,800	34,120 0 0		1	1 Police Havildar. 1 Kar Koon. 10 Sejoys. 1 Duffarbund. 1 Mussachchee		.....	69 0 0	94	341 10 7	25	24	5	53 2 8	0	4	17	1	85	0	4	11	1	85	
Alund		360	68	30,000	61,500 0 0		1	1 Police Havildar. 2 Kar Koons. 12 Sejoys. 1 Duffarbund. 1 Mussachchee. 1 Furrash.		.....	123 0 0	16	31 10 10	5	0	10	20 2 3	1	2	5	3	344	0	2	4	3	344	
Ganjolee		312	59	20,550	63,317 0 0	Not known.	1	Ditto.		.....	123 0 0	22	967 13 6	7	4	2	40 14 4	1	0	18	1	20	1	6	7	1	20	
Lowhara		742	141	65,000	1,18,685 0 0		1	1 Police Havildar. 3 Kar Koons. 30 Sejoys. 1 Duffarbund. 1 Mussachchee. 1 Furrash.		.....	106 0 0	16	64 2 8	3	4	1	07 9 0	0	0	31	1	25	0	0	18	1	28	
Total		1,647	312	1,30,950	2,82,632 0 0		4	.....		.....	511 0 0	148	371 3 9	37	42	28	50 12 2	2	6	61	0	477	1	6	40	6	477	

NULDOOD DISTRICT.

Appendix No. Vxxx.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories for 1855-56 and 1856-57 from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

DISTRICTS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.				
				REAL.				
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
North Berar	15,50,507 1 9	12,67,879 1 10	2,82,627 15 11	1,57,273 8 4	21,409 7 3	1,03,945 0 4		
South Berar	7,78,582 2 11	6,43,184 3 9	1,35,397 15 2	1,29,397 15 2	6,000 0 0	0 0 0		
Western District	8,36,109 7 6	7,98,750 1 3	37,359 6 3	11,000 0 0	0 0 0	26,359 6 3		
Eastern Raichore	5,02,477 2 9	4,39,132 12 10	63,344 5 11	22,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	26,344 5 11		
Western Raichore	4,73,727 0 2	4,73,727 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
Total for 1855-56	44,41,402 15 1	36,22,673 3 10	5,18,729 11 3	3,19,671 7 6	42,409 7 3	1,56,648 12 6		
North Berar	15,44,155 0 0	13,94,199 0 0	1,49,956 0 0	1,14,805 0 0	10,122 0 0	25,229 0 0		
South Berar	7,63,228 0 0	5,74,115 0 0	1,89,113 0 0	1,73,113 0 0	9,000 0 0	7,000 0 0		
Nuldroog	8,77,024 0 0	8,72,778 0 0	4,216 0 0	3,031 0 0	0 0 0	1,215 0 0		
Raichore Doab	9,69,692 0 0	9,56,404 0 0	13,283 0 0	11,119 0 0	0 0 0	1,093 0 0		
Total for 1856-57	41,54,099 0 0	37,98,096 0 0	3,56,603 0 0	3,01,968 0 0	19,122 0 0	34,537 0 0		

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
 BOLARUM, }
 The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. VIII—(Continued.)

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of "Aikarry" in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, for the years 1855-56, and 1856-57, from 1st May to 30th April of each year.

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.			
				REAL.			Irrecoverable.
				In train of li- quidation.	Doubtful.		
North Berar	90,591 1 11	84,446 0 5	6,145 1 6	6,145 1 6	0 0 0		0 0 0
South Berar	21,866 10 1	21,866 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Western Districts	4,998 8 5	4,821 0 5	177 8 0	177 8 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Eastern Raichore	68,422 13 7	44,381 5 2	24,041 8 5	6,374 3 4	2,000 0 0		15,667 5 1
Western Raichore	59,211 10 10	59,211 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Total for 1855-56	2,45,090 12 10	2,14,726 10 11	30,364 1 11	12,696 12 10	2,000 0 0		15,667 5 1
North Berar	93,587 0 0	89,462 0 0	4,125 0 0	4,125 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
South Berar	36,298 0 0	31,260 0 0	5,038 0 0	5,038 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Nuldroog	5,268 0 0	5,250 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Raichore Doab	1,00,340 0 0	98,127 0 0	2,213 0 0	2,213 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0
Total for 1856-57.	2,85,493 0 0	2,24,099 0 0	11,394 0 0	11,394 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. VIII.—(Continued.)

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of "Sayer" in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, for the years 1855-56 and 1856-57, from 1st May to 30th April of each Year.

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.		
				REAL.		
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.
North Berar	85,358 6 7	63,747 8 8	21,611 5 11	19,752 8 1	0 0 0	1,858 13 10
South Berar	27,078 1 7	15,950 10 2	11,127 7 5	11,127 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Western Districts	39,837 1 7	34,012 9 7	5,824 8 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0	3,824 8 0
Eastern Raichore	45,947 11 7	35,839 0 8	10,108 2 11	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	6,108 2 11
Western Raichore	55,321 5 11	55,321 5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total for 1855-56... ..	2,53,542 11 3	2,04,871 3 0	48,671 8 3	35,879 15 6	1,000 0 0	11,797 8 9
North Berar	1,338 0 0	524 0 0	814 0 0	814 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
South Berar	3,054 0 0	3,054 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Nuldroog	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Raichore Doab	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total for 1856-57	4,392 0 0	3,578 0 0	814 0 0	814 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. VIII.—(Concluded.)

Comparative Statement of Gross and Net Revenue from the date of Assignment.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase on last year.	Decrease on last year.		
North Berar								
{ Gross Revenue	14,76,205	7 8	15,50,507	1 9	1,42,526	0 0		
{ Village Expenses	1,74,779	6 1	2,08,992	5 3	5,165	0 0		
{ Net Revenue	13,01,426	1 7	13,41,514	12 6	1,37,301	0 0		
Southern Berar								
{ Gross Revenue	6,97,874	8 4	7,78,582	2 11	31,044	0 0		
{ Village Expenses	91,708	13 0	81,284	14 2	2,279	0 0		
{ Net Revenue	6,06,165	11 4	6,97,297	4 9	28,765	0 0		
Western Districts...								
{ Gross Revenue	6,90,742	5 6	8,75,946	9 1	38,136	0 0		
{ Village Expenses	97,553	10 8	1,14,967	0 9	429	0 0		
{ Net Revenue	5,93,188	10 10	7,60,979	8 4	38,565	0 0		
Raichore Doab ...								
{ Eastern Division.	5,20,714	13 6	4,71,485	15 0				
{ Gross Revenue	1,556	5 7	3,353	3 7				
{ Village Expenses	5,19,158	7 11	4,68,102	11 5				
{ Net Revenue								
{ Western Division.	0 0 0	0 0	7,79,600	6 3	2,26,324	0 0		
{ Gross Revenue	0 0 0	0 0	1,80,560	5 4	1,18,177	0 0		
{ Village Expenses	5,14,045	2 0	5,88,260	0 11	1,08,147	0 0		
{ Net Revenue								
Total								
{ Gross Revenue	Incomplete	42,63,117	3 7	48,94,151	0 0	4,38,030	0 0	
{ Village Expenses	Incomplete	5,94,474	14 3	7,25,159	0 0	1,25,621	0 0	
{ Net Revenue	35,33,984	1 8	38,56,154	5 11	41,68,992	0 0	3,12,838	0 0

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the mode in which the Revenue of the Hyderabad Assigned Territories have been collected in 1856-57.

MODE OF COLLECTING REVENUE.	North Berar.		South Berar.		Nuldroog.		Raichore Doab.		Total.	
Farmed out to Contractors...	12,157	0	38,608	0	2,26,557	0	2,16,243	0	4,93,570	0
Collected from Heads of Villages ..	0	0	7,05,303	0	6,24,696	0	6,36,938	0	19,70,937	0
Collected from Zemindars and Paying Villages ..	0	0	0	0	8,616	0	0	0	8,616	0
Gudwall Peshcush ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,454	0	93,454	0
Ryotwaree ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,06,915	0
Stamps ..	15,06,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,06,915	0
Abkarree ..	8,622	0	1,198	0	4,268	0	1,715	0	15,803	0
Opium and Drugs ..	85,187	0	33,552	0	3,949	0	99,359	0	2,22,047	0
Anrai or Orchards ..	8,400	0	2,746	0	1,319	0	931	0	13,446	0
Forest Rents ..	6,499	0	13,961	0	2,536	0	5,414	0	28,410	0
Hoolburnee or Grazing ..	1,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,749	0
Ferries Collected from contractors ..	16,835	0	5,356	0	10,619	0	17,638	0	50,448	0
Collected by Government Servants ..	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
Miscellaneous Revenue ..	23,846	0	5,639	0	55	0	5,628	0	35,168	0
	22,823	0	3,206	0	27,467	0	22,239	0	75,735	0
Total ..	16,93,033	0	8,09,626	0	9,14,082	0	10,99,614	0	45,16,355	0

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
BOLARUM, }
The 6th October 1857.

Appendix No. 3.

General Abstract of the appended Return, Exhibiting the Numbers Vaccinated, and the expense of the present Vaccination Establishment.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBERS VACCINATED DURING THE UNDER- MENTIONED PERIODS.	Western Districts Nuldroog.		Northern Berar. Boodanah.		Southern Berar. Hingolee.		Eastern Rai- chore, Coopul- droog.				Western Rai- chore, Lingaoogoor.				TOTAL.		Average expense per 100 Vaccinated, omitting fractions.	Rs. A. P.	Expense of Vaccination Establishment.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.			
	Number Vacci- nated.	Unsuccess- ful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vacci- nated.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vacci- nated.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vacci- nated.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Unsuccess- ful.	Ratio per 100 of failures.	Number Vacci- nated.	Unsuccess- ful.	Number Vacci- nated.	Unsuccess- ful.									
(1854-55. Number Vaccinated from 1st March 1854 to 29th February 1855. ..	3,121	860	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,121	860	27	16	1 To 7 Native Vaccinators at 15 Co.'s Rs. each per mensem ..	105 0 0	1,260 0 0			
1855-56. Number Vaccinated from 1st March 1855 to 29th February 1856. ..	1,870	592	31	365	101	27	318	95	29	405	233	57	1,190	621	52	4,145	1,642	39	36	7	2	.....	...
1856-57. Number Vaccinated from 1st March 1856 to 29th February 1857. ..	1,617	463	28	304	78	25	224	36	16	165	101	61	1,457	879	60	3,767	1,557	41	41	12	11	Stationary allowance of 2 Co.'s Rs. to each of the 7 Vaccinators ..	14 0 0	168 0 0
And Part of 1857. Number Vaccinated from 1st March 1857 to 31st August 1857. ..	669	151	22	181	23	12	18	0	41	7	14	727	602	82	1,636	733	47	34	8	9	Vaccination Peons, at 4 Co.'s Rs. each per mensem. ..	28 0 0	336 0 0	
Total Vaccinated	7,277	2,066	28	850	202	23	560	131	23	511	341	55	2,374	2,102	62	12,672	4,843	38	..	..	..	Total Company's Rupees. 147 0 0	1,764 0 0

FOR THE YEAR

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, }
12th November 1857. }
(Signed) GEO. SMITH, M. D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

[Hyderabad.]

Appendix No. 3.—(Continued.)

Return showing the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from 1st March 1854 to 31st August 1857.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENTS.	Districts and Stations.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.										RESULTS.			The Outlay reckoned per Vaccinator.	REMARKS.			
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures omitting fractions.	Number of months during which Vaccination was performed by each Vaccinator.			Average expense per 100 Vaccinated.		
<i>From 1st March 1854, to 28th February 1855.</i>																			
Native Vaccinator Rapoo Row, with 2 Vaccination Peons attached	Western District, Nuldroog.	0	353	2,036	0	1,583	806	1,567	822	1,714	675	2,389	28	12	12	8	300	225 Ramkirstiah vaccinated from the 1st of May 1854, was removed to Eastern Batchore in Feb. 1855.	
Native Vaccinator Ramkirstiah, with 2 Vaccination Peons attached	Ditto	0	10	722	0	659	73	653	79	547	185	732	25	9	8	11	9		
Total Vaccinated for the year 1854-55.																			
<i>From 1st March 1855, to 28th February 1856.</i>																			
Native Vaccinator Rapoo Row, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	Western District, Nuldroog.	1	239	1,186	53	900	579	1,125	354	1,075	404	1,479	34	12	17	0	1	252	
Native Vaccinator Vittoo Bhicjee, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	Ditto	0	43	323	25	270	121	356	35	203	188	391	48	5	26	12	7	105	Vittoo Bhicjee vaccinated from the 1st of October 1855.
Native Vaccinator Balchristina Pandoorung, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	Northern Berar, Boodanah.	0	14	170	1	132	53	132	53	135	50	185	27	10	113	8	2	210	Balchristina Pandoorung vaccinated from 1st March 1855, discharged 1st January 1856.
Native Vaccinator Ghiasooden, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached.	Ditto	3	68	64	45	94	86	121	59	129	51	180	28	8	105	0	0	180	Ghiasooden vaccinated from 1st June 1855, none in February 1856.

Native Vaccinator Baidmull, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	98	215	5	193	125	276	42	223	95	318	29	12	79	311	252
Native Vaccinator Rankirishah, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	1	46	266	92	293	112	335	70	172	233	405	57	12	62	3	252
Native Vaccinator Kolingroy Moodliar, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	96	784	15	490	405	606	239	425	470	895	52	12	21	2	252
Native Vaccinator Kolingroy Moodliar, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	7	46	242	0	0	0	295	0	144	131	235					
Total Vaccinated for the year 1855-56.	12	650	3,250	226	2,372	1,481	3,246	902	2,506	1,642	4,148	39	0	36	7	1,512
From 1st March 1856 to 28th February 1857.																
Native Vaccinator Bapoo Row, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	1	91	771	70	588	350	608	325	665	268	933	28	12	27	0	252
Native Vaccinator Vittoo Bhicajee, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	21	630	33	484	200	541	143	489	195	684	28	9	36	13	252
Native Vaccinator Ghivsoodeen, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	39	96	47	111	71	128	54	116	66	182	36	12	138	7	252
Native Vaccinator Gopall Sing, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	5	31	65	21	66	56	92	30	110	12	122	9	3	51	10	252
Native Vaccinator Baidmull, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	1	54	164	5	177	47	103	121	188	36	224	16	11	112	8	252
Native Vaccinator Rankirishah, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	5	135	18	113	43	138	20	59	99	153	62	7	119	9	189
Native Vaccinator Sobrow, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	0	0	3	4	5	2	4	3	5	2	7	28	3	900	0	63
Native Vaccinator Kolingroy Moodliar, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached	3	152	1,285	17	716	741	1,206	197	578	879	1,457	69	12	17	4	252
Total Vaccinated for the year 1856-57.	10	393	3,149	215	2,257	1,510	2,874	893	2,210	1,557	3,767	41	0	41	12	1,575

Vittoo Bhicajee vaccinated from 1st May 1857, none in Nov. 1857.

Gopall Sing vaccinated from 1st December 1856.

Baidmull did not vaccinate in November 1856.

Rankirishah sick in Sept. and Oct., discharged in Dec. 1856.

Sobrow vaccinated from 1st Dec. 1856 to end of February 1857, discharged.

Appendix No. 3.—(Concluded.)

Return showing the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from 1st March 1854 to 31st August 1857.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENTS.	Districts and Stations.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.								RESULTS.		Ratio per 100 of failures omitting fractions.	Number of months during which Vaccination was per- formed by each Vaccinator.	Average expense per 100 Vaccinator.	The Outlay reckoned per Vaccinator.	REMARKS.	
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Others and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.						Total.
From 1st March 1857 to 31st August 1857.																	
Native Vaccinator Hapoo Row, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Western Districts, Nul- droog ..	0 31	301	7	200	139	226	113	267	72	339	21	6	37 2 8	126	Vitto Bhicajee on sick leave in July and August 1857.	
Native Vaccinator Vittoo Bhicajee, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Ditto ..	0 22	308	0	221	109	213	117	251	79	330	23	4	38 2 10	126		
Native Vaccinator Ghinsoodeen, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Northern Berar, Booldanah ..	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0		
Native Vaccinator Gopal Sing, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Ditto ..	1 20	153	7	115	66	118	63	156	23	131	12	6	69 9 9	126		
Native Vaccinator Baidmull, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Southern Berar, Hingoojee ..	1 3	14	0	13	5	17	1	18	0	15	0	1	116 10 8	21	Baidmull under instructions at Chudderghat. Vaccinated from 1st August 1857.	
Native Vaccinator Ramsawmy, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Eastern Raichore, Coopul- droog ..	0 0	30	11	18	23	38	3	34	7	41	14	2	102 7 0	42	Ramsawmy appointed 23rd April 1857, under instructions, at Chudderghat. Vaccinated from 25th July 1857.	
Native Vaccinator Kolingroy Moodliar, with 1 Vaccination Peon attached ..	Western Raichore, Lingsoo- goor ..	0 74	626	27	356	371	698	29	125	602	727	82	6	17 5 3	126		
Total Vaccinated for the half-year 1857.		2 150	1,432	52	923	713	1,310	326	853	783	1,636	47	0	34 8 9	567		

(True Copies) **JAMES STUBBS,**
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(Signed) **GEO. SMITH, M. D.,**
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
12th November 1857.

Appendix A.

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORIES ASSIGNED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BY HIS HIGHNESS, THE NIZAM.

The Territories assigned to the British Government by His Highness the Nizam, are placed under the administration of the Resident, who is responsible to the British Government, and to His Highness the Nizam, for the due administration of those Territories, and for the execution of the several provisions of the Treaty of the 18th June 1853, which have reference to the said Districts and to the revenue realized from them.

Extract Proceedings, of the Right Honorable Governor General of India in Council, 15th May 1856.
Para. 2. 1.

THE RESIDENT.

Ibid p. 2. ii. The Resident possesses plenary authority and control in all departments of the administration, subject only to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Government of India.

Ibid p. 2. vi. All business of a political character connected with the Assigned Districts, and all communications with the Government of the Nizam, or with His Highness himself, relating to the same, are conducted by the Resident.

Ibid p. 2. c. iv. The departments of civil and criminal judicature, police and revenue, are primarily exercised by a "Judicial and Financial Commissioner"; and it is for the most part as ultimate Referee, or as the channel of communication with the Government of India, that business devolves upon the Resident in these departments.

THE JUDICIAL AND FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

Ibid p. 3. The Commissioner is in all departments subordinate to, and subject to the authority of, the Resident, who holds in respect to the Assigned Districts the same position as that of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab and Oudh.

Ibid p. 2. xi. It is the duty of the Resident to co-operate cordially with the Judicial and Financial Commissioner, to aid him with his experience, his local knowledge, and his counsel, in improving the condition, developing the resources, and perfecting the administration of the Assigned Districts, and to support him in the due exercise of his legitimate authority.

Ibid p. 3. i. The Commissioner as Judicial Commissioner is charged with the direction and control of civil and criminal justice, and is the ultimate Judge in all cases of a judicial character.

His decision in all such cases is ordinarily final, but discretion is nevertheless vested in the Resident on adequate cause being shown by a dissatisfied party, or in the event of such cause appearing from the periodical returns of the work, or any other cause desirable, of calling for the record of any civil and criminal case and passing thereupon such orders as may seem fit.

In civil suits the Commissioner receives appeals from the Deputy Commissioners, both on original suits and on appeals from their subordinate officers, and as before stated, the order of the Commissioner is ordinarily final.

Ibid p. 3. ii.

The Commissioner possesses the same appellate jurisdiction in respect of all criminal trials disposed of by the order of the Deputy Commissioners in their magisterial capacity and by Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class. The decisions of Assistant Commissioners 2nd and 3rd class, and of all Extra Assistants are appealable in the first instance to the Deputy Commissioners, whose orders thereupon, nevertheless, on sufficient cause being shown, the Commissioner has authority to revise as he may deem fitting.

Ibid p. 3. iii.

In cases tried by the Courts of Session the Commissioner is authorized to pass sentence of imprisonment for life in Transportation beyond Seas, or for any shorter period, according to the nature of the offence that may be established on the trial. Whenever the Commissioner considers that capital sentence is called for, he duly passes and records such sentence, and then submits the proceedings on the trial for the inspection of the Resident, whose concurrence is indispensable for the execution of such capital sentence.

Ibid p. 3. iv.

In hearing appeal from orders on criminal cases the Commissioner is authorized to enhance the punishment awarded by the lower Court, and to reverse sentence of acquittal whenever he may see fit.

Ibid p. 3. vi.

The Commissioner as Judicial Commissioner is entrusted with the superintendence of all matters relating either to the District or Rural Police—the management and control of Jails—the establishment and management of public ferries—and the introduction and supervision of town duties to be levied for municipal purposes. On these subjects the Commissioner's order is final, but it is expected that he will obtain the Resident's approval of any important Circular order, or general instructions which he may desire to issue on these or any other matters falling within his cognizance.

Ibid p. 3. vii.

The local Funds arising from the one per cent. Road cess, from public ferries, town duties, &c., are primarily under the control of the Commissioner, who has authority, subject to the concurrence of the Resident, to sanction expenditure therefrom not exceeding Rupees 10,000 on any one work, provided that the proceeds of each Fund shall be devoted only to those special purposes for which it is designed.

Ibid p. 3. viii.

The Commissioner, as Financial Commissioner, exercises the same powers as are exercised by the Sudder Boards of Revenue. It is his duty to direct and superintend the Revenue administration in all its branches, to introduce system, regularity, and order in the collection of the Revenue, and to carry out such measures as seem best calculated to inspire the people with confidence in the moderation and good faith of the British Government.

Ibid p. 4. i.

Ibid p. 4. ii.

In the Commissioner is vested the entire direction and control of the professional and field survey, subject to such advice and instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Government of India and the Resident.

Ibid p. 4. iii.

The Commissioner has authority finally to sanction all summary settlements, and to sanction without further reference, remissions on estates temporarily settled, and in estates held Kham, as well as refunds of revenue and excise wrongly demanded, to decide appeals from all orders passed by Deputy Commissioners in the Revenue Department, if they are preferred within three months of the date of such original orders—or even when no appeal is preferred,

Ibid p. 4. iv.

Ibid p. 4. v.

whenever on cause being shown by a dissatisfied party, or for any other reason he may consider the course to be expedient—to dispose finally of all claims to grants of land rent free under 10 acres for the lives of the incumbents, to grant Tuccaves for the construction of wells or other works of permanent utility, to an extent not exceeding Rupees 500 for each work—to decide in the first instance all questions connected with revenue surveys and settlement generally—with stamps—excise—and pensions—all the more important questions being referred to the Resident for his orders, or for submission to Government as the case may require—to exercise with regard to pensions and pensioners all the powers that reside in the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces.

The Commissioner in either capacity is authorized to pass ordinary Contingent charges, (in each Department,) to the extent of Rupees 500 for one item, and to sanction extra or temporary Establishments, whether for Revenue settlements, or to meet an unusual pressure of civil business, or for other extraordinary purposes, for a period not exceeding six months.

The Commissioner in either capacity is expected to refer for the orders of the Resident, or for submission to the Government, all important matters, and all that may involve ultimate heavy expenditure, as, *e. g.*, all questions regarding projects for the extension of irrigation—for the preservation of Forests—for developing the resources of the Country—for the construction of new and extensive lines of Roads—for the construction, alteration and repair on a large scale, of Public buildings—for the introduction of educational measures, and such like.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Assigned Territories are divided into four Districts, of which the names, the capital Towns, estimated areas and population, and the Revenue are as follows:—

Districts.	Capital Town.	Area.	Population.	Houses.	Land Revenue.	Extra Revenue.
North Berar	Akote	6,400, Sq. Ms..	9,50,000	2,25,268 ..	17,33,088 ..	1,45,036
South Berar	Karinjah ..	9,263, „ ..	5,13,000	1,20,024 ..	6,60,742 ..	1,51,463
Western Districts.	Nuldroog ..	6,292, „ ..	4,97,000	91,111 ..	8,00,398 ..	1,23,246
Raichore Doab ..	Lingsgoor ..	5,848, „ ..	5,35,707	99,013 ..	7,47,338 ..	2,86,361
Total		27,803	24,95,707	5,35,416	39,41,614	7,06,106

At the head of each District is a Deputy Commissioner, who, under the orders of the Commissioner, has the entire management, Financial and Judicial, of the District. He is the head of the Revenue Administration, and head of the Magistracy and Police. He also holds Court as Civil and Sessions Judge of the District.

As Magistrate he is able to exercise the powers allotted to that Officer by the Revised Code of the Law Commissioners of India. As Sessions Judge he can try all cases under the Rules prescribed by the same Commissioners, but all sentences must be submitted with the Record to the Commissioner, who has power to modify, enhance or annul the sentence.

The Deputy Commissioner has also charge of the Jails, Educational Establishments, Vaccination, Municipal institutions and Local Funds, subject to such orders as he may receive from the Commissioner.

As Civil Judge the Deputy Commissioner is competent to exercise the Jurisdiction of a Zillah Judge under the Code of the Commissioners on Indian Law, and to hear appeals from the Assistant Commissioners and other Subordinate Tribunals, under the Rules and Regulations hereinafter laid down.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Under the Deputy Commissioners are Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Assistant Commissioners exercise in a sub-division of a District the powers of the Deputy Commissioner, but under his control, and with the exception of his Office as Civil and Sessions Judge, and of Magistrate unless specially appointed to that Office.

Extra Assistant Commissioners have no special charge, but exercise such powers as the Deputy Commissioner may delegate to them with the sanction of the Commissioner.

It is lawful for the Commissioner to authorize Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners to exercise the functions of either—

*Magistrates,
or of Subordinate Criminal Judges of the 1st Class,
or of Subordinate Criminal Judges of the 2nd Class.*

and unless so authorized the Assistant Commissioners shall not exercise Criminal jurisdiction, and then only such jurisdiction as is thus prescribed.

It is lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of the Resident, to authorize Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners to exercise the functions of either a Subordinate Civil Judge of the 1st Class (Principal Sudder Ameen), or a Subordinate Civil Judge of the 2nd Class (Tahsildars.)

TAHSILDARS.

The Districts under the Deputy Commissioner are divided, for Revenue and Police purposes, into Taalluqs.

At the head of each Taalluq is a Tahsildar, who is the head of the Police as well as of the Revenue Administration. He may also be appointed by the Commissioner a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 2nd Class, or to such jurisdiction not exceeding that of a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 2nd Class, as the Commissioner shall determine, but unless so specially appointed he has not authority to exercise any judicial functions.

In the Police Administration, it is intended only that he should hold a general supervision.

The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supersede them. *Vide Punjab Report Page 50.* He is to animate them when negligent, to overawe them when corrupt; he is responsible that they are faithful to the State, and unoppressive to its Subjects. He is to infuse vigour and honesty into their functions, without usurping them. He is not to concern himself as a rule with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature, or unless an affray be anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land.

In Revenue matters the Tahsildar is responsible for the due collection of the Revenue from all sources, for the conservation of land marks, and for all matters affecting the Assessment of the land, and the Financial interests of the State.

At this point the Judicial and Police functions and the Revenue Administration, as a general rule, separate.

The following notes will treat—

I. OF THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION, viz. :—

Firstly.—OF THE POLICE.

Secondly.—OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Thirdly.—OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

II. OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

I.—Of the Police.

Each Taalluq is divided for Police purposes into Tannahs, each Tannah into Chowkeys, and each Chowkey into Villages.

The Police is divided into
District Police,
and
Rural Police.

OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

The Chief Officer of the District Police is the Darogah. The functions of a Darogah are ex-officio vested in the Tahsildar, and may also be conferred on any other party by special appointment. A Darogah may also be invested by the Commissioner with judicial powers not exceeding those of a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 2nd or 3rd Class.—The powers of the Darogah are laid down under the head—"preliminary enquiry by the Police."

At the head of each Tannah is a Tannahdar. The Tannahdar has no separate jurisdiction, but receives his instructions from the Darogah, or affords protection and aid in the discharge of their duties to the heads of Villages. But the Tannahdar is required to watch the high Roads, protect, and if necessary, escort Travellers, apprehend vagrants and suspicious characters, &c.

Under the Tannahdars are Subordinate Chowkeys. The Chowkeydar should conduct all ordinary business in concert with the Tannahdar, but should report all cases of importance with as little delay as possible direct to the Darogah or Tahsildar whichever may be nearest at hand.

Under the Tannahdars and Chowkeydars are Chupprassees (or Pcons or Burkundauzes), of whom it is sufficient to say that they are Police Officers within the meaning of the term as used in the subjoined Code. They answer to the Constables of England.

OF THE RURAL POLICE.

The Rural Police consists of—

I. The head of the Village.

II. The Village Watchmen, and Shetsandies or other Village Servants, and—

III. All Householders, Landholders, and generally all subjects of the Government who are bound to aid in keeping the Peace, and to sit on inquests and juries, &c., and all able-bodied men who are required to take their turn in watching, &c.

OF HEADS OF VILLAGES.

The Head of the Village, or Police Patel, is the Magistrate of the Village, he is responsible for the peace of his Village, he is competent and required to hold inquests, and to per-

form the duties of a petty Magistrate, as more fully detailed hereafter. He may also be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner a Subordinate Criminal Judge of the 3rd Class.

OF WATCHMEN.

To about every fifty houses, or fewer if necessary, a Watchman may be allowed. He is under the orders of the Head of the Village; he is responsible to watch suspicious characters, to guide travellers, to trace thieves, to carry reports and perform other duties as more fully detailed below.

OF INHABITANTS.

Every person is bound to aid in keeping the peace; every able-bodied man is required to take his turn in watching or to find a substitute; and every respectable Landholder or townsman to sit on inquests and juries, when called upon to do so.

The above description defines the gradation of Officers and duties from the head of the Administration to the general body of the people. To render the subject more clear the arrangement may be reversed. Suppose a robbery to have been committed. The injured party should make it known to his neighbours, and to the Village Watchman, and head of the Village. The neighbours should meet to afford their aid. The head of the Village should assemble a Punchayet, at the same time that a report should be sent to the nearest Chowkey or Tannah. The Tannahdar should send information to the Darogah, at the same time that he starts for the spot with as many Peons as may be necessary. Information should be communicated to the neighbouring Tannahs and the surrounding Villages, with a description as far as possible, of the parties by whom the crime is supposed to have been committed. The Darogah on receiving the information should immediately repair to the spot, at the same time that he reports to the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar will exercise his judgment as to proceeding to the spot, but he is responsible to do so in all cases where, from the peculiarities of the case, or want of adequate qualifications in the Darogah, his presence is required.

It is to be clearly understood that the petty magistracy of the Country is entrusted to the resident landholders—the heads of Villages. To such persons it can be entrusted with much more safety than to the stipendiary Police. They are bound to the Village, and have in most respects a common interest with the Villagers, and people seldom like to incur the ill opinion of those with whom they must daily associate for the rest of their lives. The Tannahdars on the other hand will generally be strangers, having no common interest with the Villagers, and liable to be removed to other parts of the District. The preliminary investigation up to the time of the arrival of the Darogah or Tahsildar is to be carried on by the head of the Village. The Tannahdar is to support him, to aid him in the apprehension and custody of prisoners, to offer advice, &c., but not to supersede him. The Tannahdars and their Peons ought to guard the high roads, to watch suspected characters, apprehend vagrants, execute warrants &c., and be ready to aid the petty magistracy, but seldom to take an active part in cases concerning the Inhabitants unless called upon by the head of Village for their aid.

The Tannahdars will generally be persons of more education and ability than the heads of the Villages, and there will be a tendency to supersede their authority. This should be carefully watched by the European Officer, who should make it his object to raise the character of the petty magistracy, and encourage them to manage the affairs of their community.*

* The Commissioner requests the particular attention of the administrative Officer to this subject. The Judicial Selections published by the Court of Directors contain some interesting papers, which may be consulted with advantage as illustrative of the ill effects of spreading over the Country a body of corrupt Stipendiaries not controlled by the local authorities.

At the same time the Tannahdars should be encouraged to communicate freely with his Superior the Darogah, or if he sees reason, with the Magistrate.

The Darogah on reaching the spot should receive, or take down, a written report of the proceedings held by the head of the Village, and then take the investigation into his own hands.

The Prisoners and Witnesses will then be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, or 1st Assistant Commissioner as the case may be.

The Deputy Commissioner will try the case under the rules laid down for Criminal procedure, and will record his sentence.

The record will then be sent to the Commissioner who will try the case on the record. If he passes sentence of death the trial will be referred to the Resident.

In the above case it has been supposed that the crime committed was patent, and that immediate measures were necessary to secure the offenders. There are many cases in which immediate action is not required, and in which the proceedings will commence with a formal complaint lodged before a competent authority by the party who had suffered wrong. For these cases the code of procedure provides.

Thus it is seen that the parties concerned in the Police of the Country and the Administration of Criminal Justice are generally—

1st. The Judges of the Criminal Courts (and the Officers of their Courts).

2nd. The Magistracy.

3rd. The District Police or Tahsildars.

Darogah.

Tannahdars.

Chowkeydars.

Chupprassees.

4th. Village Police or

Heads of Villages.

Village Watchmen, &c., and

Inhabitants.

JAMES STUBBS,

Extra Assistant Commr. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

PENAL STA

LIST of Crimes and Offences reported, in the four Districts of the

DISTRICTS.																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Murder.	Dacoity with Murder.	Highway Robbery with Murder.	Robbery with Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Dacoity with Wounding.	Highway Robbery with Wounding.	Burglary with Violence.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Assault with Wounding.	Unnatural Offence.	Rape.	Wounding with intent to Murder.	Affray with Homicide.	Affray with violent breach of the peace.	Kidnaping for the purpose of selling into Slavery.
	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.
North Berar	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Berar	17	8	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nuldroog District	16	5	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raichore Doab	6	10	0	0	2	1	1	0	6	3	3	1	6	4	0	0	0
Total	35	26	5	4	2	2	3	1	10	16	5	6	7	10	0	0	0

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BOLARUM,
The 6th October 1857.

Dir G.

TISTICS.

Hyderabad Assigned Territories during the Year 1856.

1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 23 13 64 2 6 5 6 1 2 2 1 6 7 7 6 1 3	18 41 40 5 8 4 1 2 2 1 6 7 7 6 1 3	1855. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856.	67 316 56 326 5 0 *170 *967 419 1,375	55 102 70 124 5 1 255 374 590 801	100 158 170 548 0 0 536 1,011 1,069 1,528	624 784 2,223 3,618 15,882 3,154 4,709 4,403 6,000	815 1,390 2,619 4,046 5,583 4,114 7,121 6,481 10,318		
Kidnapping for other illegal purposes.														
Importation of Slaves or Sale or purchase of Slaves.														
Robbery.														
Burglary.														
Cattle-stealing.														
Arson.														
Forgery or uttering forged documents.														
Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin.														
Adultery.														
Receiving stolen or plundered property knowingly.														
Perjury or Subornation of Perjury, false witness, &c.,														
Theft.														
Crimes and Offences not specified above.														
Attempt to commit any of the above.														
Total.														
Computed Number of persons concerned.														

* Incorrect, does not correspond with other Tables.

† Decided cases only (erroneously) included.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

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Appendix B.

No. 333 of 1857.

FROM

W. A. GOLDFINCH, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sholapoor,

TO

CAPTAIN MEADOWS TAYLOR,
Deputy Commissioner, Nuldroog District.
Sholapoor Collector's Office, 23rd June 1857.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 144, dated the 18th Instant, I beg to forward a Statement showing the effects of the Survey and revision of assessment on the extent of cultivation in this Collectorate.

2. I have taken the average of a number of years previous and subsequent to the Survey. The number of years on which the average is struck is not the same in all cases, because the Survey was not completed in all the Talooks simultaneously.

3. Had the extent of cultivation of the last year under the old rates, been contrasted with that of last year, the increase would have appeared probably much greater; but as the cultivation expands and diminishes according to the fluctuations of the seasons, which are here proverbially uncertain, I thought that the average of a number of years would convey the most correct impression as to the effects of the Survey.

4. Land has a very decided value in nearly every village in the Collectorate, except perhaps in some few in the Canarese Talooks, where there is a great deal of waste, but even there, cleared (or rather broken up) land will generally fetch a price.

5. In the event of a Ryot failing to pay his assessment, his field is the first thing to be attached and sold. The threat of this being in most cases sufficient to cause the production of the money.

6. It is impossible for me to specify what price Land will usually produce; it, of course, depends on the position of the village and of the field in the village. In the town of Sholapoor, I know of two instances of sale of land, in one, unimproved land near the town fetched more than thirty times the yearly assessment upon it, the other at a long distance from the town, but having the advantage of an old well (choked up and nearly level with the surface of the ground) 16 years' assessment.

7. Land, in short, is considered in the same light as any other property, and is sold and pledged and rented in the same manner, so that it has most decidedly a real value which is undoubtedly increasing.

8. I shall be very happy to supply information on any particular points which may occur to you, if you will name them. Without some guide, I should probably repeat what you know already, and pass over and take it for granted, that you are fully acquainted with things on which perhaps you may be particularly desirous of obtaining explanation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. GOLDFINCH,

Collector.

(True Copy)

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Deputy Commissioner, N. D.

(True Copy of a Copy.)

JAMES STUBBS,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

STATEMENT.

Number.	Talooks.	Number of years previous to Survey.	Average of cultivated acres of those years.	Number of years subsequent to Survey.	Average of cultivated acres of those years.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 6.		REMARKS.
						Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sholapoor	9	1,75,303 21 14	9	2,91,723 3 9	1,16,419 21 11	0 0 0	
2	Indee	5	1,91,911 39 9	5	2,14,485 34 0	22,573 34 7	0 0 0	
3	Stipurga	5	1,65,004 34 0	5	2,25,351 13 3	60,346 19 3	0 0 0	
4	Moodebehall	5	1,31,637 36 0	5	1,32,727 25 0	1,039 29 0	0 0 0	
5	Mungolee	5	51,332 21 9	5	1,17,365 18 6	66,032 36 13	0 0 0	
6	Mohole	10	73,446 34 8	10	1,39,423 27 1 1/2	65,976 32 9 1/2	0 0 0	
7	Marah	10	1,28,294 17 6 1/2	10	2,09,703 36 6 1/2	81,409 19 0	0 0 0	
8	Barsee	9	1,26,123 15 7	9	2,09,487 3 7	83,363 28 0	0 0 0	
9	Kurnulla	6	1,39,248 39 12	6	2,08,567 32 8	69,318 32 11	0 0 0	
	Total		11,82,354 20 2 1/2		* 17,48,835 33 8 1/2	5,66,481 13 6 1/2	0 0 0	

* 075 per Cent.

SHOLAPOOR ;
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 22nd June 1857.

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Deputy Commissioner, N. D.

(True Copy of a Copy)

(Signed) W. A. GOLDFINCH,
Collector.

JAMES STUBBS,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

[Hyderabad.]

xxxii

No. 422 OF 1857.

FROM

CAPTAIN MEADOWS TAYLOR,
Deputy Commissioner, Nuldroog District.

TO

F. N. MALTBY, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Territories, Bolarum.

Dated Nuldroog, 19th August 1857.

FINANCIAL DEPT.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 309, of the 25th June 1857, transmitting results of the Collectorate of Sholapoor, upon the operation of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, I have the honor to forward herewith, copies of three Statements which have been obligingly compiled by Mr. Fraser Tytler, Collector of Ahmednuggur, from the records of his Collectorate, showing results to Government since the Survey has been in operation. I beg the favor, if you consider it advisable, that these papers should be added to the Appendix of my Administration Report of 1856-57.

2. You will observe by the Return No. 2 that, though before the Survey the Collectorate had a nominal Gross Land Revenue of Company's Rupees 17,93,427-10-2, yet that by remissions Rupees 4,19,262-14-5, it was reduced to Company's Rupees 13,74,164-13-9, and whereas the actual Gross Revenue under the Survey rates has been reduced in 1855-56, to Company's Rupees 15,37,888-11-7, the actual realization of Net Land Revenue is Company's Rupees 14,79,959-0-4, showing an increase of actual realization of Net Revenue of Rupees 1,05,795-11-3, notwithstanding that Remissions to the large amount of Rupees 57,929-11-3 were given, owing to failure of crops in that year.

3. Into the details of Assessment given, it does not appear necessary to enter, as they will be apparent from the Returns; but the beneficial result on the low assessments both in Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur, will, I think, assure you, not only of this advantage of the new system to Government, but also of the higher consideration of benefit to the people. The Extract Paras. 3 to 5, of Mr. Tytler's Report, shows the profit which has resulted to Government, on the year (as I understand it) 1856-57. Remissions have been reduced to a very trifling percentage; both revenue and cultivation have increased in a most satisfactory manner, and that both will continue to increase so long as waste land remains to be taken up, may, I consider, be safely inferred.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,
Deputy Commissioner, Nuldroog District.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Nuldroog, 19th August 1857.

No. 1073 A. OF 1857.

FROM

C. E. FRASER TYTLER, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Ahmednuggur.

TO

CAPTAIN MEADOWS TAYLOR,
Deputy Commissioner, Nuldroog District.

Ahmednuggur Collector's Office, 25th July 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 143, dated 8th
Ultimo, and to forward three Statements which will, I trust, furnish
the information required by you.

Result of the Revenue
Survey.

2. The Survey has, in a most marked manner, given a marketable value to land ; this value is real and is annually increasing.

3. I am inclined to think our rates err on the right side, that of lowness. I shall be happy to furnish any further information you may require.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. F. TYTLER,

Collector.

(True Copy)

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Depty. Commr., Nuldroog District.

EXTRACT Paras. 3 to 5 of Letter No. 763, of the 29th May last, from the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

EXTRACT PARA. 3rd.—Since my last Report, the Gross Revenue of the Zillah has increased by Rupees (76,389) seventy-six thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. The alienations have decreased by Rupees (31,754) thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four. The Government Land and Sayer Revenues have increased by Rupees (1,11,144) one Lakh, eleven thousand, one hundred and forty-four. Cultivation has increased to the extent of 2,45,459, acres. Remissions, notwithstanding extensive failures in Kurda, have fallen to Rupees 10,975-0-8, being only Rupees 0-10-3 per cent. of the Government Revenue, and will, I trust, henceforth cease in toto. The cost of Collection has decreased about 4 per cent.* There are no outstanding balances. The current revenue is realized with ease and punctuality, according to the fixed instalments, and as Mr. Chapman remarks, the only kind of compulsion resorted to is—"if you cannot pay so low an assessment, you are unfit to cultivate on your own account, and must relinquish your land."

4. The dry crop lands of the Zillah, pay on an average one shilling, Garden lands, six shillings, Rice lands, five shillings, and Cotton lands eight pence per acre per annum. Ninety-five per cent. of the entire Garden land, seventy-one per cent. of Rice, seventy-nine per cent. of dry crop, is already annually realized, giving a total average realization for the zillah of eighty per cent., leaving a margin of only twenty per cent. for grazing land, plantations and extension of cultivation.

5. Yet into this twenty per cent. of waste and fallow land, cultivation is annually and rapidly making inroads, so much so that it threatens to swallow up alike pasture and plantations. Land and produce are both rising in value. The year has been a favorable one for the Cultivators, and prices have ruled high.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,

Collector.

(True Copy)

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Depty. Commr. Nuldroog District.

* This is, I believe, the smallest amount of cost during the last thirty years, while the Government Revenue is higher than it has ever been.

STATEMENT showing the percentage of cultivated on uncultivated

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKAS.	CULTIVATED		
		IRRIGATED LAND.		DRY CROP
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmednuggur ...	4,851 22 0	15,218 1 0	1,72,772 1 0
2	Aukola ...	1,471 22 0	4,370 5 10	1,36,630 12 0
3	Jankhair ...	2,459 14 0	4,585 10 0	1,60,985 0 0
4	Kurdah ...	5,620 9 12	14,896 7 9	4,33,483 23 4
5	Koretec ...	3,431 39 0	6,012 5 0	3,46,087 6 0
6	Newassa ...	2,976 36 0	6,439 4 0	3,20,330 28 0
7	Pattoda ...	3,931 4 0	8,939 1 6	3,65,590 24 0
8	Sungumnair ...	2,863 16 0	7,633 15 0	1,52,490 12 0
9	Rahoree ...	2,554 21 0	5,527 12 0	2,21 786 22 0
10	Shoogaum ...	2,211 2 0	4,574 9 0	1,39,754 13 0
11	Nassick ...	5,590 13 4	21,560 10 3	1,20,375 33 12
12	Chandoree ...	5,650 39 0	21,284 15 11	1,47,306 35 0
13	Sumur ...	6,506 0 0	26,988 0 10	2,22,986 30 0
14	Wun Dindoree ...	6,705 39 0	26,907 4 5	1,82,258 7 0
15	Kownaree ...	17 12 0	49 8 11	85,061 0 12
		56,845 9 0	1,74,937 9 0	32,07,998 7 12

land in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, for the Year 1855-56.

LAND.				
LAND	RICE LAND.		TOTAL.	
Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
6	7	8	9	10
80,075 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,77,623 23 0	95,293 15 0
74,357 11 2	3,771 5 4	5,634 6 3	1,41,872 39 4	84,362 7 3
60 849 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,63,444 14 0	65,384 10 0
1,77,906 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,39,103 33 0	1,92,803 5 5
91,273 1 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,49,519 5 0	97,285 6 3
1,40,632 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,23,316 24 0	1,53,071 6 0
1,71,946 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,69,521 28 0	1,80,885 5 0
85,931 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,55,353 28 0	93,565 0 0
1,29,642 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,24,341 3 0	1,35,169 12 4
60,875 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,41,965 15 0	65,449 14 9
77,191 12 8	1,008 15 4	2,596 14 0	1,26,975 2 4	1,01,349 4 11
88,871 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,53,047 34 0	1,10,156 9 8
1,13,946 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,29,492 30 0	1,40,934 4 3
89,639 5 3	2,728 39 8	3,460 14 5	1,91,693 5 8	1,20,008 2 1
66,362 14 3	13,992 26 4	36,241 11 4	99,070 39 0	1,02,654 2 6
15,15,501 12 0	21,501 26 4	47,933 14 0	32,86,345 3 0	17,38,373 9 5

STATEMENT showing the percentage of cultivated on uncultivated

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKAS.	CULTIVATED		
		IRRIGATED LAND.		DRY CROP
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
		11	12	13
1	Ahmednuggur ...	4,704 19 0	14,333 6 0	1,41,765 2 0
2	Aukola ...	1,452 17 0	4,318 15 10	1,07,164 0 8
3	Jankhair ...	2,456 24 0	4,303 6 0	1,29,064 12 0
4	Kurdah ...	5,491 7 12	13,953 10 3	3,67,171 1 14
5	Koretee ...	3,381 32 0	5,558 0 0	2,80,285 11 0
6	Newassa ...	2,960 4 0	6,233 2 0	2,49,562 8 0
7	Pattola ...	3,794 30 0	8,637 7 6	2,26,951 6 8
8	Sungumnair ...	2,856 13 0	7,386 2 0	1,19,360 1 0
9	Rahoree ...	2,515 21 0	5,253 12 0	1,58,710 24 0
10	Sheogaum ...	2,198 22 0	4,406 9 0	1,11,473 10 0
11	Nassick ...	5,791 10 12	19,824 3 6	84,550 20 8
12	Chandoree ...	5,512 29 0	20,880 13 8	1,25,660 32 0
13	Sumur ...	6,146 34 0	25,543 6 7	1,80,055 29 0
14	Wun Dindoree ...	6,304 1 0	25,583 13 7	1,34,975 37 10
15	Kownace ...	15 13 0	43 0 3	76,590 20 4
		55,001 37 8	1,66,319 12 2	24,93,340 26 4

land in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate for the Year 1855-56.—(Continued.)

LAND.				
LAND. Assessment.	RICE LAND.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
14	15	16	17	18
68,368 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,46,469 21 0	82,702 2 0
60,654 2 7	3,221 31 8	4,937 5 5	1,11,838 9 0	60,910 7 10
50,257 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,31,520 36 0	54,620 0 10
1,39,598 6 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,72,662 9 10	1,53,552 1 0
77,778 7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,83,667 13 0	83,336 7 6
1,22,891 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,52,522 12 0	1,29,124 12 0
1,28,318 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,30,745 36 8	1,36,955 9 10
69,990 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,22,216 14 0	77,376 13 0
1,01,519 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,61,226 5 0	1,06,832 12 4
51,983 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,13,671 32 0	56,389 13 0
57,517 12 5	608 19 0	1,780 5 4	90,350 10 4	79,122 5 3
81,203 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,31,193 21 0	1,02,084 1 6
94,455 10 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,86,202 23 0	1,19,999 1 5
68,524 4 4	1,220 10 8	1,727 1 11	1,42,500 9 9	95,835 3 10
33,028 4 5	8,734 7 4	25,603 7 1	85,340 0 8	58,874 11 9
12,06,149 0 4	13,784 28 4	84,048 3 9	25,62,127 12 0	14,06,517 0 3

STATEMENT showing the percentage of cultivated on uncultivated

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKAS.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED		
		IRRIGATED LAND.		DRY CROP
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
		19	20	21
1	Ahmednuggur	96 35 0	90 6 11	82 2 2
2	Aukola	98 28 0	98 12 0	78 17 0
3	Jankhair	99 35 8	96 2 6	80 7 0
4	Kardah	97 30 0	93 12 10	84 17 15
5	Korctee	98 22 10	92 7 0	89 0 0
6	Newassa	99 17 10	96 12 9	77 36 3
7	Pattoda	96 17 14	96 8 6	62 3 4
8	Sungumnair	64 33 2	96 12 0	78 11 0
9	Rahoree	87 3 7	94 15 8	71 22 7
10	Sheogaum	99 18 0	96 5 2	79 30 9
11	Nassick	92 34 10	91 15 3	70 9 9
12	Chandoree	97 36 4	98 1 7	85 10 2
13	Sumur	92 37 6	94 10 4	76 10 8
14	Wun Dindoree	94 0 1	95 1 4	74 2 4
15	Kownaee	88 22 11	87 0 2	90 0 3
		96 30 5	95 1 1	77 28 13

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
The 25th July 1857.

land in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate for the Year 1855-56.—(Concluded.)

ON UNCULTIVATED LAND.

LAND.	RICE LAND.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
22	23	24	25	26
85 7 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	82 17 0	86 12 9
81 9 9	88 13 0	87 10 0	78 33 0	82 13 9
82 9 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 16 0	80 8 2
78 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	84 3 15	86 15 10
85 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	81 6 1	85 12 2
83 12 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	78 4 2	84 5 8
74 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 17 12	75 11 5
81 7 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	78 27 0	82 9 6
78 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	71 32 14	79 0 6
85 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 2 11	86 2 6
74 8 2	60 12 8	68 9 0	71 6 2	78 1 1
91 5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	85 28 13	92 10 9
82 12 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	81 5 7	67 15 11
49 12 4	44 28 3	49 13 0	49 39 12	57 2 6
76 8 3	62 16 14	70 10 4	83 5 5	79 3 8
79 1 4	64 4 5	71 0 9	77 38 8	80 14 6

(True Copy)

(Signed)

C. E. FRASER TYTLER,

(Signed)

MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Collector.

Deputy Commissioner N. D.

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realised therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	Number of Villages.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF REVENUE BEFORE THE SURVEY.			ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.		
			Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	For 1843-44.		
						Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ahmednuggur	95	1,16,302 13 8	26,649 3 0	89,653 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	Aukola	173	91,214 12 0	9,749 8 3	81,465 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Jankhair	69	78,703 6 1	13,473 6 5	65,229 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Kurdah	185	2,07,907 1 5	64,772 11 8	1,43,134 5 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Koretee	123	1,23,146 9 10	48,231 1 9	74,915 8 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Newassa	165	1,57,118 7 10	43,734 5 2	1,13,384 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Pattoda	309	1,78,405 6 2	52,213 12 4	1,26,191 9 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Sungurnnair	118	89,039 6 2	19,710 2 4	69,329 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9	Rahoree	123	1,15,113 4 1	43,166 9 6	71,946 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Sheegaum	131	64,806 11 8	8,741 6 10	56,065 4 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Nassick	94	1,04,146 9 9	13,381 12 7	90,764 13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Chandoree	144	1,27,815 11 6	29,904 14 9	97,910 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	Sumur	103	1,72,698 12 3	29,877 8 3	1,43,021 4 0	1,07,080 8 0	0 0 0	1,07,080 8 0
14	Wun Diandoree	167	1,02,290 11 6	10,758 14 2	91,531 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15	Kownasee	164	64,717 14 3	5,097 7 5	59,620 6 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		*2,063	17,93,427 10 2	4,19,262 14 5	13,74,164 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

* 18-79½ Government Villages,
188½ partly alienated Villages.

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realized therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.					
		For 1844-45.			For 1845-46.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
		10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Ahmednuggur	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ankola	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Jankhair	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kurdah	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Koretec	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Newassa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Pattoda	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Sungumnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Rahoree	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Sleogann	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Nassick	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Chandoree	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sumur	1,02,620 7 1	270 0 0	1,02,350 7 1	98,262 9 4	558 10 10	97,703 14 6
14	Wun Dindoree	0	0	0	1,06,604 6 0	3,762 12 10	1,02,841 9 2
15	Kownaee	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0

No. 2—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realized therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.					
		For 1848-49.			For 1849-50.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
		22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Ahmednuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Aukola	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Jankhair	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	65,846 6 3	1,609 13 6	65,236 8 9
4	Kurdah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Koretee	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Newassa	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Pattoda	1,23,432 10 7	11,249 3 10	1,12,183 6 9	1,15,500 8 8	6,130 12 7	1,09,369 12 1
8	Sungunnair	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	51,115 4 5	2,782 13 6	48,332 6 11
9	Rahoree	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Sheogaum	85,560 8 0	792 0 9	84,768 7 3	83,002 12 3	1,547 8 4	81,455 3 11
11	Nassick	1,11,138 3 7	2,339 15 8	1,08,798 3 11	1,07,620 8 11	625 5 1	1,05,995 3 10
12	Chandoree	1,17,064 13 8	5,746 4 4	1,11,318 9 4	1,02,304 6 10	1,642 2 1	98,662 4 9
13	Sumur	92,024 1 4	562 8 10	91,461 8 6	94,619 9 9	639 10 4	93,969 15 5
14	Wun Dindoree	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	60,302 2 5	584 6 11	60,457 11 6
15	Kownaee	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

No. 2.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realized therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.					
		For 1850-51.			For 1851-52.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
		28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Ahmednuggur						
2	Aukola	67,020 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Jankhair	0 0 0	675 14 9	66,344 5 9	68,054 14 7	7,188 8 8	60,866 5 11
4	Kurdah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Koretee	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Newassa	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Patoda	1,13,659 1 0	2,934 9 1	1,10,724 7 11	1,21,124 5 7	24,833 7 3	96,290 14 4
8	Sungunnair	55,311 8 10	1,768 14 3	53,542 10 7	64,117 0 7	12,581 0 10	51,535 15 9
9	Raboree	63,420 12 7	1,033 13 6	62,386 15 1	76,718 15 3	6,344 14 4	70,374 0 11
10	Sheogaum	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Nassick	82,332 6 0	900 13 3	81,431 8 9	83,404 9 6	4,174 5 5	79,230 4 1
12	Chandoree	1,07,807 7 5	8,577 1 8	99,030 5 9	1,06,338 12 9	12,370 2 1	93,968 10 8
13	Sumur	99,545 4 3	680 5 7	98,864 14 8	1,03,460 12 10	14,590 9 6	88,870 3 4
14	Wan Dindoree	96,073 1 7	768 1 3	95,305 0 4	98,296 2 10	7,793 8 4	90,502 10 6
15	Kownaee	62,136 13 5	665 8 4	61,471 5 1	62,183 4 0	517 15 5	61,665 4 7
		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realized therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.					
		For 1852-53.			For 1853-54.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
		34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Ahmednuggur	80,513 1 7	811 13 1	79,701 4 6	88,246 7 11	7,846 2 10	80,400 5 1
2	Ankola	68,630 5 5	214 6 3	68,415 15 2	71,012 10 6	5,123 12 6	65,888 14 0
3	Janthair	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	53,816 11 5	3,621 14 2	50,194 13 3
4	Kurdah	1,18,854 14 10	1,322 14 8	1,17,502 0 2	1,27,230 13 8	22,672 15 0	1,04,557 14 8
5	Kordze	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	82,337 4 6	3,371 3 4	78,966 1 2
6	Newassa	1,07,028 13 10	948 4 1	1,06,080 9 9	1,20,118 7 0	6,202 6 4	1,13,916 0 8
7	Pattoda	1,25,872 8 8	1,143 5 4	1,24,729 6 4	1,32,906 10 10	32,012 15 4	1,00,893 11 6
8	Sungunnair	67,884 11 4	890 7 0	67,024 4 4	72,628 4 6	13,992 2 0	59,536 2 6
9	Rahoree	82,697 7 4	514 11 9	82,182 11 7	96,076 15 2	4,994 10 0	91,082 5 2
10	Sheegaum	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	53,920 9 2	5,767 5 9	48,153 3 5
11	Nasick	82,942 8 10	731 9 6	82,210 15 4	84,877 15 2	2,034 1 3	82,843 13 11
12	Chandoree	1,05,893 13 3	133 0 1	1,05,760 13 2	1,09,376 15 8	10,995 1 8	98,381 14 0
13	Sumur	1,06,925 15 10	346 5 4	1,06,579 10 6	1,15,154 10 0	14,754 15 5	1,00,399 10 7
14	Wun Dindoree	1,00,013 15 5	496 3 6	99,577 11 11	1,02,956 10 2	2,083 8 10	1,01,923 1 4
15	Kownae	62,709 11 8	234 5 6	62,475 6 2	64,529 1 11	230 5 6	64,298 12 5
		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,75,210 3 7	1,34,753 7 11	12,50,456 11 8

No. 2—(Concluded.)

STATEMENT showing Land brought under cultivation, and Revenue realized therefrom, before and after the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from A. D. 1843-44 to 1855-56.

Number.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	ANNUAL REVENUE AFTER THE SURVEY.					
		For 1854-55.			For 1855-56.		
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue.
		40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Ahmednuggur	92,032 14 2	806 7 0	91,226 7 2	95,306 10 8	316 9 6	94,990 1 2
2	Ankola	71,562 12 8	301 14 1	71,260 14 7	73,840 9 1	252 7 7	73,588 1 6
3	Jankhair	56,521 9 8	711 0 0	55,810 9 8	59,962 0 2	252 1 0	59,710 1 6
4	Kurdah	1,32,782 2 4	244 4 3	1,32,537 14 1	1,68,544 13 6	2,019 13 7	1,66,521 15 11
5	Koretee	85,206 0 4	112 1 11	85,093 14 5	90,976 9 4	28 14 0	90,947 11 4
6	Newassa	1,27,612 3 0	307 1 10	1,27,305 1 2	1,37,362 11 5	1,314 10 10	1,36,051 0 7
7	Patoda	1,39,400 14 4	3,287 14 2	1,36,113 0 2	1,47,191 2 10	4,312 10 4	1,42,879 8 6
8	Sungunnair	76,785 0 11	115 3 8	76,669 13 3	83,545 11 7	8,346 14 1	75,198 13 6
9	Rahooree	1,02,149 4 9	543 4 3	1,01,606 0 6	1,16,634 2 1	20,771 10 4	95,833 7 9
10	Shoogaum	58,719 14 9	250 1 3	58,469 13 6	65,281 0 2	8 0 0	65,273 0 2
11	Nasick	88,166 6 11	2,305 3 7	85,861 3 4	89,324 11 9	2,342 13 11	87,481 12 10
12	Chandoree	1,10,362 7 6	375 2 8	1,10,187 4 10	1,15,222 9 1	11,100 3 8	1,04,122 4 5
13	Sumur	1,10,021 13 11	281 3 1	1,18,740 10 10	1,26,774 8 5	6,374 0 10	1,20,400 7 7
14	Wun Dindoree	1,04,230 6 10	415 3 5	1,03,815 3 5	1,04,699 10 6	336 5 8	1,04,363 4 10
15	Kownae	64,430 12 4	185 4 4	64,245 8 0	62,684 13 0	122 7 11	62,562 5 1
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AHMEDNUGUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ; }

The 25th July 1857.

(True Copy)

(Signed)

C. E. FRASER TYTLER,

Collector.

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

Depty. Commr., Nulloor District.

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AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; }
The 25th July 1857.

(True Copy)

(Signed) MEADOWS TAYLOR,

(Signed)

C. E. FRASER TYTLER,

Collector.

Depty. Commr., Nuldroog District.

AVERAGE RATE OF ASSESSMENT PER ACRE OF THE											
Average rate of the Survey Assessment per Acre of the whole Land of the Collectorate.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmednugur	...	0 8 5½	0 8 1½	3 1 8½	2 7 4½	0 6 10½	0 5 11½	3 0 0½	1 12 0½	0 0 0	
			Dry Crop Lands now under cultivation in the Collectorate in 1853-54.	Ragayut Lands now under cultivation in the Collectorate in 1853-54.	Rice Lands now under cultivation in the Collectorate in 1853-54.	Cotton Lands now under cultivation in the Collectorate in 1853-54.	Waste Lands suited for Dry Crop cultivation in the Collectorate.	Waste Lands suited for Ragayut cultivation in the Collectorate.	Waste Lands suited for Rice cultivation in the Collectorate.	Waste Lands suited for Cotton cultivation in the Collectorate.	

AHMEDNUGUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; }
 (True Copy) (Signed) C. E. FRASER TYTLER, Collector.
 MEADOWS TAYLOR, Deputy Commissioner, N. D.

The 25th July 1857.

(True Copies)
 JAMES STUBBS,
 Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix B.

EXTRACT from a letter from Captain Ivie Campbell, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, No. 11, dated the 14th March 1857, to the Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Territories.

PARA. 12.—“ In 1264 Fuslee, Mr. Bullock had the lands jurrected at a very considerable cost—some 10 or 11,000 Rupees. In my Administration Report, I alluded to the great dissatisfaction this had caused. I often received ten or a dozen petitions in a day complaining of the new Assessment, and of the favoritism shown by the jurrecting karkoons,—chiefly needy adventurers and Oomedwars from Candeish, &c.,—and the petitioners, chiefly poorer cultivators, complained of the Assessment having been raised on them, while that of those holding better lands had been reduced. In some cases I ordered the lands to be again inspected and measured, but it was impossible at that period of the season, being without assistants, and with the Jumniabundee of so many of the Talooks before me, to do so all over the Country. My enquiries showed me that where a man had for years willingly paid 100 and more Rupees, his rent, by these karkoons, who considered themselves almost independent of the Tahsildars, was reduced to 50 Rupees and less; he of course was content; the rent of others again, men like the petitioners, was raised in an equal proportion. I told many of the latter that that was the rent which had been fixed; that a fresh survey could not immediately be made, and the Government would not compel them to continue renting those lands; many have taken advantage of this permission to resign them. There were more than 100 of the Oomedwars who had been employed the previous year, looking out for re-employment on the same work; the late dufferdar strongly pressed me to have the work done over again, quoting the system in Candeish, but it was too late in the season, and I could not take on myself the responsibility of expending thousands of Rupees, for a work which ought to have been efficiently performed the previous year, and which had been well paid for. Even had time allowed and sanction been granted, I should have hesitated surveying the lands again, for the complaints were general. I knew I should be again letting loose on the people an army of locusts; that much of the work of the previous year would be reversed, without a correct survey being obtained after all; rather than follow such a course, it was better to allow the petitioners to give up the lands if they wished; and the Candeish Oomedwars were not employed.

13. “ My enquiries showed me on what principle the assessment for 1264 Fuslee had been made by these jurrecting karkoons; a village the previous year had been assessed at say 1000 Rupees; it was found to contain a certain number of beegahs; over that land the above sum had to be distributed; the patells and other favored parties, who made it worth the while of the jurreeters, got their land classed as of 2nd and 3rd quality, and it became necessary to make up the account of the previous year's assessment by putting the difference on the lands of others, by classing them as of 1st quality, and assessing them accordingly; hence dissatisfaction. To this is chiefly owing the abandonment of land; the assessment was not according to what people had been paying for years. A neighbouring village with land of the same quality in 1263, paying the same rent, and was found perhaps to have twice as many beegahs, the same sum had to be distributed over more land, and the rates of two adjoining villages, with land of the same quality, was as 2 Rupees per beegah in the one, to one Rupee in the other; the ryots of the former would of course give up their lands in it, and take waste land in the latter.

14. “ I found that the Tahsildars, constantly called on to report, in the earlier months of the season, how much of the lownee had been completed, and fearing to show a falling-off of even an anna in the Rupee, compelled, through the Sheikdars, the patells of villages to take

[Hyderabad.]

" up land ; these forced it on their ryots. I saw that much of the cultivation had been compulsory, and that carried on by paupers, and that this, it had been only possible to keep up by advances of Tuckavee. I ordered that such compulsory cultivation should cease ; that no man need take more land than he felt able to cultivate ; of this no doubt advantage has been taken ; land may have been thrown out of cultivation, but in the end Government will not lose by losing their pauper cultivators who were constantly absconding. How little Government profited by them, was shown in the lists for remissions sent in by Tahsildars ; the names of many claimants unable to pay, appeared as having received remissions from Mr. Bullock in both the two previous years, 1263 and 1264 Fuslee."

(True Extract)

JAMES STUBBS,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix

GENERAL No. 1897.

DISTRICT No. 272 OF 1857.

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF NORTH BERAR,

BOOLDANAH.

SIR,

Financial.

I HAVE the honor to state that a careful consideration of Mr. Bullock's Administration Report, leads me to issue the following instructions with reference to the garden lands of Berar, or lands irrigated from wells. -

2. In a letter dated the 20th of February 1857, Mr. Bullock alluded to this subject, and stated his opinion that certain orders given by Captain Campbell regarding these garden lands, had operated injuriously, and repressed this species of cultivation. Mr. Bullock's opinion was thus expressed :

" This year, in the commencement of the Jumma bundy, Captain Campbell issued instructions, a copy of which is appended. It directed, that if Assamees possessing wells, chose to convert their garden land into field cultivation, the rate of garden land was to be taken for them. Now, I have endeavoured, in every way to encourage the conversion of field into garden cultivation, and a considerable improvement was taking place. It is a proof that the condition of the Ryot is improving, and therefore, the increase and decrease of garden land was carefully noted, but to include field cultivation as garden land in the Returns, and to assess Bagayut rates on field cultivation, was liable to mislead the Government, and to oppress the Cultivator. Pray observe that a man requires at least four bullocks to draw water. From over assessment he may have been obliged to sell one pair of these bullocks to pay the Government demand. He has then no resource but to cultivate his field as " Zeerayut," and it is ruinous to pay a rate which would absorb the whole value of his crop."

Translation of a Circular Order No. 34, dated 8th April 1856, Camp Julgaum, issued by Captain Ivie Campbell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, North Berar.

" In places where there are wells containing water, and the land could be watered by the mote, the Assamees do as they like, and cultivate the land either as Bagayut or Zeerayut, in such cases the Bagayut rates will always be levied. If an Assamee cannot cultivate Bagayut he should relinquish the land, after which he will have no claim whatever to such land on the plea of having sunk a well on it, and then should the ground be cultivated by another, the Bagayut rate will be levied, even if he were to cultivate as Zeerayut, Bagayut assessment will be taken—to this effect it should be notified to all."

(Signed) IVIE CAMPBELL,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Translation of an Extract, from a Yadee, from Captain Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, dated 22nd December 1856, No. 337, to T. H. Bullock, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, North Berar.

2. " In fields in which a portion of land " Pote pureet" is lying waste, it is my opinion that the assessment should not be levied upon the whole holding, but a deduction allowed, because if not, the Ryots will consider it oppressive, and they may discontinue cultivating in

"future years ; some allowance should, I think, be made for the failure of crops in Cowlee lands also, or else it will be difficult to collect the money, which will eventually have to be remitted."

"In cases where Bagayut land is from some cause or other cultivated as Zeerayut, a reduction should be made after investigation, if not, and the Bagayut rate is levied, it will be oppressive, and although the Assamee may endeavour by some means or other to pay the Bagayut rate for the present year, he will throw up the land in the ensuing year ; on this account, if good reason is shown, a remission should be made."

"The circumstances of the above subject are reported for information, and the orders issued thereon will be acted up to."

(Signed) J. J. HAMILTON,

Camp Heurkeir.

Assist. Commissioner, 1st Class.

Translation of Circular No. 128, dated 30th December 1856, issued by T. H. Bullock, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, North Berar.

"In these Districts orders have been issued to three or four Tehsildars, to the effect, that, should a field be partly cultivated and partly uncultivated, to consider it as totally cultivated, and assess it accordingly, without making remissions for the uncultivated portion. The Jumabundy of this District has never been made in such a manner. The custom has been to make remissions when the crops were "bandee," "beenjbore" or "naper," and consequently it is not right to assess land which has never been ploughed up. Should it be proved by enquiries that some Assamees, with a view of defrauding the Government Revenue, have purposely allowed a portion of their fields to fall out of cultivation, the question of assessing the entire field in such cases must be reported, when instructions will be issued. When an Assamee, owing to a bad season, or a great or deficient fall of rain, is unable to cultivate the whole of his field, and the full assessment on it is levied, he would abscond, and there would, in consequence, be a greater loss to Government. It is, therefore, directed that after due investigation, as above stated, remissions be made on account of "Pote purreet" and "Naper."

2. "Several orders have been issued to the Tehsildars to assess Bagayut rates, to the extent waterable by the Bowree, on dry field cultivation, in which there is a Bowree, although no garden land is cultivated. The Ryot cannot be compelled to cultivate garden land, it being profitable to him he would do so of his own accord, but some have not the means nor bullocks. It is not right to assess "Zeerayut" land according to the "Bagayut.* But it is to be retained in the accounts as Bagayut, and the difference of the Bagayut rate is to be explained to the Assamee and remitted. Should it, on enquiry, be discovered that an Assamee has converted garden land into arable, with a view of causing a loss to Government, the field of that Assamee is to be taken from him and given to another, but arable land is not to be assessed at the garden land rate.

3. "Sometimes, vegetables are sown in a field, after the harvest has been collected, on such fields, the Bagayut rates will be assessed. The Sheikdars and others are to discover and report all Zeerayut fields in which vegetables have been put down, and the vegetable rate is to be levied on them, and a separate statement of the collection forwarded. You are responsible for the due observance of the foregoing orders."

(Signed) T. H. BULLOCK,

Deputy Commissioner, North Berar.

* This sentence was inserted by the Dufterdar surreptitiously.

3. I considered it necessary to request Captain Campbell to furnish me with his views on the subject, and other matters touched upon by Mr. Bullock, and Captain Campbell's reply on the subject of the garden land was as follows:—

No. 11 of 1857.

Para. 18. "With regard to wells and garden cultivation, there is some correspondence in your office which will show I was not indifferent to the extension of garden cultivation. The rates of assessment for arable land may no doubt be considered high in many places, but that of garden land in this District cannot, in comparison, be generally considered so; it is only when particular crops are sown that the rates are raised; for I may here observe, that in many places the rates vary yearly according to the products cultivated, but in the Taalucs south of Poornah, the garden rate is certainly not very high, being almost every where Rupees 3-12 per beegah; where it had been left higher by Mr. Bullock I made reductions. The Deputy Commissioner does not clearly explain what he means by the increase and decrease of garden land; now my opinion (it may be an erroneous one) was and is still, that where there is Government garden land of 2, 3, or 4 beegahs, with a well in good working order on it, and a supply of water, and the Cultivator takes that at the rent fixed by Government he takes those 2, 3, or 4 beegahs, not by themselves, but with the well, not as a field, but as a garden; that the well is part and parcel of that land; that taking it, he must pay garden rate for the land and well, whether he choose to sow garden stuff or dry grains; land with such a well on it cannot be classed as field cultivation, and if that Ryet does not choose to use the land as garden and pay for it as such, he should, I think, give place to another who will. In North Berar there is indeed no tank cultivation, but in such Districts as there is, and rice lands under it, the Cultivators holding them, would not, I think, be listened to, if they were to say, we do not want the water for the next year or two, we will this year cultivate only bajra or other dry grains, and will pay only the rates for dry cultivation. Every Revenue Officer would, I think, on such a proceeding, immediately take steps to give the land to those who would put it to the use it was intended for, and who would pay the rent fixed on such lands, and so I think with a well.

19. "I issued the Circular regarding these wells, because I saw and knew Mr. Bullock's system allowed of great frauds; in one year, a garden with a good well in it was assessed as Bagayut or garden land, the next as field cultivation, the well continuing in the same order as before. Mr. Bullock seems to have been annoyed with his present Dufterdar, owing to the wording of a passage in a Circular issued by him. It appears to me, that Bagayut land being Bagayut land, as long as having a well in it, it could be used as such, the Dufterdar was only desirous of keeping the Register of the garden lands of the District complete; which it cannot be so long as a garden is called a garden one year and a field the next. The record of the garden lands of a District cannot be kept under such a system.

20. "While conducting the Jumma-bundy at this place last year, I noticed in a village in the neighbourhood, a field of opium being watered from a well, as such crops are; the papers of that village, (Mouza Julgaon, of Taaluc Argaoon,) were brought before me that evening; the field which I had seen under poppy or garden, was entered as field cultivation, entered as Zeerayut and not Bagayut. The poppy had been sown after the bajra and other dry grain had been cut, and although a second, and that a watered crop, was being taken off it, it had been assessed for the lower rate only; enquiries showed that this practice was very common; where the Tehsildars and Sheikdars do inspect a field, they do it early in the season, before the Jumma-bundy; they then see only dry cultivation, and record accordingly; it is after this inspection that the crops to be watered by the well, whether opium or vegetable, are sown, and the fraud is committed on the Government. Mr. Bullock from Para. 3 of his Circular would seem to apprehend such frauds; and trusts to Sheikdars, men receiving 12 Rupees a month, to discover and report them; by such parties little of this is likely to be

brought to light. The passage in Mr. Bullock's letter in which he speaks of Zeerayut land and Zeerayut fields, and of Bagayut rates is not very clear; but it appears to me that Bagayut land is Bagayut land as long as there is a well on it, from which it can be irrigated; that it must be assessed as such, and cannot be called or assessed as field cultivation."

21. "There is in this District, introduced too by Mr. Bullock, an order by which whoever digs a new, or repairs an old well, receives a Cowl, assessing his land at the rate for field cultivation, until such time as the whole of the expenditure incurred shall be repaid to him by the difference between it and the Bagayut rate, which being generally low, these Cows are, it may be for 20, 25, and even 30 years, at the expiration of which period the Cowl rate ceases and the Bagayut is to be levied. This is a most favorable Cowl, and several such were granted by me as mentioned in the Administration Report. Notwithstanding such Cows Mr. Bullock's present system as advocated by him, would allow the holder at the expiration of it to say, "I will use the well no longer, will cultivate dry grain, and pay Zeerayut and not Bagayut rates;" but Government would, according to the terms of the Cowl, be entitled the very year after its expiry, to levy Bagayut rates, whatever the holder might sow, and if he would not consent to pay it, he would be entitled to derive no further benefit from the well and land, which would be transferred to another; more than this, I have not said in the Circular I issued. Such is my opinion, but it does not appear to be Mr. Bullock's, judging from his letter and Circular."

4. These letters show me that some definite instructions are called for. There are two evils to be avoided. On the one hand Mr. Bullock's plan would appear to require an annual scrutiny, to ascertain how much of his land a Ryot has cultivated by water from his well; in order that that quantity and no more may be assessed; on the other hand by Captain Campbell's principle, if a Ryot extend his cultivation one year and this is entered as garden and assessed accordingly, that assessment will be fixed on the land. This is a serious discouragement, for a Ryot may feel that although he has stock and capital to extend his garden over another acre this year, he is not sure that this will be the case next year.

5. In fact the evils of either of these courses are so great that after fifty years of experience it was found advisable, in the Madras Presidency, to abolish the garden assessment altogether, and to fix an assessment upon the land; the Ryots are left to improve the land by expenditure of their own capital as they are able, without incurring any extra assessment, only when the Government supply the water is any water rate demanded? So long as the Ryot keeps within his own boundaries, he may now sink what wells, and cultivate whatever crops he considers to his advantage.

6. It would have entailed too large a sacrifice, and was unnecessary to remit the whole of the assessment on the old gardens, and reduce them all to the rate of dry lands. They had generally great advantages of site and soil: the wells were often rather the property of the Government than the Ryot, not having been sunk by the present holders. It was therefore only necessary to reduce the assessment to an amount easily paid, though often higher than the rest of the dry land. The ordinary quantity of land cultivated under each well was assessed at this rate, and thus became a 1st class dry land. This being done liberally, there was no fear that these lands would often be abandoned, and the rule put in full operation, that improvements were not to be taxed. The Ryot may improve the old wells and extend the cultivation under them, or dig new wells; he has to pay the rate at which each plot of land is registered, and no more.

7. According to the latest information in my possession the result of these measures has been most favorable both on the Revenues of Government, and the prosperity of the people. This garden cultivation tends to modify the fluctuations of the seasons, by keeping up the

stock of the Ryot through periods of drought, and without yielding a direct income to Government beyond the ordinary assessment of the land, it greatly increases the Revenue of the State by the extension of the dry cultivation.

8. It was therefore my wish to have introduced the rule into these Districts, but the Government consider it preferable to adopt those of the Punjab given in the margin,* and have given orders accordingly.

9. You will observe that those who sink new wells, and those who improve old ones, are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their industry during a certain number of years in each case. It is therefore necessary to issue instructions for registering and classifying the wells.

10. When this is being done there will undoubtedly be many wells which it will be difficult to put in their class; wells which are in use and perhaps irrigate an acre of land, but by improvement may be made to irrigate two.

11. The course then which I consider it desirable to pursue is this, in order that those now using wells should not be put to an unfair disadvantage in comparison with those hereafter using new or now abandoned wells, the land cultivated under each well at the present time, or the average cultivation of the last five years being registered and that portion of land assessed at the garden rates, the rule (No. 2) should be applied to all the wells now in use. If the Ryot by additional industry or by deepening his well is enabled to cultivate more land, he should under that rule have the benefit of his outlay for 10 years.

12. Thus each well and its garden area and assessment being registered, the Revenue Officer will have, at the Jummadundy, only to satisfy himself that the assessment is paid for the registered area, and any farther scrutiny will be unnecessary for 10 years.

For instance, the register of wells in the village of Akote may begin

	Area	Garden Assessment.
No. 1 Abdoolah's well	1½ acre	7 8 0

Then if Rupees 7-8-0 is paid for that 1½ Acre, it will be unnecessary for the next 10 years to enquire whether the owner has applied its water to any other land. If he has, so long as he pays the dry assessment, the rest of the profit is his own.

13. This appears to me to be in conformity with the views of Government, and I request that these orders may be carried out in North and South Berar, unless the Deputy Commissioners should see any difficulties in doing so, which they will be so good as to point out.

JAMES STUBBS.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, H. A. Districts.

* PARA. 4. "The Board authorize the Commissioner of Divisions in all cases where works of the above nature (that is sinking of new wells and repair of old ones) have been executed from the private funds of Individuals, or where the advances made by Government have been duly repaid, to grant Pottahs securing to the owners of the land, that nothing in excess of the ordinary unirrigated rates shall be chargeable for a term of years by Government.

No. 1 "For New Wells 20 Years.

No. 2 "For Old Wells out of use 10 "

"For cuts from Rivers and Jheels from 5 to 10 Years.

"With reference to the sums expended on the work, seem to be reasonable periods of exemption, but for any especial case the Board are prepared to accede to even longer terms, due reasons being shown for so doing."

Appendix C.

Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements in the Assigned Districts since the Treaty of 1853.

1853-54.						
Total Collections, Gross Revenue	37,59,682	2	11			
Deduct Salaries, Establishments and Cost of Collections	3,76,591	12	5			
Net Revenue.....	33,83,090	6	6			
Net Revenue	33,83,090	6	6	Payments provided for by Treaty	24,85,419	14 1
Value of Ordnance Stores	3,10,442	3	11	Arrears due to Contingent prior to Treaty	16,12,061	8 10
In the hands of the Paymaster	73,000	13	0			
Balance against Nizam	3,30,947	5	6			
Company's Rupees ...	40,97,481	6	11	Company's Rupees ...	40,97,481	6 11
1854-55.						
Total Collections, Gross Revenue	43,20,574	15	8			
Deduct Salaries, Establishments and Cost of Collections	9,18,908	12	8			
Net Revenue.....	34,01,666	3	0			
Net Revenue	34,01,666	3	0	Payments provided for by Treaty	32,41,951	0 3
Balance against the Nizam	1,71,232	2	9	Balance against the Nizam for 1853-54	3,30,917	5 6
Company's Rupees	35,72,898	5	9	Company's Rupees...	35,72,898	5 9
1855-56.						
Total Collections, Gross Revenue.....	43,05,549	10	0			
Deduct Salaries, Establishments and Cost of Collections.....	11,27,245	10	1			
Net Revenue.....	31,78,303	15	11			
Net Revenue	31,78,303	15	11	Payments provided for by Treaty	30,73,611	14 10
Balance against the Nizam	66,540	1	8	Balance against the Nizam for 1854-55.....	1,71,232	2 9
Company's Rupees ...	32,44,844	1	7	Company's Rupees..	32,44,844	1 7
1856-57.						
Total Gross Revenue	48,94,151	0	0			
Deduct Salaries, Establishments and Cost of Collections, including village expenses.....	16,03,141	0	0			
Net Revenue.....	32,91,010	0	0			

Appendix B.

EXTRACT from Mr. Bullock's Administration Report for the Year 1856-57.

PARA. 86.—“ Captain Hamilton, 1st Class Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to North Berar when the Districts were first assigned, and has continued at his duty without intermission from that time. He is a highly intelligent Officer, and a good linguist, and has acquired great practical knowledge of his duties in every Department, both Judicial, Revenue, and General. He has had permanent charge of four large Talookas during the year, and temporary charge of three others during the absence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and he has been exceedingly attentive to his duties. A report of the Jummabundee of the Districts under his permanent and temporary charge is appended. It will be observed that in conformity with the Circular letter No. 53, dated 14th February 1857, Captain Hamilton has entered minutely into the principles upon which the Jummabundee of North Berar is conducted, and in other respects his report will be found worthy of attention.

87. “ Captain Stubbs, Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, joined the District early in November, and carried on the Jummabundee of two Districts, upon which he has made a special report which is appended. He appears to be an exceedingly judicious and pains-taking Assistant, and there is no doubt that he will prove a great acquisition to the Commission. Captain Stubbs has now charge of two large Districts.

88. “ Captain Grant, the Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, joined the Commission in January, and has had charge of the Treasury since the camp returned to Booldanah; he has latterly been placed in charge of three Talookas, two of them small. Captain Grant joined too late to undertake the Jummabundee of any Talooka, but he has conducted all his Judicial and Financial duties in a most satisfactory manner, and is an Officer of much general experience.

89. “ Lieutenant Finlay has lately been withdrawn from the Commission; but up to the time of his departure he conducted his duties with zeal and ability.

90. “ Mr. Bynanjee Jarnasjee was formerly appointed Tehsildar, and has since been raised to his present Grade. He joined the Commission when the Districts were first assigned, and has been found intelligent and industrious. His meritorious conduct has been reported upon every year. He has charge of the Districts vacated by Lieutenant Finlay, and temporary charge of the Treasury at Ellichpoor.

91. “ Captain Davies, Superintendent of Police, has been partially withdrawn from North Berar as a separate charge, and appointed Joint Magistrate in both Berars as before noticed, but during the greater part of the year under report, he discharged his duties, as far as was compatible with the new rules, with his usual zeal and activity.”

EXTRACT from Captain Campbell's Administration Report for the Year 1856-57.

PARA. 102.—“ Taking charge of the District two or three days only before the close of the Revenue year, I have been able to see little of the country. I regret that my duties separated me from Lieutenant Cadell, after I relieved him from the charge of the District. Had this been the case, I should have been able to obtain much useful information from this Officer.

“ To Lieutenant Bell, Assistant Commissioner, an intelligent and most zealous Officer, I have to record my obligations for his aid, and for much information regarding portions of the Country in which he has been employed. He has had charge of and conducted the

“Jumma bundee yearly settlement of the three important Talookas of Nurse, Meikur and Basseim, and in conducting the duties connected with his charge has given me much satisfaction.

“The duties of Mr. DeGacher, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who joined in September last, were, until after the close of the Revenue year, confined almost entirely to the charge of the Sudder Treasury; it is only lately that the conduct of Civil and Judicial business of any kind has been delegated to him. He has as yet had little experience, but is zealous, and promises to be an useful Officer, and will, in a short time, qualify himself for the independent charge of one of the Talookas.

“Mr. Fyze Mahomed Khan, also an Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been employed in the District since October last. He has been entrusted with the trial of minor Civil and Judicial cases, and with Revenue enquiries, and having been employed at the Jumma bundee, has gained some experience in Revenue matters. He is an intelligent and useful Officer.”

EXTRACT from Captain Taylor's Administration Report for the Year 1856-57.

PARA. 12.—“Lieutenant Simon Temple, appointed 2nd Class Extra Assistant, by General Order dated 19th September 1856, No. 4813, joined on the 1st December 1856, and after having received directions from me as to his general duties, was placed in charge of two Talookas, Owsah and Latoor, and has made the Jumma bundee of both in the present season. His report will be submitted with the Jumma bundee papers. Lieutenant Temple at once evinced great interest in his duties, and is most zealous and attentive in the performance of them. He speaks Hindoostanee and Teloo goo well, and is now studying Mah-ratta against the period of examination. He possesses great kindness, good temper and patience, and is already very much liked by the people.

13. “Mr. Jewunjee Ruttunjee was appointed Extra Assistant of the 3rd Class by General Order dated 17th October 1856, and joined on the 1st December 1856. He was appointed to the charge of Talook Nuldroog, and of the Treasury and Sudder Station during my absence on circuit. He speaks Mahratta and Hindoostanee fluently, reads the former easily, and is improving himself in writing the character. He is a very fair English Scholar, and able to correspond on official subjects in English when there is occasion to do so. He also evinces great interest and diligence in his duty, and is much liked.

14. “Both these Officers will, I consider, prove valuable Assistants in all respects.

15. “Mr. Shunker Raw Rughonath was appointed 3rd Class Extra Assistant Commissioner by General Order dated 2nd September 1856, No. 4596. I have before mentioned his qualifications which are diligently applied to his now duties.

16. “Finally, I beg to express my obligations to Mr. W. A. Palmer, Assistant Commissioner, for his unremitting exertions throughout the year, and valuable assistance. The state of his eyes will, I fear, render him unable to compile the Jumma bundee Report on his three Talookas, Ashtee, Parainda and Patoda (to which he has devoted most minute attention during his circuit,) as he proposed to do. All these Talookas, particularly Parainda and Ashtee, has suffered severely from drought for three consecutive years. Much distress was complained of, and I was altogether more anxious about them than in regard to any other Talooks of the District. Mr. Palmer having settled Tooljappoor, went in succession to Parainda, Ashtee and Patoda, making very minute enquiries, and it is to his good arrangements and judicious management in direction of the Tehsildars, that I owe the punctual realization of the Revenue and increase of cultivation which will appear in next year's report. I am bound also to record my thanks for his assiduity in bringing to light and

“thoroughly sifting instances of misconduct in Government Amla which had previously
 “escaped notice, a result which I have no doubt will have a beneficial effect all over the
 “District.

17. “The free resort which natives of all classes have to Mr. Palmer, and his patience in
 “attending to and investigating all complaints, render him deservedly popular and respected by
 “all classes of the people.”

EXTRACT from Major Balmain's Administration Report for the Year 1856-57.

Para. 4.—“The Deputy Commissioner cannot close his report without acknowledging
 “the exertions of the four Assistants, all of whom have, according to their several gifts, dis-
 “played great zeal and attention in the management of their respective charges.”

(True Extracts)

JAMES STUBBS,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

FROM 1855-56 to 1856-57.

C O N T E N T S .

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FROM 1855-56 to 1856-57.

JUDICIAL.

In the Judicial Department of the Mysore Administration this year has been marked by the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The object of this appointment was to relieve the sole Commissioner from an amount of work which was found to interfere injuriously with his labors in other Departments. The Office was first temporarily filled by Major Haines, the Superintendent of Bangalore, who, while in charge of that important Division, had shown himself particularly qualified for an Office of this nature. Major Haines took charge on the 22nd May 1856, and was relieved on the 8th September by the Hon'ble Mr. Devereux, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was formerly himself a Superintendent under the Commissioner of Mysore, and well acquainted with the local Judicial system and the habits of the people.

2. The subjects which are to be remarked upon in this Department are the Civil Courts, the Criminal Courts, the Police, and the system of Public Instruction.

3. The number of Courts, whether of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, is as follows:—

MEMORANDUM of the Number of Courts in the Mysore Territory.

DIVISIONS.	Superintendents.	Principal Sudder Moonsiffs.	District Moonsiffs.	Town Moonsiffs.	Sur-Amceens.	Amildars.	Total.
Ashtagram	1	1	1	1	1	25	30
Bangalore	1	2	0	1	0	22	26
Chittledroog	1	1	1	0	0	12	21
Nuggur	1	1	1	0	0	15	18
Total	4	5	3	2	1	80	95
Huzoor Adawlut	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judicial Commissioner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	4	5	3	2	1	80	97

The above shows a total of ninety-five local Courts, of which ninety-one are subordinate Courts, under the general control of four Superintendents' Courts, and two other Courts, the Judicial Commissioner's and the Huzoor Adawlut, which have jurisdiction over suits arising in any part of the Mysore Territory.

4. The two Town Moonsiffs' and the Sur-Ameen's Courts are in the large Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the former having exclusively Civil Authority, and the latter both Civil and Police. The Returns of their respective operations are placed under the head of Talook Courts, whose place they in fact supply.

CIVIL COURTS.

5. The operations of the Civil Courts during the year in Original Suits are embodied in the following Abstract Statement :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Original Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts of the Mysore Territory, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Remaining on the File on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	DISPOSED OF FROM 1ST MAY 1856 TO 30TH APRIL 1857.			Remaining.	Percentage in favor of Plaintiffs.
				In favor of the Plaintiffs.	In favor of the Defendants.	Total.		
Superintendents' Courts	20	8	28	11	7	18	10	61.1
Moonsiffs' Courts	292	457	749	375	125	500	249	75.4
Talook Courts	3,574	8,161	11,735	7,456	1,906	9,362	2,373	79.6
Huzoor Adawlut	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Grand Total	3,886	8,627	12,513	7,843	2,038	9,881	2,632	79.4

This Table shows that, in the Superintendents' Courts, 18 Original Suits were disposed of and 10 remained on the file ; in the Moonsiffs' Courts 500 were disposed of and 249 remained on the file ; and in the Talook Courts 9,362 were disposed of and 2,373 remained on the file. The total number disposed of was 9,881 Original Suits, of which 79.4 per cent. were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and the total number remaining undisposed of was 2,632.

6. The next Table exhibits a comparison between the operations of the last and of the preceding year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Original Suits disposed of, and those remaining in arrears in the Courts of Mysore, between 1855-56 and 1856-57:

	DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING IN ARREARS ON 30TH APRIL.			
	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Superintendents' Courts...	20	18	0	2	20	10	0	10
Moonsiffs' Courts ...	468	500	32	0	292	249	0	43
Talook Courts ...	8,362	9,362	1,000	0	3,574	2,373	0	1,201
Huzoor Adawlut ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total ...	8,850	9,881	1,031	2	3,886	2,632	0	1,254
	Net Increase ... 1,031				Net Decrease ... 1,254			

From the above, it will be seen that, on the 30th April 1856, there remained on the file of all the Courts an aggregate of 3,886 Original Suits, whereas, at the end of April 1857, there were only 2,632 Suits.

7. There has thus been a net decrease of arrears to the extent of 1,254 Suits, or nearly one-third of the arrears of the preceding year.

8. Of the large number disposed of in the past year, it will be observed that the Huzoor Adawlut, the Superintendents' and the Moonsiffs' Courts disposed of only 519 Original Suits, while 9,362 were disposed of in the Talook Courts. The arrears in the first-mentioned Courts were 259, while in the 83 Talook, &c., Courts, they were no less than 2,373. In considering how the still existing arrears may be still further diminished, it is manifestly to the Talook Courts that the attention should be mainly directed, and the information requisite for forming a judgment in regard to the prospect of such decrease of arrears will be found in the following Return of their operations:—

STATEMENT of Civil Suits in Talook, &c., Courts in the Year 1856-57.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Courts.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Total No. of Suits.	Disposed of.	Arrears.
Ashtagram ..	27	795	1,866	2,661	2,209	452	985	818	167
Bangalore ...	23	1,189	3,393	4,582	4,288	294	1992	1864	128
Chittledroog ...	18	502	785	1,287	808	479	715	419	296
Nuggur ...	15	1,088	2,117	3,205	2,057	1,148	2136	1374	762
Total ...	83	3,574	8,161	11,735	9,362	2,373	1414	1128	286

9. A great difference is shown to exist in the activity of these Courts in the various Divisions. In Bangalore, excluding fractions, an average of 208 Suits per Court was on the file, and 194 were disposed of, leaving an average arrear of only 13. In this Division, the greatest number was filed and disposed of, and there was the least arrear. On the other hand, in Nuggur, there was a greater average number on the file, viz. 213, but a less activity in disposing of them, only 137 per Court being decided, and an average arrear of 76 Suits per Court remained at the end of the year. On this subject Mr. Devereux writes that "great credit is due to the local Officers in the Bangalore Division for the satisfactory result of their labors; but the great experience of the Superintendent of Bangalore, Major Haines, and the care and attention which he has devoted to this subject, must be held to be the main cause of the efficient working of the Civil Courts in that Division," and he adds that "it is not perhaps a too sanguine expectation that, in the course of some time, equal activity and equally satisfactory results may be exhibited by the Courts throughout the rest of the Country."

10. To this end the condition of all the Courts has been carefully examined, and small additions to the Establishments of some of them have been made, which are expected to furnish the means of relieving most of those Courts of a considerable part of their arrears during the current year.

11. A judgment of the capacity of the Courts to deal with the current business may be formed from the subjoined Statement of the Suits filed and disposed of since 1840, in which year the present Rules concerning the institution of Suits were established:—

STATEMENT of Original Suits lodged, and those decided from the year 1840 up to the 30th of April 1857, distinguishing those for real and personal property.

YEARS.	LODGED INCLUDING ARREARS.			DECIDED.			Percentage between Columns 4 and 7.
	For real pro- perty.	For personal property.	Total.	For real pro- perty.	For personal property.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1840	752	6,368	7,120	493	4,155	4,648	65
1841... ..	526	5,251	5,780	337	3,508	3,845	67
1842	419	4,677	5,096	255	3,076	3,331	65
1843... ..	439	5,089	5,528	298	3,443	3,741	68
1844	403	5,838	6,241	273	4,221	4,494	72
1845... ..	418	6,954	6,472	305	4,211	4,516	70
1846	424	6,340	6,764	268	4,506	4,774	70
1847... ..	407	6,209	6,616	226	4,512	4,738	72
1848	459	6,876	7,335	290	4,902	5,192	71
1849... ..	552	7,397	7,949	323	5,101	5,424	68
1850	751	8,393	9,144	312	5,648	5,960	66
1851... ..	876	8,598	9,474	433	5,692	6,125	66
1852	802	10,488	11,290	435	6,964	7,399	66
1853... ..	735	11,234	11,969	423	7,823	8,246	69
1854	714	11,113	11,827	415	7,538	7,953	67
1855... ..	714	11,825	12,539	381	8,189	8,570	68
1856	727	12,010	12,737	392	8,458	8,850	69
1857.. ...	700	11,813	12,513	474	9,407	9,881	79

12. The past and the preceding columns are there shown to be those in which the greatest number of Suits has been instituted, while the proportion of Decisions in the past year to the total number on the file is much greater than in any previous year.

13. The next Table shows the

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Appeal Suits filed and disposed of in the several Courts of the Mysore Territory, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Remaining on the File on the 30th April 1857.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	DISPOSED OF FROM 1ST MAY 1856 TO 30TH APRIL 1857.			Remaining.	Percentage in favor of Appellants.
				In favor of Appellants.	In favor of Respondents.	Total.		
Superintendents' Courts	61	170	231	76	104	180	71	42
Moonsiffs' Courts	111	559	703	234	337	591	112	43
Huzoor Adawlut	7	55	62	24	26	50	12	48
Judicial Commissioner's Court	12	68	80	13	50	63	17	21
Total	244	852	1,096	367	517	884	212	42.2

From this it will be seen that the number remaining filed and disposed of in all the Appeal Courts was, respectively, 244, 852 and 884, while 212 remained on the file. Of the appeals thus disposed of, 357, or 41 per cent., were decided in favor of the Appellants; but notwithstanding that nearly half the appeals were thus advantageous to the Appellants, the result must, on the whole, be considered to bear favorable testimony to the working of the Courts, as the 884 appeals bore a ratio of only 1 in 10 to the 8,850 decided cases of the preceding year, and a still less ratio to the 9,881 decided cases of the past year.

Of the 884 appeals which were disposed of, 230 were in suits for real and 654 in suits for personal property. The result of the appeals is here subjoined :—

TOTAL.											
TOTAL NO. OF APPEALS DISPOSED OF.			DISPOSED OF WITH- OUT ENTERING INTO MERITS.		DECIDED UPON MERITS.						
			Remanded.	Settled by Razeenamahs.	Total.	Original Decrees confirmed.	Original Decrees reversed.				Total decided upon merits.
							Fully reversed.	About one-half reversed.	About three-fourths reversed.	Allowed more than the original Decrees.	
884 ... ..	...	...	22	2	505	180	82	42	53	357	862
Per-centage ... ..	...	...	2	2	57	21	9	5	6	41	98

In 1854 the number of appeals disposed of was 828; but this was the only instance until the past year in which it reached that amount.

The subjoined Table exhibits the number of appeals disposed of in the last and the preceding year :—

CLASSES OF COURTS.	DISPOSED OF.				REMAINING IN ARREARS ON 30TH APRIL.			
	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Superintendents' Courts	158	180	22	0	81	71	0	10
Sudder and District Moonsiffs' Courts ...	481	591	110	0	144	112	0	32
Huzoor Adawlut	54	50	0	4	7	12	5	0
Judicial Commissioners' Court	73	63	0	10	12	17	5	0
Grand Total... ..	766	884	132	14	244	212	10	42
	Net Increase ...			118	Net Decrease ...			32

The above result is satisfactory, as showing that there has been an increase of 118 appeals disposed of, and the decrease of 32 in the arrears.

A Return of the subject-matter of Suits, both Original and Appeal, is here subjoined :—

NATURE OF SUITS.	ORIGINAL.		APPEAL.	
	Decided.	Remaining.	Decided.	Remaining.
I. Suits affecting Land—				
Mortgage	59	14	9	1
Enam Land	206	93	117	11
Merasee Land	11	4	7	1
Houses	159	34	64	18
Shops	24	71	10	2
Gardens	13	10	14	3
Total	472	226	221	66
II. Personal Property—				
Debt	9,369	2,392	656	142
Religious fees, dues, &c.	0	0	1	1
Hereditary rights, offices, fees, &c.	2	1	2	1
Marriage	37	12	4	2
Adoption	1	1	0	0
Total	9,409	2,406	663	146
Grand Total	9,881	2,632	884	212

The far greater number of Suits was brought for Debt, under which head no less than 11,761 were on the file. Those for Land are comparatively few, and, including all the classes of Suits affecting land, were only 693. This is owing to the fact, that the disputes concerning Cundayum land, which forms the greater portion of the land of the Country, are settled summarily in the Revenue Department, according to the old custom of the Country. Of the 2,632 Original Suits, which remained undecided, no less than 2,392 were Suits for Debt.

There is another point of view from which the Suits that have been decided may be examined, *viz.*, whether they have been decided under the course of procedure prescribed for regular Suits, or under that laid down for small Suits up to Rupees 20.

COURTS.	TOTAL NO. OF SUITS DECIDED.		
	Up to 20 Rupees.	Above 20 Rupees.	Total.
Superior Courts, <i>viz.</i> , Huzoor Adawlut, Superintendents', and Sudder and District Moonsiffs' Courts	0	519	519
Talook Courts, including Town Moonsiffs' ...	4,011	5,351	9,362
Total	4,011	5,870	9,881

Upwards of 40 per cent. of the whole number decided were Suits for Rupees 20 and under, and this large proportion may, it is apprehended, be held to indicate that the Civil Courts efficiently dispose of all classes of Suits.

The Fees which were imposed in Civil Courts were Rupees 26,258, and Rupees 24,406 were collected. A small sum was remitted after investigation; but there still remained a considerable amount due, much of it on account of former years, and an enquiry, which is not yet completed, was in progress at the end of last year, for the purpose of finally disposing of that which has been for some time due.

A Table of these Results is exhibited hereunder :—

TABLE of Fees awarded in Civil Suits, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857, with Comparison of Balance between the Years 1855-56 and 1856-57.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	1.	2. Balance remained on the 30th April 1856.	3. Fees awarded from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	4. Total.	Deduct.		7. Total.	8. Balance of Fees on the 30th April 1857.	COMPARISON BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 & 8.	
					Collected.	Remitted.			Increase.	Decrease.
					5.	6.			9.	10.
Superintendents' Courts		2,496 11 0 ⁴	2,256 0 11	4,752 12 0 ⁴	1,301 3 0	750 5 0	2,051 8 0	2,701 4 3	204 9 1 ⁴	0 0 0
Munsiffs' Courts		6,653 6 1	9,293 7 11	15,946 14 0	7,657 13 7	236 5 10	7,894 3 5	8,052 10 7	1,399 4 6	0 0 0
Taluk Courts		7,942 11 8 ⁴	13,981 2 5 ⁴	21,923 14 2 ⁴	14,377 7 5 ⁴	102 2 6	14,479 9 11 ⁴	7,444 4 3	0 0 0	498 7 5 ⁴
Huzoor Adawlut		1,249 6 10	572 6 5	1,821 13 3	481 2 7	0 0 0	481 2 7	1,340 10 8	91 3 10	0 0 0
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...		594 14 6	155 13 6	750 12 0	588 15 6	0 0 0	588 15 6	161 12 6	0 0 0	433 2 0
Grand Total		18,397 2 3 ⁴	26,250 15 2 ⁴	45,196 1 6 ⁴	24,406 10 1 ⁴	1,088 13 4	25,495 7 5 ⁴	19,700 10 0 ⁴	1,695 1 5 ⁴	931 9 5 ⁴
Net Increase									763 7 11 ⁴	

Four Statements are added to exhibit the time taken to decide the Original and Appeal Suits which were disposed of, and the time those left undecided had been on the File was in many instances longer than was desirable; but improvement will take place in this, now that an Officer has been appointed to give his whole time and attention to the management of the Judicial Department.

STATEMENT showing the length of time which the Original Suits decided in 1856-57 occupied.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Decided within 3 Months after being filed.	Decided within 6 Months.	Decided within 1 Year.	Decided within 2 Years.	Decided after 2 Years.	Total.
Superintendents' Courts	3	1	2	10	2	18
Moonsiffs' Courts	91	129	163	86	31	500
Talook Courts	5,132	1521	1,439	967	303	9,362
Huzoor Adawlut	0	0	1	0	0	1
Grand Total	5,226	1,651	1,005	1,063	336	9,881

STATEMENT showing the length of time for which the Original Suits in Arrears remain undecided.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	For less than 3 Months.	For more than 3, but less than 6 Months.	For more than 6 Months, but less than 1 Year.	For more than 1 Year, but less than 2 Years.	For more than 2 Years.	Total.
Superintendents' Courts	0	2	3	2	3	10
Moonsiffs' Courts	91	71	57	24	6	249
Talook Courts	764	527	493	395	194	2,373
Huzoor Adawlut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	855	600	553	421	203	2,632

*STATEMENT showing the length of time which the Appeal Suits decided
in 1856-57 occupied.*

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Decided within 3 Months after being filed.	Decided within 6 Months	Decided within 1 Year.	Decided within 2 Years.	Decided after 2 Years.	Total.
Superintendents' Courts	24	31	61	28	36	180
Moonsiffs' Courts	205	118	152	37	49	591
Huzoor Adawlut	14	16	19	1	0	50
Judicial Commissioner's Court ..	31	22	8	2	0	63
Grand Total	274	217	240	68	85	884

*STATEMENT showing the length of time for which the Appeal Suits in Arrears
remain undecided.*

CLASSES OF COURTS.	For less than 3 Months.	For more than 3 Months, but less than 6 Months.	For more than 6 Months, but less than 1 Year.	For more than 1 Year, but less than 2 Years.	For more than 2 Years.	Total.
Superintendents' Courts	14	25	18	12	2	71
Moonsiffs' Courts	70	22	16	2	0	110
Huzoor Adawlut	8	4	0	0	0	12
Judicial Commissioner's Court ..	16	0	1	0	0	17
Grand Total	108	51	35	14	2	210

The number of Original Suits decided within one year and beyond that period, were respectively 8,482 and 1,399, and the Appeal Suits decided were 731 and 153.

A comparison of these numbers with the corresponding data for the Suits which have been left undecided, shows that the Suits of long standing are for the most part cleared off, and as the remainder are now in process of being disposed of, it may be expected that the Returns of the current year will show a marked improvement in the period during which Suits remain undecided.

The Civil Debtors in confinement on the 1st May were only ten individuals.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Debtors remaining in Jails on the 1st May in the Years 1856 and 1857.

DIVISIONS.	On 1st May 1856.	On 1st May 1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ashtagram	0	1	1	0
Bangalore	1	4	3	0
Chittledroog	2	0	0	2
Nuggur	7	5	0	2
Grand Total	10	10	4	4

The chief measures which have been adopted in connection with the Civil Courts, in the course of the year, have been a careful examination of the amount of business performed by each Court, and the addition of such necessary Establishment as appeared requisite to enable them to cope with the increased number of Suits, of which a greater number has been disposed of than in any former year; and an improvement in the mode of executing Decrees, which is calculated to introduce greater activity into that process, and to ensure that no Fees or Fines imposed on parties shall in future remain unrealized after execution is completed.

COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The operations of the Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, including those which have cognizance of minor Police offences, are now to be remarked upon.

The offences are classified under the heads of Crimes against the Person, or involving violence; Offences against Property; Miscellaneous Offences, such as Perjury, Forgery,

Coining, or Offences against the Customs; and finally, Petty Assaults and other Petty Offences.

During the year there were filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court...	42
And in the Lower Courts	11,510
Total	11,552

Viz.

Against Person	635
Against Property	3,095
Miscellaneous	368
Petty Offences	7,454
Total	11,552

In the Crimes attended with violence, the most marked thing is an increase of 42 in the Assaults with Wounding, and a decrease of 93 in the cases of Robbery. A great proportion of the Murders and Manslaughter cases arise from motives of jealousy, and very frequently, from the offensive language used by females towards their husbands, whose anger or suspicions have been excited.

The total number of cases and of prisoners apprehended in the past year, was 11,552 cases and 24,206 prisoners, against 11,540 cases and 23,793 prisoners in 1855-56. Of the prisoners so apprehended, 13,971 or 58 per cent. were convicted, against 14,408 or 60 per cent. in 1855-56.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Crimes and Misdemeanours tried in the Mysore Territory between the Years 1855-56 and 1856-57.

TOTAL TRIED IN THE DIVISIONS AND IN THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.	TOTAL CASES.		TOTAL PRISONERS.		PRISONERS SENTENCED.		PER CENTAGE CONVICTED.	
	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.
Against Person	621	635	2,152	2,194	690	630	32	28
Against Property	3,095	3,095	6,295	6,522	2,774	2,725	44	42
Miscellaneous	360	368	721	692	394	378	55	54
Petty Offences	7,464	7,454	14,625	14,798	10,550	10,238	72	69
Total	11,540	11,552	23,793	24,206	14,408	13,971	60	58

The per centage of convictions in each year was less in the graver offences and greater in the petty offences, and, in the past year, in the four heads into which the offences have been classified, were 28, 42, 54 and 69 per cent. respectively.

Out of the whole number of 13,971* prisoners, who were convicted in the past year, only 2,925 were sentenced to imprisonment or to capital punishment. Of these, 1,831 received not more than one month's imprisonment; 914 from one month to a year; and the remainder, 180, who include the whole of the convictions for grave offences, were punished by a higher penalty.

Those fined, flogged, dismissed from Office, &c., were 11,046 in number.

On the 10,953, who were fined, an aggregate amount was imposed of Rupees 12,734, averaging less than 1½ Rupee each. A Comparative Abstract of such Fines is subjoined :—

CLASSES OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH FINES WERE IMPOSED.				TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES LEVIED.							
	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1855-56.		In 1856-57.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Superintendents' Courts. . .	215	392	177	0	2,357	3 10	4,167	8 9	2,110	4 11	0 0	0
Moonsills' Courts	31	34	3	0	356	8 0	309	4 0	0 0	0 47	4 0	0
Talook Courts	6,186	5,463	0	723	7,122	5 6	7,957	4 1	531	14 7	0 0	0
Grand Total ...	6,432	5,889	180	723	10,136	1 4	12,734	0 10	2,645	3 6	47 4	0
Net Decrease	543 0 0				Net Increase 2,597 15 6							

Comparing the years 1855-56 and 1856-57, in regard to the manner in which the Criminal cases were disposed of, it will be found that, in the latter year, there were 10 more cases and 329 more prisoners, while the convictions were 437 less numerous than in the former year, as may be seen by the subjoined Comparative Abstract :—

*COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Criminal Cases in the Mysore Territory, between
the Years 1855-56 and 1856-57.*

	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of Cases remained at the beginning of the year	329	269	0	60	
Number filed during the year	11,211	11,253	72	0	
Total	11,540	11,552	72	60	Net Increase. 12
Number of Cases decided during the year	11,271	11,281	10	0	
Number of Prisoners in them	23,099	23,428	329	0	
Transferred to other Tribunals	12	12	0	0	
Acquitted	8,679	9,457	778	0	
Of the latter released on Bail	42	73	31	0	
Convicted	14,408	13,971	0	437	
Per-centage of Acquittals	37	40	3	0	
Number of Cases remaining undecided	269	271	2	0	
Number of Prisoners in them.. .. .	694	778	84	0	

The aggregate value of Property stolen was Rupees 40,012-13-11, of which Rupees 19,879-11-10, or nearly 50 per cent., were recovered. Mr. Devereux remarks that "the efficient state of the Bangalore Division, under the management of the Superintendent, Major Haines, is shown in a very marked manner by the fact that, of the Rupees 6,633-4-9 which were stolen, no less than Rupees 5,754-1-8, or 87 per cent., were restored to the Owners." A Comparative Statement of these Results is subjoined.

(f)

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Stolen Property, between the Years 1855-56
and 1856-57.**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
DIVISIONS.	Value of Property proved to have been stolen.				Value of Property recovered for the Prosecutors from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.			Value of Property recovered for the Prosecutors in the preceding year 1855-56.	Percentage between Column 2 and 9.	Percentage between Column 3 and 8.
	In 1855-56.	In 1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	Found with Prisoners.	Recovered by the sale of the Prisoners' Property.	Total.			
Ashtagram ..	12,368 5 7	10,964 14 10	0 0 0	1,403 6 9	7,513 2 0	84 3 6	7,597 5 6	8,028 0 5	65	60
Bangalore ..	11,640 9 6	6,633 4 9	0 0 0	5,007 4 9	5,622 4 11	131 12 9	5,754 1 8	9,853 0 8	85	87
Chittledroog ..	14,677 3 11	11,019 5 9	0 0 0	627 14 2	4,191 13 7	700 10 6	4,892 8 1	5,283 7 6	36	35
Nuggur ..	6,804 9 6	8,365 4 7	1,560 11 1	0 0 0	1,458 4 7	175 8 0	1,633 12 7	2,915 15 8	43	20
Total ..	45,490 12 6	40,012 13 11	1,560 11 1	7,038 9 8	18,785 9 1	1,092 2 9	19,877 11 10	26,080 8 3	57	50

The total average number of Convicts in confinement on the 1st of each month was 1,620, of whom 1,222 performed labor in Jails and 398 in Road gangs. Of the latter number only 2 died—a fact which tends to show the superior healthiness of the Road-work over that in Jails, for in the latter 71 died. Due allowance, however, must, of course, be made for the consideration that the Prisoners of strongest bodies are selected for the Road-work.

The expense of feeding, clothing, and supplying Medicines to the Prisoners was Rupees 42,070, and of Guards Rupees 21,944-0-0, making altogether Rupees 64,014-0-0 ; and assuming 1,620 to be the actual number of Prisoners throughout the year, the cost per head for feeding, &c., was Rupees 25-15-6, and for Guards Rupees 13-8-9, or on the whole Rupees 39-8-3.

The Jails at Bangalore are remarkable, in like manner as they were last year, for the lower average of deaths. The credit of this must be divided between the good management of the Authorities, and the healthiness of the climate.

A new Jail is in process of construction in the Chittledroog Division, and it is expected that a marked change for the better will take place in the health of the Prisoners on its completion. A Plan for a new Jail in the Nuggur Division has also been completed.

In the course of the past year, the only measure of much consequence in this Department has been the increase of the pay of a part of the Police. Their pay ranged as low as Rupees 1-8-0, and it has now been fixed at a minimum of Rupees 3 per month ; and the result has been that the complaint previously made, that efficient men could not be got to enter, is no longer heard of.

The proportion borne by the amount of litigation and of crime to the Population will afford some data for comparison with the results of the system of administration in other Circles of Government.

The Population of Mysore is 36,29,577 souls. The original Civil Suits of all sorts filed in the year were 8,627, or an average of 238 to every hundred thousand souls.

The Criminal Returns furnish data only for those offences which have been investigated by the Police; but as there is no unwillingness to resort to the Police, and in most cases some suspected person is apprehended and the charge investigated, it may be believed that these Returns give a fair exposition of the amount of crime which is committed.

The aggregate number of offences brought on the file was 11,283, being 310.9 to a hundred thousand Inhabitants. Of these were 613 crimes against the person or with violence, averaging 16.9 per hundred thousand; 2,981 against property, averaging 82.1 per hundred thousand; and 355 Miscellaneous, averaging 9.9 per hundred thousand. Of petty assaults and other petty offences, there were 7,334, averaging 202 per hundred thousand. The petty offences were 2,663 in number, and averaging 73.4, and the petty assaults were 4,671, averaging 128.6 per hundred thousand.

The numbers of Persons sentenced for crimes and for petty offences were 3,733 and 10,238, and the ratio to a hundred thousand Inhabitants was 101.3 and 282.1. The gang-robberies reported to have been committed during the year were 54, averaging 1.5 to a hundred thousand Inhabitants, and the value of property plundered in them was Rupees 10,199-5-7, averaging Rupees 281.

The total amount of property plundered in all ways, including gang-robberies, was Rupees 40,012-13-11, averaging Rupees 1,102-0-0 per hundred thousand Inhabitants.

A Statement bearing upon this subject is subjoined, and a separate Statement is appended to this Report, furnishing details of Criminals committed and disposed of.

STATEMENT showing the Percentage of Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Civil Suits on the Population of the Country.

	Number.	Average per Hundred Thousand.
Population	36,29,577	
Civil Suits	8,627	238
Crimes	3,949	108.9
Misdemeanours	7,334	202

	Number.	Average per Hundred Thousand.
The particulars of the Crimes are as follow :—		
Against Person	613	16·9
Against Property	2,981	82·1
Miscellaneous	355	9·9
Total.. .. .	3,949	108·9
The particulars of the Misdemeanours are as follow :—		
Petty Offences	2,663	73·4
Petty Assaults	4,671	128·6
Total	7,334	202
Number of Persons convicted :—		
Of Crimes	3,733	101·3
Of Misdemeanours.. .. .	10,233	282·1
Total.. .. .	13,971	383·4
Gang Robberies reported to have been committed	54	1·5
Value of Property plundered in ditto	10,199-5-7	Rupees 281
Value of Property plundered in all ways	40,012-13-11	„ 1,102

The preceding Paragraphs contain no reference to the Civil or Criminal Cases which have been disposed of in the Cantonment of Bangalore by the Superintendent of Police, because no information has been received from that Officer, though the Returns have been more than once called for, and it has not been considered worth while to delay the whole of this Report while waiting until he may transmit them. On this subject, Mr. Devereux writes that “it may be remarked that the Officer who fills the two Offices of Assistant Commissary General and Superintendent of Police has probably more to do than he can well get through. But in the absence of any Returns from that Officer,

“ it does not appear necessary to enter further into details, and any suggestions regarding the present system may be deferred.”

There are many anomalies in the system under which the Police of the Cantonment of Bangalore is administered, and some of these will require to be remedied at a period of greater leisure, when no one will be able to give better assistance than Major Miller, the Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commissary General of the Station. At present, in addition to much work in equipping and forwarding Supplies to the Troops which are moving in all directions, his time and attention are fully occupied in watching over the tranquillity of the place, and in hunting out and unmasking the suspicious characters who are beginning to pass Southwards through this great thoroughfare, principally in the disguise of religious Mendicants.

REVENUE.

The season for the year under review commenced auspiciously, and the rains of the South-West Monsoon were, for the most part, steady and regular. There was, however, a partial failure of the North-East Monsoon, in consequence of which the dry Crops in some Talooks of the Ashtagram Division were withered up, and the yield of the Buttayee Crops in all the Divisions, more particularly in Bangalore, was much less than in the preceding year. The harvest altogether was below the average; but the prices of all grains were steady and remunerative, and the Ryots would have had no serious cause of complaint had there not been a most fatal murrain among the Cattle which spread havoc through the Country. It continued through several months, and is even now only abating.

Had it not been for an outbreak of Cholera, principally affecting the line of road between Madras and the Neilgherries, and which proved fatal to scores of Travellers, including not a few Europeans, the state of health of the Country might be generally pronounced to be good.

The usual General Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance for the year Nalah, ending on the 30th April 1857, with detailed Statements of the four Divisions corresponding therewith, will be found marked A., B., C. and D. in No. 1 in the Appendix.

The Demand or Revenue Settlement for 1856-57 on account of Current Revenue, exclusive of Arccars, amounted to Rupees 79,99,715-4-10 as shown below :—

Ordinary Revenue.

Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	57,02,322	10	1
Sayer	...	...	...	...	...	7,53,158	15	5
Abkarry	...	...	...	...	...	6,69,142	5	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5,90,568	9	3

Extra Revenue.

Sandal-Wood	1,32,254	15	0
Miscellaneous Sources	1,44,731	1	11
Tuccavy	7,536	11	4

Total	79,99,715	4	10
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On former occasions it has always been the custom to furnish Comparative Statements of the Demand and Collections of the preceding year and those of the year under Report ; but in the present instance this is impossible, as in 1855-56 the Demand was exhibited for twelve months, and the Collections only for ten months, while in 1856-57 the case is reversed ;—the Demand is exhibited for only ten months, but the Collections for the whole twelve months.

This was rendered unavoidable by the change which was made in the Revenue year under the orders of the Government of India. Beyond the necessity of omitting the usual Comparative Statements from this Report, the new arrangement was found, after a time, to cause no inconvenience, and even this one difficulty has ceased from the 30th April last.

On the present occasion nothing more can be given than a simple Statement of the yield of each item of the Revenue.

Land.

[illegible]

CUSTOMS or SAYER.

The Sayer Revenue, consisting of Excise and Town Duties, for the present year, is exhibited below :—

Excise, or Halut Duty, upon Sooparee, at Rupees 1-4 per Maund on the 1st sort, 12 Annas on the 2nd sort, and 6 Annas on the 3rd sort	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,700	11	8
Ditto on Pepper, at 8 Annas per Maund	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,056	14	6
Ditto on Cardamums, at Rupees 4 per Maund	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,814	12	2
Excise, or Town Duties, on Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,500	10	4
Ditto on other Articles in the Four Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,40,085	14	9
Total							7,53,158	15	5

ABKARRY.

The Abkarry Revenue is collected partly under Circar management, and partly under Ezarah or Contract. The amount of Revenue under this head for ten months in the present year is as follows :—

Bangalore Cantonment and four miles around it, under Circar management	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,084	13	3
37 Talooks under the same management	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,309	14	0
43 Talooks, rented...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,747	10	7
Total							6,69,142	6	10

STAMPS.

Under this head there is nothing to be added to the information given last year. The Revenue on the present occasion was Rupees 7,655-15-1.

EARTH-SALT.

Under this head there is no remark to be made. The Revenue derived from the Salt Pans was Rupees 10,165-7-9, and from Excise and Town Duties, Rupees 5,338-4-10.

OPIUM.

The produce of Opium in this year has been 1,416 Maunds (of 24lbs. each Maund.) The amount of Duty levied upon it has been Rupees 4,501-7-3.

The prices fetched by it have been as follows :—

1st sort	...	...	...	...	Rupees 232 per Maund.
2nd „	...	...	...	...	„ 164 „
3rd „	...	...	...	...	„ 139 „
4th „	...	...	...	...	„ 87 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

The “Miscellaneous,” called “Chillur Bob,” consists of the following items :—

Mohturfa, or Taxes on Houses, Bazaars, Looms and Oil Mills	..	3,66,187	2	5
Amrayee, or Taxes on Productive Trees	..	41,965	12	2
Sundry small Farms, Licences, &c.	...	1,82,415	10	8
Total	...	5,90,568	9	3

The Tax called “Amrayee” has recently formed the subject of a separate Report.

EXTRA REVENUE.

Several Miscellaneous sources of Revenue are included under the head of Extra. The chief item is Sandal Wood. The Revenue derived has been Rupees 2,76,986-0-11.

GENERAL REVENUE RESULT.

The total amount of Settlement or Demand on account of the Current Revenue, Ordinary and Extra, exclusive of Arrears for 1856-57, is already stated, at the commencement of the Revenue head, to be Rupees 79,99,715-4-10. The fullest particulars are given in the Appendices marked 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The Collections, including those of May and June, omitted in last year, as well as the Arrears of previous years, are Rupees 89,26,490-2-9 as shown below :—

DIVISIONS.	Collections in May and June of 1856.			Collections for 10 Months 1856-57.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	6,02,179	2	8	18,76,405	4	9	24,78,584	7	5
Chittledroog	3,38,211	5	4	13,39,777	0	11	16,77,988	6	3
Ashtagram	5,05,412	4	9	20,70,753	12	7	25,76,166	1	4
Nuggur	2,80,307	11	7	18,84,073	14	4	21,64,381	9	11
Huzoor Treasury	3,793	12	0	25,575	13	10	29,369	9	10
Total	17,29,904	4	4	71,96,586	14	5	89,26,490	2	9

If the collections of ten months in last year be compared with those of a corresponding period in this year, there is an increase of Rupees 5,37,536-1-9.

The amount of Outstanding Balances on the 30th of April 1857, including Arrears of the previous years, was Rupees 9,12,863-10-9. The greater part of this has been since collected.

The sanction of Government is solicited for remitting the sum of Rupees 2,144-10-2, of which the particulars are as follow :—

Balances due by deceased, deserted and insolvent Ryots, Rupees...	1,158	9	9
Amount of remission to the Abkarry Contractor in the Cantonment of Hurryhur, on account of the withdrawal of the Troops, according to the terms of the Contract	986	0	5
	<hr/>		
Total	2,144	10	2
	<hr/>		

In concluding the Revenue head it may be added that a Report on the whole question of Mysore Taxation, as called for in the 12th Para. of the Letter from the Government of India, No. 686 of 7th February 1856, is under preparation.

E D U C A T I O N .

The principal occurrence in the course of the year in this Department was the submission to the Government of India of a General Scheme of Education, embracing the support of an English School in each of the four Divisions, and a Vernacular School in each of the eighty Talooks of Mysore. This Scheme received the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the 6th of February last, and an assignment of One lakh and Twenty-five thousand Rupees per annum was made for its maintenance. Up to the 30th April, however, no steps had been taken to extend the system in accordance with this liberal sanction, and whatever measures may eventually be adopted will appear in the Report for the current year.

It is to be observed that, with the exception of one or two applications from the Cantonment of Bangalore, where the Applicants had in their immediate neighbourhood Institutions receiving aid from Government, there has not for nearly a year been a single application for the establishment of a School in any locality. The sanction given to the above-mentioned Scheme has become generally known ; but no locality has, as yet, taken the initiative in making an application. It cannot, therefore, be considered that there is any strong desire on the part of the Inhabitants of Mysore to benefit by a Government system of Education.

The total amount contributed by Government for Educational purposes during the year has been Rupees 21,686-0-0, and that from private sources Rupees 4,319-11-11, making altogether Rupees 26,005-11-4. These funds have furnished the means of instructing 1,635 Pupils, of whom 842 studied English, and the remainder received Vernacular instruction.

On the whole it must be admitted that the administration of Mysore makes no particular show under this head of Education. In an abstract point of view this is, of course, to be regretted; but subject nations are not kept in order and good humor on abstract principles, and it has long been the opinion of some, and is rapidly becoming the opinion of many, that the efforts which have been made by Government to extend the blessings of Education, and, by tests and examinations, to secure the services of enlightened men even in the lowest posts, are not calculated to be so fully appreciated as they ought by any class of the Community.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The following new Travellers' Bungalows and Overseers' Sheds are some in course of construction and others completed.

			<i>Estimated Expense.</i>		<i>Expended.</i>	
Travellers' Bungalows—						
At Cummulgode	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
At Hoonsoor	...	...	4,030	...	...	1,596
At Mundium	...	...	3,847	...	...	3,781
3 Overseers' Sheds	...	...	3,120	...	...	2,850

In the Road Department considerable progress has been made in the new Road which will connect Bangalore with the Cuddapah District, *vid* Ooscottah and Siglybyle. The earth-work has been principally done by convict labour; the masonry with funds provided in the estimate.

A new Road has been opened and nearly finished from Arculgode to Hullybyle—a distance of twenty miles. This opens up the Country South of the Munzerabad Ghaut, leading to the Western Coast. The other communications in this part of the Country have been improved and extended.

The Bhoond (or Coffee) Ghaut, to the North of the Munzerabad Ghaut, has been (although not nearly finished) opened for traffic this year, and a large amount of Merchandize has passed down it. It promises to be a Road of great importance.

On the line from Mudgherry to Paughud, in the Bellary direction, fifteen miles have been opened, six Bridges finished, and the foundations for one of five arches, of 25 feet span each, have been laid, and abutments and piers built up. The whole Works on this line are now suspended.

Some minor Roads have been constructed in the Nuggur Division; but the great Works there have been the two Bridges over the Toonga at Shemooga and the Budra at Benki-poor. The first of these has sixteen arches of 50 feet span each. All its piers and abutments are finished, and the materials are collected for completing it next season. The Budra Bridge has thirteen arches of 50 feet span each; but is not so far advanced as the former. It will not be completed till one year after the other. The progress made in these Works appears to be very satisfactory considering the difficulty there exists in persuading skilled Workmen to proceed to that Country.

A sum of Rupees 1,22,792-7-11 has been expended in improving, metalling, and in various petty repairs to all the Roads in Mysore. The bulk of the Expenditure, however, has been on the Great Trunk Roads, viz. from Madras to Bangalore by Moolwazul, by Baitmunzalum, and by Oosoor; from Bangalore to Bellary by Toomkoo; from Bangalore to Mangalore by Coonghul and the Munzerabad Ghaut; from Bangalore to Mysore and the Neilgherry Hills; from Mysore to Mangalore *via* Coorg; and from Mysore to Cannanore.

Another sum of Rupees 56,947-0-0 has been expended on repairs to the following Roads of the second class—the Sheemoga-Hurryhur, the Sheemoga-Agoomby, and the Sheemoga-Cuddoor Roads, the Road leading to the head of the Bhoond Ghaut, and others too numerous to mention.

IRRIGATION.

The large sum of Rupees 2,16,948-0-0 has been expended in sundry repairs, to keep up and improve the efficiency of various Irrigation Works in the Territory. Of this a considerable amount was required for repairing and making proper sluices for the numerous Canals of Irrigation drawn off from the Cavery, Hamavuttee and Lutchmunteert Rivers. The Chief Engineer hopes that after the further sum of Rupees 79,907, applied for in the present year's Budget, has been expended, a comparatively small sum of money will in future suffice to keep the Channels in good working order.

The Chief Engineer has been directed to suspend the great Work which was in contemplation at the Maury Convey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Offices and Workshops for the Executive Engineers at Toomkoo and Shemooga are in progress. The former are nearly finished; but the latter have not progressed so well. The buildings at Mysore have been completed.

Up to the 30th of April, a sum of Rupees 12,000 had been expended in the repairs of the Duke of Wellington's Garden House at Seringapatam. This was specially ordered by the late Governor General in his Minute, dated Seringapatam, 2nd November 1855. The restoration of this highly decorated Building has made great progress. It interests Europeans hardly more on account of the illustrious Man who lived in it, than as a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the Mahomedan Rulers of Mysore. It was the favorite resort of Tippoo Sultan, and it is understood that the numerous Mahomedans living at Seringapatam are much gratified by its restoration.

The Chief Engineer speaks highly of the services rendered by his first Assistant, Lieutenant Wilkieson, of the Engineers, and of the Executive Officers of Divisions.

FINANCIAL.

An Abstract Account Current of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory for 1856-57 is submitted, together with a detailed Statement of the same, and

two other Statements,—one exhibiting the particulars of the Balance, and the other the particulars of the Increase or Decrease. They will be found marked A., B., C. and D., in the Appendix under this head.

The net balance in the General and Provincial Treasuries on the 30th April 1857 was Rupees 51,49,876-15-7 as shown in the Statement marked C.

It will be observed that the chief items of Expenditure calling for notice are the Public Works and the Judicial Department. The amount paid to the former in ten months this year is Rupees 7,87,681-15-5, and that disbursed by the Superintendents for completing the Works which remained unfinished on their hands when the New Department was established, is Rupees 3,45,063-0-11. The two together amount to Rupees 11,32,744-15-6, being no less than Rupees 4,54,782-2-9 in excess of the sum expended last year. It is to be feared that the larger part of this has been swallowed up by Establishments.

The increase in the Judicial Charges is Rupees 54,386-6-1, which is to be attributed to the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner on a salary of Rupees 42,000 per annum, and to the transfer to the Judicial head of the Disbursements made to the Establishments attached to the Road gangs of convicts, which were formerly entered irregularly in the Maramut Department. There is besides the amount paid to certain Police Peons in the Chittledroog Division, which used formerly to be entered under a separate head of "Cundachar."

The Statement marked E. in the Appendix shows the whole of the Receipts, Disbursements and Surplus of the year 1856-57, as called for by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their Despatch transmitted with Mr. Secretary Grey's Letter, No. 867 of the 10th November 1849. The Surplus has been added to the Balance of the preceding year.

The Statement marked F. in the Appendix gives the particulars of His Highness the Rajah's fifth share of the net Revenue of the Territory for 1856-57. The Statement marked G. is an Explanatory Account Current of the same.

The amount of the fifth share for 1856-57 was Rupees 9,81,079-1-0, which, when added to the Rajah's fixed stipend of Rupees 3,50,000, made a total income of Rupees 13,31,079-1-0.

The balance due to the Rajah on account of the above sum was Rupees 2,90,074-6-5 on the 30th April 1857, which was held at His Highness' disposal in the Commissioner's Treasury.

The annual subsidy of Rupees 24,50,000, as fixed by Treaty, was paid over in the usual manner to the Madras Government; as was likewise Rupees 50,000, the annual rent of the Island of Seringapatam, which is a possession of the Honorable Company.

MILITARY:

The Returns of the strength of the Mysore Infantry, or "Barr," and of the Silladar Horse will be found in the Appendix 1, 2 and 3 under this head. The total strength of

the former on the 30th April was 1,662 Rank and File, and of the latter 2,745 Horsemen. These were maintained at a charge of Rupees 10,15,555-5-1, including all their Establishments.

POPULATION.

The number of the Inhabitants in 1855-56 was stated to be 36,29,577, while in the present year it is estimated at 36,09,104. The Commissioner can suggest no cause for this falling off, if indeed it owes its existence to any other cause than the inaccuracy of one or both Returns.

TABLE of Population.

DIVISIONS.	HINDOOS.			MUSSULMANS.			Grand Total.	Area in Square Miles.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Bangalore... ..	5,50,875	5,00,256	10,51,131	40,598	39,053	79,651	11,30,782	5,695 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Chittledroog	3,40,247	2,98,712	6,47,959	10,132	9,027	19,159	6,67,118	7,724—3438
Ashtagram	5,84,228	5,17,318	11,01,546	16,223	15,009	31,232	11,32,778	7,493—2826
Nuggur	3,43,617	3,03,691	6,47,308	18,163	12,955	31,118	6,78,426	6,091—4652
Total	18,27,967	16,19,977	34,47,944	85,116	76,044	1,61,160	36,09,104	27,000

	<i>Inhabitants.</i>			<i>Houses.</i>		
Bangalore Cusbah	41,906	...	...	6,012
Bangalore Cantonments	1,32,742	...	...	17,821
Mysore Town	55,551	...	...	11,118
Seringapatam	15,534	...	...	5,221
Toomkeor Town	9,449	...	...	2,125
Shemoogah Town	13,014	...	...	3,705

EMIGRATION.

There is nothing to be added to the information furnished in last year's Report.
(i)

AGRICULTURE.

The only circumstance to be reported under this head is that the cultivation of the Indigo Plant, against which some prejudice existed, has been introduced into the Chit-tedroog Division, and the Superintendent reports that it is steadily flourishing.

FORESTS.

The views of the Commissioner on this subject were communicated to the Government of India in the last year's Report, and since that time nothing has been done beyond taking additional care in the conservancy of the Forests on the Western Frontier. Dr. Cleghorn has not yet had leisure to take steps in the matter.

MINING.

The quantity of Iron produced in this year is Maunds 58,054, of which 57,066 Maunds, valued at Rupees 87,846, have been exported to the Company's Territory. 988 Maunds of Steel have also been exported, valued at Rupees 1,816.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The distribution of Medical duties has been unchanged, except that the Detachment of Native Infantry, stationed at Yelwall, having been withdrawn, the Dispensary there was given up, and the Dresser attached to it appointed to the Assistant Superintendent's Establishment at Hassan. Two Wards for Lingoyets and Comptics have been added to the Bangalore Pettah Hospital, and the Men's wards in the Bangalore Bazaar Hospital have been separated from the Women's by a wall.

The following Table shows the number of Sick administered to in the Hospital at Bangalore:—

	Remained 30th April 1856.	Admitted in 1856-57.	Total.
Fort Dispensary	7	422	429
Pettah Hospital and Dispensary .. (In	59	727	786
Dispensary .. (Out	50	14,119	14,169
Lunatic Asylum	46	55	101
Lepor Asylum	36	15	51
Police Establishment	1	25	26
Cantonment Jail	6	416	422
Cantonment Bazaar Hospital, In-patients	74	713	787
Total .. .. .	....	....	16,771

The average numbers daily treated were 55½ In-patients and 64½ Out-patients at the Pettah Hospital, 54 in the Lunatic Asylum, 48½ in the Cantonment Bazaar Hospital, 5½ in the Cantonment Jail, and 11 Out-patients at the Cantonment Dispensary (including Officers and their Families).

The general Classes of Diseases treated are indicated in the following Table :—

	Pettah Hospital.				Bazaar Hospital.		Cantonment Jail Hospital.	
	In-patients.	Died.	Out-patients.	Died.	In-patients.	Died.	In-patients.	Died.
Fevers	176	6	156.5	0	113	8	79	0
Eruptive Fevers	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Diseases of Lungs	12	1	57.7	0	21	5	1	0
Ditto of Heart	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ditto of Liver... .. .	7	2	0	0	10	1	0	0
Ditto of Spleen	22	1	12	0	10	0	2	0
Ditto of Stomach and Bowels	81	14	491.7	0	74	32	214	2
Ditto of Brain	3	0	51.9	0	13	2	4	0
Cholera	6	3	1	0	14	6	2	2
Dropsies	24	5	30	0	43	20	1	0
Rheumatic Affections	76	1	920	0	49	0	15	0
Diseases of Genital Organs	178	1	569	0	150	7	16	0
Ulcers and Abscesses	55	2	227.5	0	55	2	30	0
Wounds and Injuries	29	5	31.5	0	69	3	6	0
Diseases of Eye	13	0	42.1	0	4	0	8	0
Ditto of Skin	40	0	128.7	0	80	0	9	0
Other Diseases	6.2	2	7.91	0	18	13	5	0
Total	786	45	4,169	0	787	112	422	4

Ninety-two operations were performed in the Pettah Hospital, 38 in the Bazaar Hospital, and 6 in the Cantonment Jail. Of these some were capital ones; but the greater number were minor operations. The Mortality in the Bazaar Hospital was high owing to the number of Vagrants and Inmates of the Poor-house who were admitted into it in the last stages of disease.

Cholera has not been so common as it often is. In the Town of Bangalore, however, 56 cases are known to have occurred, in Bangalore Division 560 died of it, in Ashtagram Division 210, in Chittledroog Division none, and in Nuggur Division 7. Supplies of Fever and Cholera Medicines have been issued to the Public Works Department, and to some of the Talook Authorities. •

The Total Expenditure, exclusive of European Medicines, for the Hospitals in Bangalore, was Rupees 14,417-8-9. The Total Cost of Medicines—European and Country—for the Bangalore Hospitals and for the Divisions was Rupees 3,610-15-9.

DUTIES BEYOND BANGALORE.

The following Table shows the number of Sick treated by the Apothecaries attached to the Commissioner's Office Establishment, to the Divisions, by the Medical Officer in charge of the Nuggur Division and by the Dresser at Hassan :—

SICK TREATED.										Remained on 30th April 1856.	Admitted in 1856-57.	Total.
Commissioner's Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	127	129
Ditto Ditto Followers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	292	296
Bangalore Division Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	46	46
Ditto Ditto Followers and Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	631	632
Ashtagram Division Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	98
Ditto Ditto Followers and Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	477	487
Nuggur Division Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	214	218
Ditto Ditto Followers and Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	331	339
Ditto Shemooga Sudra Hospital							In...	...	...	10	487	497
Ditto Ditto Brahmin Ditto							In...	...	...	2	58	60
Ditto Ditto Dispensary							Out	...	...	92	3099	3191
Chittledroog Division Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	16
Ditto Ditto Followers and Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	97
Hassan Superintendent's Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	123	123
Ditto Ditto Followers and Inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	167	167
Total										135	6261	6396

VACCINATION.

The number of Vaccinators has been the same as in the previous year, viz., 1854. 63,405 Persons were operated upon by the Vaccinators. In 60,610 the operation was said to be successful. 1,606 People were vaccinated by the Apothecaries attached to the Commission, 111 by the Dresser at Hassan, and 178 by Volunteer Vaccinators who were being trained at the Bangalore Pettah Hospital, making a Total of 65,000 vaccinated.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore,
The 25th August 1857.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF MYSORE 1856-57.

- 1 Statement of Crimes and Misdemeanors disposed of in the four Divisions of Mysore.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., marked No. 1, under the Revenue Head.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c., &c., of the Bangalore Division, marked A. in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c., &c., of the Chittledroog Division, marked B. in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c., &c., of the Ashtagram Division, marked C. in No. 1.
- 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, &c., &c., of the Nuggur Division, marked D. in No. 1.
- 9 Statements showing the particulars of each Head of Revenue in the four Divisions, from Nos. 2 to 10.
- 4 Statements marked A., B., C. and D., under the Financial Head.
- 1 Statement marked E., under the Financial Head.
- 1 Statement marked F., showing the Income of His Highness the Rajah.
- 1 Statement marked G., Explanatory Account Current of His Highness the Rajah.
- 3 Statements marked 1, 2, and 3, under the Military Head.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Bangalore,
The 25th August 1857. }

Table of Crimes and Misdemeanors disposed of in the

OFFENCES.	ASHTAGRAM.										BAN		
	1. Remained on the 30th April 1856.	2. Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	4. Total.	5. Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.		12. Remained on the 30th April 1856.	13. Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	14. Total.
					6. Acquitted.	7. Per-centage.	8. Convicted.	9. Per-centage.	10. Number of Cases.	11. Number of Prisoners.			
<i>I.—Crimes against the Person.</i>													
1. Murder	2	9	12	10	24	100	0	0	2	2	0	4	4
2. Murder with robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Manslaughter	0	7	7	5	4	44	5	56	2	7	0	2	2
4. Conspiracy to murder	0	1	1	1	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
5. Concealing the death of another under suspicious circumstances	1	4	5	4	4	37	7	63	1	3	0	0	0
6. Mutilation	1	4	5	5	5	50	5	50	0	0	0	0	0
7. Assault with wounding with intent to kill	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
8. Assault with wounding	0	78	78	73	64	37	105	63	5	6	0	81	81
9. Assault with false imprisonment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Infanticide	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
11. Procuring abortion	0	1	1	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
12. Administering narcotic or other noxious drugs	1	2	3	2	7	100	0	0	1	4	0	22	22
13. Rape	0	2	2	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
14. Gang-robbery with and without torches	0	9	9	4	52	87	8	13	5	30	0	11	11
15. Highway-robbery	1	2	3	2	12	92	1	8	1	9	0	15	15
16. Robbery	0	7	7	2	5	55	4	45	5	15	0	184	184
17. Child-stealing	0	2	2	2	3	50	3	50	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	7	130	137	112	187	58	138	42	25	79	0	329	329
<i>II.—Offences against Property.</i>													
1. Arson	1	8	9	5	8	100	0	0	4	8	0	20	20
2. Burglary	2	41	43	41	93	74	34	26	2	9	0	24	24
3. Simple larceny	15	399	414	394	242	33	513	67	20	72	0	494	494
4. Shop-lifting	1	10	11	11	20	74	7	26	0	0	0	30	30
5. Stealing in a dwelling-house	10	147	157	146	218	58	160	42	11	27	0	11	11
6. Stealing from the person	1	14	15	13	26	79	7	21	2	5	0	21	21
7. Entry of a house with intent to steal	0	14	14	13	5	42	7	58	1	1	0	53	53
8. Purchasing stolen property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
9. Cattle-stealing	9	135	144	135	176	54	146	49	9	19	0	157	157
10. Cattle-concealment	3	22	25	22	16	44	20	50	3	4	0	15	15
11. Cattle-killing	7	49	56	51	45	33	93	67	5	9	0	95	95
12. Cattle-houghing or maiming	3	6	9	7	10	67	5	33	2	4	0	0	0
13. Fraud	0	41	41	37	41	45	50	55	4	10	0	37	37
Total....	52	886	938	875	900	46	1042	54	63	168	0	967	967

CIA L.

four Divisions of Mysore, from May 1856 to April 1857.

GALORE.							CHITTLEDROOG.									
15.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.		22.	23.	24.	25.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.	
	Acquitted.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.					Acquitted.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.
Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.							Remained on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.						
2	2	100	0	0	2	7	2	6	2	7	10	100	0	0	1	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	100	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	6	86	1	14	0	0	0
3	10	100	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	100	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	73	37	126	63	1	1	19	19	19	32	38	51	62	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	130	0	0	0
22	42	81	10	19	0	0	1	11	12	28	73	8	22	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0
11	83	100	0	0	0	0	3	19	22	19	161	97	5	3	3	18
15	22	63	13	37	0	0	1	12	13	10	33	74	12	26	3	18
184	495	74	169	26	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	100	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	752	61	319	39	4	9	10	75	85	77	278	78	80	22	8	49
20	24	86	4	14	0	0	0	20	20	17	26	100	0	0	3	10
24	71	92	6	8	0	0	3	15	18	14	35	78	10	22	4	20
493	449	52	406	48	1	3	22	339	361	344	372	53	323	47	17	46
29	36	51	34	49	1	14	3	22	25	22	45	98	1	22	3	8
11	15	48	16	52	0	0	1	3	4	4	5	100	0	0	0	0
17	36	86	9	20	4	9	3	10	13	13	13	65	7	35	0	0
53	69	61	45	39	0	0	0	7	7	6	5	55	4	45	1	1
3	8	50	8	50	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	100	0	0	0	0
156	212	60	140	40	1	3	11	92	103	102	128	52	116	48	1	1
15	22	65	12	35	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	100	0	0
94	155	71	63	29	1	1	2	24	26	25	32	84	6	16	1	1
6	12	86	2	14	0	0	1	13	14	13	12	63	7	37	1	1
37	43	61	27	39	0	0	13	45	58	53	55	75	18	25	5	13
958	1152	60	772	40	9	31	59	592	651	615	731	59	499	41	36	101

Table of Crimes and Misdemeanors disposed of in the

					ASITAGRAM.						BAN					
OFFENCES.	1.	2 Remained on the 30th April 1856.	3 Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	4 Total.	5 Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.		12 Remained on the 30th April 1856.	13 Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	14 Total.		
						6 Acquitted.	7 Percentage.	8 Convicted.	9 Percentage.	10 Number of Cases.	11 Number of Prisoners.					
<i>III.—Miscellaneous.</i>																
Sedition		0	2	2	2	0	0	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Riot		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Perjury		0	3	3	12	3	100	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Subornation of false witness		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery		1	11	12	10	17	85	3	15	2	7	0	9	9	0	
Joining		0	3	3	1	1	50	1	50	2	7	0	0	0	0	
Uttering false coins		0	1	1	1	5	83	1	17	0	0	0	11	11	0	
Using false weights		0	13	13	13	0	0	19	100	0	0	0	14	14	0	
Offences against the Customs		1	19	20	20	6	16	31	84	0	0	0	5	5	0	
Destroying Sandal-wood and other forest trees		0	15	15	13	6	53	12	67	2	2	0	22	22	0	
Embezzlement		0	5	5	5	0	0	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bribery		2	13	15	12	18	65	6	35	3	4	0	11	14	0	
Mail-breaking		1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	
Aiding escape of prisoners		1	5	6	6	8	42	11	58	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Concealment of hidden treasure		2	8	10	9	14	77	4	23	1	1	0	8	8	0	
Referring false complaints		0	20	20	20	2	12	26	88	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Total ...		8	120	128	116	80	39	121	61	12	24	0	90	90	0	
<i>IV.</i>																
Offences		1	281	282	280	78	17	331	83	2	10	23	1307	1330	0	
Assaults		17	1109	1126	1022	684	25	1902	75	34	85	38	1557	1595	0	
Total		18	1390	1408	1302	762	25	2313	75	36	95	61	2864	2925	0	
Grand Total		85	2526	2611	2478	1929	35	3617	65	136	366	61	4250	4311	0	
TRIED IN THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.																
<i>I.—Crimes against the Person.</i>																
Murder		1	4	5	4	4	50	4	50	1	1	0	8	8	0	
Murder with robbery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Manslaughter		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conspiracy to murder		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wounding with intent to kill		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault with wounding		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Infanticide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Procuring abortion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Administering narcotic or other noxious drugs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Band-robbery with and without torches		0	1	1	1	6	26	13	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Highway-robbery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		1	5	6	5	10	37	17	63	1	1	0	12	12	0	
<i>II.—Offences against Property. III.—Miscellaneous.</i>																
Forgery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Defacing a public record		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Escape from Transportation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Grand Total		1	5	6	5	10	37	17	63	1	1	0	13	13	0	
Grand Total of the four Divisions and the Judicial Commissioner's Court		86	2531	2617	2480	1939	35	3664	65	137	367	61	4263	4324	0	

CIA L.

four Divisions of Mysore, from May 1856 to April 1857.—(Continued.)

GALORE.					CHITTLEDROOG.											
15. Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.		122 Remained on the 30th April 1856.	123 Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	124 Total.	125 Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.	
	16. Acquitted.	17. Per-centage.	18. Convicted.	19. Per-centage.	20. Number of Cases.	21. Number of Prisoners.					26. Acquitted.	27. Per-centage.	28. Convicted.	29. Per-centage.	30. Number of Cases.	31. Number of Prisoners.
0 0 0 0 9 0 11 14 5 22 0 14 1 3 3 8 3	0 0 0 0 9 0 11 0 1 7 0 20 1 3 3 21 0	0 0 0 0 36 0 65 0 8 18 0 61 3 60 100 0	0 0 0 0 16 0 6 23 11 32 0 11 1 2 2 0 3	0 0 0 0 61 0 35 100 92 82 0 36 25 10 0 100	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 4 4 4 5	0 0 0 0 5 5 6 6 11 0 0 10 0 4 4 4 8	0 0 0 0 6 5 4 6 11 0 0 12 0 1 4 4 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 2 2 0 10 0 0 13 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 87 0 1 23 0 59 0 100 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 13 10 4 19 0 0 0 7	0 0 0 0 13 0 11 7 84 67 0 50 0 50 0 100	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 87 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1	
90	78	42	105	58	0	0	3	56	59	54	43	51	41	49	5	8
1330 1595	661 853	27 26	1981 2358	75 71	0 0	0 0	14 27	244 735	258 762	245 737	194 443	23 28	298 1118	74 72	13 25	29 79
2925	1514	25	4339	71	0	0	41	979	1020	982	547	28	1416	72	38	108
4298	3496	36	5535	61	13	10	113	1702	1815	1728	1599	41	2036	56	87	266
6 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0	5 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0	45 100 0 0 0 0 100 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	55 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0	65 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 33 0 0	6 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 11 0 0	35 0 100 0 0 0 0 0 67 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
10	10	63	6	37	2	4	2	6	8	8	18	46	21	54	0	0
0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	59	7	41	2	4	2	6	8	8	18	46	21	54	0	0
4309	3506	39	5612	61	15	44	115	1708	1823	1730	1617	44	2037	56	87	266

Table of Crimes and Misdemeanors disposed of in the

OFFENCES.	NUGGUR.									
	Remained on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.	
					Acquitted.	Per-centage.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.
	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
<i>I.—Crimes against the Person.</i>										
1. Murder	0	6	6	3	10	100	0	0	3	16
2. Murder with robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Manslaughter	0	4	4	4	18	100	0	0	0	0
4. Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Concealing the death of another under suspicious circumstances	0	1	1	1	2	100	0	0	0	0
6. Mutilation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Assault with wounding with intent to kill	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	100	2	6
8. Assault with wounding	0	10	10	10	10	35	18	65	0	0
9. Assault with false imprisonment	0	2	2	2	8	50	2	20	0	0
10. Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Procuring abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Administering narcotic or other noxious drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Rape	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
14. Gang-robbery with and without torches	0	4	4	4	13	100	0	0	0	0
15. Highway-robbery	0	7	7	7	37	73	14	27	0	0
16. Robbery	1	7	8	6	17	90	2	10	2	15
17. Child-stealing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	46	47	40	115	75	39	25	7	37
<i>II.—Offences against Property.</i>										
1. Arson	1	18	19	19	31	100	0	0	0	0
2. Burglary	0	87	87	84	169	77	49	23	3	5
3. Simple larceny	1	253	254	251	270	59	184	41	3	10
4. Shop-lifting	0	2	2	2	3	60	2	40	0	0
5. Stealing in a dwelling-house	1	20	21	20	34	77	10	23	1	1
6. Stealing from the person	0	12	12	12	11	41	16	59	0	0
7. Entry of a house with intent to steal	0	13	13	12	4	31	9	60	1	1
8. Purchasing stolen property	0	1	1	1	1	34	2	66	0	0
9. Cattle-stealing	0	36	36	33	34	54	29	46	3	10
10. Cattle-concealment	0	14	14	13	24	65	13	35	1	1
11. Cattle-killing	0	38	38	37	61	41	74	59	1	1
12. Cattle-houghing or maiming	0	14	14	14	15	88	2	12	0	0
13. Fraud	0	28	28	25	35	65	22	35	3	3
Total	3	536	539	523	682	61	412	36	16	32

TOTAL.											COMPARISON BETWEEN COLUMNS Nos. 5 AND 52.	
Remained on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.		Number of Cases disposed of in 1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.
42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.
5	25	30	22	46	100	0	0	8	37	14	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	16	19	17	31	84	0	16	2	7	12	5	0
0	0	0	5	17	100	0	0	1	1	1	4	0
1	5	6	5	6	46	7	54	1	3	0	5	0
1	4	5	5	5	50	5	50	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	3	2	50	2	50	3	7	5	0	2
0	188	188	182	179	37	300	63	6	7	110	42	0
0	2	2	2	8	80	2	20	0	0	1	1	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	3
0	6	6	6	21	91	2	9	0	0	1	5	0
2	35	37	36	77	81	18	19	1	4	18	18	0
0	5	5	4	1	25	3	75	1	1	3	1	0
3	43	46	38	309	96	13	4	8	48	35	3	0
2	36	38	34	104	73	40	27	4	27	36	0	2
1	199	200	193	523	75	175	25	7	30	286	0	93
0	2	2	2	3	50	3	50	0	0	2	0	0
18	580	598	554	1332	70	576	30	41	174	505	92	103
Net Decrease 11.												
2	66	68	61	89	96	4	4	7	18	68	0	7
5	167	172	163	368	79	99	21	9	34	146	17	0
38	1485	1523	1482	1333	48	1431	52	41	131	1568	0	86
4	64	68	64	104	70	44	30	4	22	74	0	10
12	181	193	181	272	59	186	41	12	28	157	24	0
4	57	61	55	66	31	39	31	6	14	58	0	3
0	87	87	84	83	44	65	56	3	3	111	0	57
0	6	6	5	12	55	10	45	1	1	6	0	1
20	420	440	426	550	56	431	44	14	33	395	31	0
3	52	55	51	62	57	47	43	4	5	30	21	0
9	206	215	207	283	54	236	46	8	12	152	55	0
4	39	43	40	49	75	16	25	3	5	28	12	0
13	151	161	152	174	53	117	47	12	26	158	0	6
114	2081	3095	2971	3465	56	2725	44	124	332	2081	160	170
Net Decrease 10.												

Table of Crimes and Misdemeanors disposed of in the

OFFENCES.	NUGGUR.									
	Remained on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.	
					Acquitted.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	
<i>III.—Miscellaneous.</i>										
1. Sedition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Perjury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Subornation of false witness	0	3	3	3	3	100	0	0	0	0
5. Forgery	0	8	8	8	8	47	9	53	0	0
6. Coining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Uttering false coins	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
8. Using false weights	0	21	21	21	10	19	46	81	0	0
9. Offences against the Customs	0	9	9	9	7	47	8	53	0	0
10. Destroying sandal wood and other forest trees	0	14	14	13	13	42	21	58	1	4
11. Embezzlement	0	13	13	13	6	30	11	70	0	0
12. Bribery	0	4	4	4	1	67	2	33	0	0
13. Jail-breaking	1	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
14. Aiding escape of prisoners	1	4	5	5	11	69	5	31	0	0
15. Concealment of hidden treasure	0	3	3	3	2	89	1	11	0	0
16. Preferring false complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	84	86	81	77	42	105	58	2	4
<i>IV.</i>										
Petty Offences	0	831	831	830	376	32	805	68	1	1
Petty Assaults	0	1270	1270	1265	1131	43	1335	57	5	23
Total	0	2101	2101	2095	1510	41	2140	59	6	24
Grand Total	6	2787	2783	2712	2384	47	2696	53	31	97
<i>TRIED IN THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.</i>										
<i>I.—Crimes against the Person.</i>										
1. Murder	0	5	5	4	7	64	4	36	1	4
2. Murder with robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Manslaughter	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	100	0	0
4. Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Wounding with intent to kill	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
6. Assault with wounding	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
7. Infanticide	1	0	1	1	4	100	0	0	0	0
8. Procuring abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Administering narcotic or other noxious drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Gang-robbery with and without torches	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Highway-robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Robbery	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	10	11	10	11	52	10	48	1	4
<i>II.—Offences against Property. III.—Miscellaneous.</i>										
1. Forgery	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	100	0	0
2. Defacing a public record	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
3. Escape from Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	4	4	0	0	2	100	0	0
Grand Total	1	14	15	14	11	42	12	58	1	4
Grand Total of the four Divisions and the Judicial Commissioner's Court	7	2781	2788	2756	2395	45	2708	55	32	101

* The Prisoner in this case having committed a

CIA L.

four Divisions of Mysore, from May 1856 to April 1857.—(Concluded.)

TOTAL.										FOR AND UNDER TRIAL ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857.	Number of Cases disposed of in 1855-56.	COMPARISON BETWEEN COLUMNS NOS. 5 AND 52.	
42.	43.	44.	45.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				50.	51.			52.	53.	54.
Remained on the 30th April 1856.	Filed from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Total.	Disposed of from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.	Acquitted.	Per-centage.	Convicted.	Per-centage	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.			Increase.	Decrease.
0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 2 2 0	2 0 3 3 33 3 18 54 44 55 18 41 6 16 23 31	2 0 3 3 35 3 18 54 45 55 18 45 8 18 23 31	2 0 2 3 32 1 18 54 45 52 18 42 6 15 24 30	0 0 3 7 41 1 24 11 16 31 6 52 3 22 59 2	0 0 100 100 59 50 71 9 21 31 26 64 75 54 92 4	4 0 0 0 29 1 10 9 60 69 17 29 5 19 5 36	100 0 0 0 41 50 29 91 79 69 74 36 25 46 8 96	0 0 1 0 3 2 0 0 0 3 0 3 2 3 1 1	0 0 2 8 0 7 0 0 6 0 4 1 6 1 1	1 0 2 2 27 1 17 47 22 80 11 47 14 15 48	1 0 0 1 5 0 1 7 0 0 7 1 9 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 28 0 5 7 0 0 18	
13	350	363	344	278	42	375	58	19	36	347	55	53	Net Decrease 3.
38 82	2663 4671	2701 4753	2685 4689	1219 3114	26 31	3465 6773	74 69	16 64	40 187	3619 3725	0 964	934 0	
120	7334	7454	7374	4333	29	10238	71	80	227	7344	964	934	Net Increase 30.
265	11245	11510	11243	9408	40	13914	60	267	769	11237	1271	1265	Net Increase 6.
2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4	22 1 3 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 0	24 1 3 0 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 0	20 1 3 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	27 1 0 0 0 0 4 3 13 * 0 0	57 100 0 0 0 0 100 100 33 0 0	20 0 5 0 1 1 0 0 27 0 0 0	43 0 100 0 100 0 0 67 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	14 0 6 1 0 1 1 2 4 2 3	6 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 3 1 0 0 2 2 0	
	33	37	33	49	48	54	52	4	9	34	10	11	Net Decrease 1.
0 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	3 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 1	100 100 100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 1 1	0 0 0	
0	5	5	5	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	5	0	
4	38	42	38	49	46	57	54	4	9	34	15	11	
269	11283	11552	11281	9457	41	13971	59	271	778	11271	1286	1276	Net Increase 10.

murder also, the sentence merged in the latter case.

(True Copy)
M. CUBBON.(Signed) H. B. DEVEREUX,
Judicial Commissioner

REVE

STATEMENT

General Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land

Number.	DIVISIONS.	DEMAND																							
		ARREARS.									CURRENT														
		From Vijiah 1833-34 to Rackshasah 1855-56.									ORDINARY														
		On account of Land Revenue.			On account of Tuccavy.			Total.			Land Revenue.		Sayer.		Toddy.		Arrack.		Gunjah.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.																
		C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.						
1	Bangalore	583258	2	4	5504	8	0	588762	10	4	1577471	7	3	153714	6	1	79667	15	10	225316	4	0	8358	10	1
2	Chittledroog ..	366719	14	7	8876	14	2	375596	12	9	1087134	13	2	83886	11	6	77411	14	7	14385	8	4	0	0	0
3	Ashtagram	598062	14	9	1144	0	7	599206	15	4	1624975	15	6	101210	2	4	169982	0	8	31141	11	7	1745	13	1
4	Nuggur	273904	5	0	907	0	0	274811	5	0	1412740	6	2	414347	11	6	22581	6	7	38171	9	5	379	7	8
	Total ..	1821945	4	8	16432	6	9	1838377	11	5	5702322	10	1	753158	15	5	349643	5	8	309015	1	4	10483	14	10
	Huzoor Treasury	3405	7	5	0	0	0	3405	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total C. Rs.	1825350	12	1	16432	6	9	1841783	2	10	5702322	10	1	753158	15	5	349643	5	8	309015	1	4	10483	14	10

N U E.

No. 1.

Revenue, &c., in Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

IN 1856-57.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.			EXTRA REVENUE.						
Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Fines and Miscellaneous demands.	Sandal-wood.	Total.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Tuicavy or Advances made to Indigent Ryots.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	
172045 7 1	2216574 2 4	43343 2 3	26153 1 0	69496 3 3	2236070 5 7	4093 12 0	2290164 1 7	2378926 11 11	
125243 4 3	1383062 3 10	12089 1 6	89 8 0	12173 9 6	1400240 13 4	818 0 0	1401058 13 4	1776655 10 1	
256435 11 10	2185541 7 0	39691 7 2	81058 12 11	120750 4 1	2306291 11 1	1400 15 4	2307692 10 5	2906899 9 9	
36794 2 1	1925014 11 5	21120 12 0	24953 9 1	46074 5 1	1971089 0 6	1224 0 0	1972313 0 6	2247124 5 6	
590563 9 3	7715192 8 7	116244 6 11	132254 15 0	248499 5 11	7963691 14 6	7536 11 4	7971223 9 10	9309606 5 3	
0 0 0	0 0 0	23486 11 0	0 0 0	28486 11 0	28486 11 0	0 0 0	28486 11 0	31892 2 5	
590568 9 3	7715192 8 7	144731 1 11	132254 15 0	276986 0 11	7992178 9 6	7536 11 4	7999715 4 10	9341498 7 8	

General Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land

Number. DIVISIONS.		COLLECTIONS &c., FROM													
		ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS.						ON ACCOUNT OF THE CURRENT REVENUE.							
		From Shoobhacrootoo 1842-43 to Rashtasah 1855-56.													
		Land Revenue, &c.		Tuccavy.		Total.		Ordinary Revenue.		Extra Revenue.		Total.		Tuccavy.	
		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.	
		C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.
1	Bangalore	583258	2 4	5504	8 0	588762	10 4	1819601	13 10	69496	3 3	1889098	1 1	723	12 0
2	Chittledroog ..	359619	5 8	8136	5 5	367755	11 1	1297894	1 8	12178	9 6	1310072	11 2	160	0 0
3	Ashtagram	582858	4 2	764	12 5	589623	0 7	1876149	2 5	115897	15 0	1992047	1 5	495	15 4
4	Nuggur	270334	13 0	907	0 0	271241	13 0	1845849	7 10	46074	5 1	1891923	12 11	1216	0 0
	Total ..	1796070	9 2	15312	9 10	1811383	3 0	6839494	9 9	243647	0 10	7083141	10 7	2595	11 4
	Huzoor Treasury	382	14 10	0	0 0	382	14 10	0	0 0	28486	11 0	28486	11 0	0	0 0
	Total C. Rs. ..	1796953	8 0	15312	9 10	1812266	1 10	6839404	9 9	272133	11 10	7111628	5 7	2595	11 4

N U E.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

Revenue, &c., in Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MAY 1856 TO APRIL 1857.

Total including Tuccavy.	Total including Arrears.	REMISSIONS.												Total including Remissions.
		From Keelaka 1848-49 to Itackshasah 1855-56.												
		Land Revenue, &c.			Tuccavy.			Total.						
27.	28.	29.			30.			31.			32.			
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	
1889821 13 1	2478584 7 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2478584	7	5	
1310232 11 2	1677983 6 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1677983	6	3	
1992543 0 9	2576166 1 4	885	14	0	14	1	4	899	15	4	2577066	0	8	
1893139 12 11	2164381 0 11	1244	10	10	0	0	0	1244	10	10	2165626	4	9	
7085737 5 11	8897120 8 11	2130	8	10	14	1	4	2144	10	2	8899265	3	1	
28486 11 0	29369 9 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29369	9	10	
7114224 0 11	8926490 2 9	2130	8	10	14	1	4	2144	10	2	8928634	12	11	

D

General Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land

Number.	DIVISIONS.	BA																								
		ARREARS.									CURRENT															
		From Vijiah 1833-34 to Rackshasah 1855-56.									ORDINARY															
		On account of Land Revenue.			Tuccavy.			Total.			Land Revenue.			Sayer.			Toddy.			Arrack.			Gunjah.			
		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.																	
	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.		
1	Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2727	21	3	8	4943	2	9	10933	1	2	22153	7	10	480	12	5	
2	Chittledroog ..	7100	8	11	740	8	9	7841	1	8	72779	4	6	163	8	5	7755	6	3	2043	11	4	0	0	0	
3	Ashtagram	14318	12	7	365	2	10	14683	15	5	227743	10	3	12619	2	0	27539	14	11	2924	6	11	62	4	9	
4	Nuggur	2324	13	2	0	0	0	2324	13	2	76632	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	12	0	2	9	8	
	Total ..	23744	2	8	1105	11	7	24849	14	3	649876	11	8	17755	13	2	46228	6	4	27172	6	1	545	10	10	
	Huzoor Treasury	2522	8	7	0	0	0	2522	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total C. Rs. ..	26266	11	3	1105	11	7	27372	6	10	649876	11	8	17755	13	2	46228	6	4	27172	6	1	545	10	10	

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, }
 The 25th August 1857. }

N U E.

No. 1.—(Concluded.)

Revenue, &c., in Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

LANCE.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.						
Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Extra Revenue.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Tuccavy.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
85735 8 8	396972 4 6	0 0 0	396972 4 6	3370 0 0	400342 4 6	400342 4 6
7426 3 8	90168 2 2	0 0 0	90168 2 2	658 0 0	90826 2 2	98667 3 10
38472 13 9	309392 4 7	4852 5 1	314244 9 8	905 0 0	315149 9 8	329633 9 1
2484 4 8	79165 3 7	0 0 0	79165 3 7	8 0 0	79173 3 7	81498 0 9
134118 14 9	875697 14 10	4852 5 1	880550 3 11	4941 0 0	885491 3 11	910341 2 2
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2532 8 7
134118 14 9	875697 14 10	4852 5 1	880550 3 11	4941 0 0	885491 3 11	912863 10 9

M CUBBON,

Commissioner.

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	DEMAND											
		ARREARS.						CURRENT					
		For Rackshawah or 1855-56.						ORDINARY					
		On account of Land Revenue, &c.	On account of Tuccavy.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.	Gumjah.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.				
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Kusba Bangalore	114451 15 0	343 8 0	114795 7 0	182129 13 5	87302 11 8	9027 9 2	148158 1 11	7134 9 4				
2	Hoskotah	21325 0 11	0 0 0	21325 0 11	80933 12 6	4682 8 2	413 12 0	7825 15 0	160 4 3				
3	Maloor	22238 3 5	0 0 0	22238 3 5	70334 6 5	1861 7 3	71 15 4	3351 9 1	0 0 0				
4	Colar ...	21970 14 11	0 0 0	21970 14 11	73695 3 9	2575 11 7	551 3 1	3893 13 3	21 10 8				
5	Baitmungul	24799 9 4	0 0 0	24799 9 4	72718 3 0	1626 11 6	118 7 3	2850 9 1	2 2 11				
6	Mooltaugul	23734 6 5	98 0 0	23832 6 5	74442 12 2	2357 12 2	1325 14 0	3255 0 0	3 15 4				
7	Sreenevaspoor	22463 6 7	0 0 0	22463 6 7	88254 5 6	1839 5 3	233 5 4	1805 3 4	0 0 0				
8	Umbajeedroog	23144 4 1	783 0 0	23927 4 1	72161 12 8	3210 12 1	200 0 0	2382 4 8	0 0 0				
9	Shidlaghatt	26581 12 8	336 0 0	26917 12 8	97211 8 8	5867 15 8	151 14 0	2358 15 0	0 0 0				
10	Goomnaiken Pollium ...	14862 9 3	50 0 0	14912 9 3	58490 12 11	1793 3 5	515 0 0	1895 0 0	0 0 0				
11	Goodibundah	18568 9 5	537 0 0	19105 9 5	62810 7 9	1926 6 7	6885 9 8	1173 3 9	3 13 8				
12	Chickbalapoor ...	29158 10 0	1235 0 0	30393 10 0	76990 15 1	6169 14 8	450 3 3	3746 5 4	0 0 0				
13	Daivenhully ...	24260 6 4	40 0 0	24300 6 4	76769 0 0	4355 10 10	801 10 10	3578 12 0	18 5 4				
14	Thore Bullapoor	33898 6 4	0 0 0	33898 6 4	78450 11 4	3750 12 0	702 8 10	2468 4 10	0 0 0				
15	Goribidnoor	15655 15 11	1337 0 0	16992 15 11	46269 5 2	1213 2 10	4379 2 8	730 9 4	0 0 0				
16	Nolvungul	16620 12 6	0 0 0	16620 12 6	67967 14 8	2599 15 1	4924 13 6	3626 15 5	181 4 3				
17	Magady	36366 6 0	269 8 0	36635 14 0	71752 0 9	3830 6 10	12650 3 9	3998 11 2	153 10 2				
18	Hooliyoordroog	20704 5 4	130 0 0	20834 5 4	53514 13 2	2262 1 3	7326 6 5	678 4 9	7 13 2				
19	Chennapatam ...	16102 6 11	0 0 0	16102 6 11	40029 4 6	5351 5 7	6323 6 8	7178 0 4	326 15 8				
20	Closepett	15974 6 10	0 0 0	15974 6 10	34005 15 10	3344 6 5	5857 1 7	10393 8 10	210 6 8				
21	Kankhanhully ...	27525 13 2	0 0 0	27525 13 2	64970 15 11	3677 15 11	16169 11 10	6116 6 0	54 9 4				
22	Anikul	12790 13 0	345 8 0	13145 5 0	33567 4 1	2019 1 4	555 0 8	3841 5 11	29 1 4				
	Division Treasury	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
	Total	583258 2 4	5504 8 0	588762 10 4	1577471 7 3	153714 6 1	79667 15 10	225316 4 0	8358 10 1				

N U E.

No. 1 A.

the Bangalore Division, for the year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

IN 1856-57.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.		EXTRA REVENUE.							
Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Fines and Miscellaneous Demands.	Sandal-wood.	Total.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Tuacary or Advances made to indigent Ryots.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	
42387 8 7	476190 6 1	6185 14 6	0 0 0	6185 14 6	482376 4 7	263 8 0	432044 12 7	597440 3 7	
7314 6 4	101330 10 3	973 5 7	0 0 0	973 5 7	102303 15 10	0 0 0	102303 15 10	123629 0 9	
5969 7 8	81588 13 9	740 5 6	0 0 0	740 5 6	82329 3 3	0 0 0	82329 3 3	104567 6 8	
5853 15 0	86591 9 4	968 0 9	0 0 0	968 0 9	87559 10 1	0 0 0	87559 10 1	109530 9 0	
3139 7 6	80453 9 3	657 1 8	0 0 0	657 1 8	81112 10 11	58 0 0	81170 10 11	105970 4 3	
3217 2 3	84602 7 11	535 7 6	0 0 0	535 7 6	85137 15 5	120 0 0	85257 15 5	109140 5 10	
5813 0 7	97975 9 0	1382 10 4	0 0 0	1382 10 4	99338 3 4	0 0 0	99338 3 4	121821 9 11	
5019 9 11	82974 7 4	871 11 2	0 0 0	871 11 2	83816 2 6	237 0 0	84103 2 6	108030 6 7	
5703 3 0	111283 8 4	1104 1 1	0 0 0	1104 1 1	112387 9 5	107 0 0	112494 9 5	139412 6 1	
3087 7 8	65796 8 0	495 10 11	0 0 0	495 10 11	66282 2 11	0 0 0	66282 2 11	81194 12 2	
4218 9 1	77018 2 6	782 12 6	0 0 0	782 12 6	77800 15 0	400 0 0	78200 15 0	97306 8 5	
6090 4 10	93447 11 2	696 12 7	0 0 0	696 12 7	94144 7 9	999 0 0	95143 7 9	125537 1 9	
6220 5 6	91746 12 6	1884 2 5	0 0 0	1884 2 5	93630 14 11	0 0 0	93630 14 11	117931 5 3	
7824 8 2	93196 13 2	699 7 8	0 0 0	699 7 8	93887 4 10	0 0 0	93887 4 10	127785 11 2	
4412 8 4	57113 12 4	415 0 1	0 0 0	415 0 1	57528 12 5	1263 0 0	58791 12 5	75784 12 4	
6954 5 6	86257 4 5	1062 10 8	0 0 0	1062 10 8	87319 15 1	0 0 0	87319 15 1	103940 11 7	
12152 2 10	104537 3 6	1621 7 2	0 0 0	1621 7 2	106158 10 8	235 0 0	106393 10 8	143022 8 8	
10218 15 9	74008 6 6	1266 15 1	0 0 0	1266 15 1	75275 5 7	60 0 0	75335 5 7	96169 10 11	
5440 8 3	64649 9 0	1813 14 5	0 0 0	1813 14 5	66163 7 5	0 0 0	66163 7 5	82565 14 4	
5067 2 10	58878 10 2	1473 12 3	0 0 0	1473 12 3	60352 6 5	0 0 0	60352 6 5	76326 13 3	
12039 0 5	103028 11 5	1623 6 5	0 0 0	1623 6 5	104652 1 10	0 0 0	104652 1 10	132177 15 0	
3899 11 1	43911 8 5	458 3 6	0 0 0	458 3 6	44369 11 11	323 4 0	44695 15 11	57841 4 11	
0 0 0	0 0 0	15639 4 6	26153 1 0	41792 5 6	41792 5 6	0 0 0	41792 5 6	41792 5 6	
172045 7 1	2216574 2 4	43343 2 3	26153 1 0	69496 3 3	2286070 5 7	4093 12 0	2290164 1 7	2878926 11 11	

R E V E

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

		COLLECTIONS, &c., FROM											
Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS.						ON ACCOUNT OF THE					
		For Rackshasah or 1855-56.						Ordinary Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.			
		Land Revenue, &c.		Tuccavy.		Total.							
		20.		21.		22.					23.	24.	25.
		C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.				C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.
1	Kusba Bangalore	114451	15 0	343	8 0	114795	7 0	414845	8 6	6185	14 6	421031	7 0
2	Hoskotah	21325	0 11	0	0 0	21325	0 11	82474	6 3	973	5 7	83447	11 10
3	Maloor	22238	3 5	0	0 0	22238	3 5	60585	0 4	740	5 6	61325	5 10
4	Colar....	21970	14 11	0	0 0	21970	14 11	68373	0 11	968	0 9	69341	1 8
5	Baitraungul	24799	9 4	0	0 0	24799	9 4	64013	2 2	657	1 8	64670	3 10
6	Moolbaugul	23784	6 5	98	0 0	23882	6 5	67429	5 9	535	7 6	67964	13 3
7	Sreenevaspoor	22463	6 7	0	0 0	22463	6 7	75430	7 8	1382	10 4	76813	2 0
8	Umbajeedroog	23144	4 1	783	0 0	23927	4 1	50702	2 2	871	11 2	60573	13 4
9	Shidlaghatt	26551	12 8	336	0 0	26917	12 8	96960	3 0	1104	1 1	98064	4 1
10	Goomnaiken Pollium ..	14862	9 3	50	0 0	14912	9 3	55171	10 6	495	10 11	55667	5 5
11	Goodbundah	18568	9 5	537	0 0	19105	9 5	61010	7 7	782	12 6	61793	4 1
12	Chickbalapoor	29158	10 0	1235	0 0	30393	10 0	69486	11 11	696	12 7	70183	8 6
13	Daivenhully....	24260	6 4	40	0 0	24300	6 4	71801	2 10	1884	2 5	73685	5 3
14	Thore Bullapoor	33898	6 4	0	0 0	33898	6 4	76140	7 3	690	7 8	76830	14 11
15	Goribidnoor	15655	15 11	1337	0 0	16992	15 11	43801	4 9	415	0 1	44216	4 10
16	Nelvungul	16620	12 6	0	0 0	16620	12 6	73930	15 8	1062	10 8	75002	10 4
17	Magady	36366	6 0	269	8 0	36635	14 0	90150	4 11	1621	7 2	91771	12 1
18	Hooliyoordroog	20704	5 4	130	0 0	20834	5 4	58117	2 6	1266	15 1	59384	1 7
19	Cheritnapatam ...	16102	6 11	0	0 0	16102	6 11	57120	5 2	1813	14 5	58934	3 7
20	Closetpett	15974	6 10	0	0 0	15974	6 10	49038	4 7	1473	12 8	50512	0 10
21	Kankhanhully	27525	13 2	0	0 0	27525	13 2	85832	4 11	1623	6 5	87455	11 4
22	Anikul	12799	13 0	345	8 0	13145	5 0	38178	6 6	468	3 6	38636	10 0
	Division Treasury	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	41792	5 6	41792	5 6
	Total	583258	2 4	5504	8 0	588762	10 4	1819601	13 10	69496	3 3	1889098	1 1

N U E.

No. 1 A.—(Continued.)

the Bangalore Division, for the year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MAY 1856 TO APRIL 1857.

CURRENT REVENUE.			REMISSIONS.			
Tuccavy.	Total including Tuccavy.	Total including Arrivars.	For Nalah or 1856-57.			Total including Remissions.
			Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccavy.	Total	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
120 0 0	421151 7 0	535946 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	535946 14 0
0 0 0	83447 11 10	104772 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	104772 12 9
0 0 0	61325 5 10	83563 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	83563 9 3
0 0 0	69341 1 8	91312 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	91312 0 7
0 0 0	64670 3 10	89469 13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	89469 13 2
78 0 0	68042 13 3	91925 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	91925 3 8
0 0 0	76813 2 0	99276 8 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	99276 8 7
0 0 0	60573 13 4	84501 1 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	84501 1 5
68 0 0	98132 4 1	125050 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	125050 0 9
0 0 0	55667 5 5	70579 14 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	70579 14 8
108 0 0	61901 4 1	81066 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	81066 13 6
8 0 0	70191 8 6	100585 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100585 2 6
0 0 0	73685 5 3	97985 11 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	97985 11 7
0 0 0	76830 14 11	110729 5 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	110729 5 3
15 8 0	44231 12 10	61224 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	61224 12 9
0 0 0	75002 10 4	91623 6 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	91623 6 10
0 0 0	91771 12 1	128407 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	128407 10 1
0 0 0	50384 1 7	80218 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80218 6 11
0 0 0	58934 3 7	75036 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75036 10 6
0 0 0	50512 0 10	66486 7 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	66486 7 8
0 0 0	87455 11 4	114981 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	114981 8 6
326 4 0	38962 14 0	52108 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52108 3 0
0 0 0	41792 5 6	41792 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	41792 5 6
723 12 0	1889321 13 1	2478584 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2478584 7 5

REVE

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	BA											
		ARREARS.						(CURRENT					
		For Rackshasah or 1855-56.						ORDINARY					
		On account of Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccary.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.					
		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.					
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Kusba Bangalore	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30263 15 11	2706 9 8	549 3 11	12855 11 9					
2	Hoskotah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10316 6 1	200 10 0	52 8 0	1596 15 4					
3	Maloor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15285 10 2	50 15 11	14 8 0	421 5 1					
4	Colar	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14796 14 4	244 13 4	77 1 5	437 13 3					
5	Baitmungul	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15037 11 1	101 5 5	13 1 8	287 2 6					
6	Moolbaugul	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15270 2 11	63 15 4	114 6 0	343 8 0					
7	Sreenivaspoor ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	18584 0 8	60 8 5	30 0 0	201 0 4					
8	Umbajeedroog	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20052 10 3	81 13 2	28 0 0	262 15 6					
9	Shidlaghatt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9402 1 10	215 9 4	15 6 0	300 8 8					
10	Goomnaiken Pollum ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8326 8 9	52 3 0	51 8 0	117 4 0					
11	Goodibundah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12747 4 2	63 0 8	341 3 10	76 12 4					
12	Chickbalapoor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	18526 1 9	116 8 4	184 4 11	1076 4 6					
13	Dairenhully	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15087 3 2	157 1 2	74 6 8	920 5 7					
14	Thore Bullapoor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15431 13 11	131 5 9	41 2 6	110 7 9					
15	Goribidnoor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9283 6 0	43 13 7	449 10 2	78 1 4					
16	Nelvangul	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5767 2 0	122 2 6	487 5 11	224 4 8					
17	Magady	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7163 11 0	100 8 9	2376 7 7	517 13 11					
18	Hooliyoordroog	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7094 5 2	86 14 10	1796 8 10	141 5 7					
19	Chennapatam ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4342 9 10	51 12 5	1043 0 8	833 14 11					
20	Closepett	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6714 11 8	58 6 6	827 13 4	742 2 2					
21	Kankanhully	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8040 8 8	117 11 6	2365 5 9	669 15 6					
22	Anikul	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5306 4 4	82 5 2	0 0 0	112 11 2					
	Division Treasury	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0					
	Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	272721 3 8	4943 2 9	10933 1 2	2215 7 10					

N U E.

No. 1 A.—(Concluded.)

the Bangalore Division, for the year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

LANCE.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.							
Gunjah.	Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Extra Revenue.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Taccavy.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
311 14 6	11917 5 10	61344 13 7	0 0 0	61344 13 7	149 8 0	61493 5 7	61493 5 7
23 9 11	6666 2 8	18856 4 0	0 0 0	18856 4 0	0 0 0	18856 4 0	18856 4 0
0 0 0	5231 6 3	21003 13 5	0 0 0	21003 13 5	0 0 0	21003 13 5	21003 13 5
2 2 8	2659 11 5	18218 8 5	0 0 0	18218 8 5	0 0 0	18218 8 5	18218 8 5
0 2 11	1002 15 6	16412 7 1	0 0 0	16412 7 1	58 0 0	16500 7 1	16500 7 1
0 6 5	1380 11 6	17173 2 2	0 0 0	17173 2 2	42 0 0	17215 2 2	17215 2 2
0 0 0	3669 7 11	22545 1 4	0 0 0	22545 1 4	0 0 0	22545 1 4	22545 1 4
0 0 0	2816 14 3	23272 5 2	0 0 0	23272 5 2	257 0 0	23529 5 2	23529 5 2
0 0 0	4389 11 6	14323 5 4	0 0 0	14323 5 4	39 0 0	14362 5 4	14362 5 4
0 0 0	2067 5 9	10614 13 6	0 0 0	10614 13 6	0 0 0	10614 13 6	10614 13 6
0 0 0	2779 5 11	16007 10 11	0 0 0	16007 10 11	292 0 0	16299 10 11	16299 10 11
0 0 0	4027 11 9	23960 15 3	0 0 0	23960 15 3	991 0 0	24951 15 3	24951 15 3
8 5 4	3698 3 9	19945 9 8	0 0 0	19945 9 8	0 0 0	19945 9 8	19945 9 8
0 0 0	1308 8 0	17056 5 11	0 0 0	17056 5 11	0 0 0	17056 5 11	17056 5 11
0 0 0	3457 8 6	13312 7 7	0 0 0	13312 7 7	1247 8 0	14559 15 7	14559 15 7
2 2 10	5774 2 10	12317 4 9	0 0 0	12317 4 9	0 0 0	12317 4 9	12317 4 9
40 2 5	4188 2 11	14386 14 7	0 0 0	14386 14 7	235 0 0	14621 14 7	14621 14 7
1 3 10	6770 13 9	15891 4 0	0 0 0	15891 4 0	60 0 0	15951 4 0	15951 4 0
14 15 8	1242 14 4	7529 3 10	0 0 0	7529 3 10	0 0 0	7529 3 10	7529 3 10
61 6 7	1432 13 4	9840 5 7	0 0 0	9840 5 7	0 0 0	9840 5 7	9840 5 7
8 9 4	5994 3 9	17196 6 6	0 0 0	17196 6 6	0 0 0	17196 6 6	17196 6 6
2 10 0	229 3 3	5733 1 11	0 0 0	5733 1 11	0 0 0	5733 1 11	5733 1 11
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
480 12 5	85735 8 8	396972 4 6	0 0 0	396972 4 6	3370 0 0	400342 4 6	400342 4 6

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

R E V E

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	DEMAND									
		ARREARS.					CURRENT				
		From Sowmiyah 1849-50 to Rackshasah 1855-56.					ORDINARY				
		On account of Land Revenue, &c.	On account of Tuccavy.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.	Gunjah.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. R. A. P.	
1	Kusha Chittledroog	22929 2 4	2192 12 1	25121 14 5	62316 8 10	1538 4 4	5394 2 8	743 5 4	0 0 0		
2	Hiroor	17905 11 1	764 12 10	18670 7 11	50835 10 6	4115 13 6	2951 12 11	275 9 2	0 0 0		
3	Hosdroog	16041 6 0	29 0 0	16031 6 0	60987 5 4	3026 15 5	2757 8 0	274 2 8	0 0 0		
4	Davengerrah	17559 12 3	190 0 0	18049 12 3	60465 13 3	1313 10 11	3805 0 0	1278 5 4	0 0 0		
5	Concooppah	10493 13 7	1777 12 0	12271 9 7	35781 13 2	700 9 5	2426 10 8	427 8 0	0 0 0		
6	Molakahnourroo ...	7165 0 3	1422 8 0	8587 8 3	36514 8 2	2002 2 0	3989 3 2	1393 14 10	0 0 0		
7	Doddary	12137 12 6	0 0 0	12137 12 6	45713 8 8	8169 4 1	8217 8 0	723 5 4	0 0 0		
8	Mudgerry	34720 15 10	572 4 4	35293 4 2	96892 7 7	3673 2 3	7516 14 5	512 11 5	0 0 0		
9	Korutgerrah	25686 13 1	445 0 0	26131 13 1	66769 10 1	2480 11 10	6558 15 4	611 0 8	0 0 0		
10	Toonkoor	34863 1 4	1186 12 11	36049 14 3	85542 13 6	2165 4 7	4385 0 4	3456 10 8	0 0 0		
11	Coongul	25064 6 3	0 0 0	25064 6 3	58820 11 10	1537 3 11	8631 2 8	1082 8 0	0 0 0		
12	Cudub Goobly	18171 13 7	0 0 0	18171 13 7	47160 4 11	1539 11 1	2604 15 9	781 10 8	0 0 0		
13	Toorvekerrah	12600 5 1	0 0 0	12600 5 1	62669 15 7	3923 14 2	2245 7 4	214 10 0	0 0 0		
14	Chicknaikenhully ..	15591 0 7	0 0 0	15591 0 7	70217 12 9	9846 15 10	2926 12 6	355 11 6	0 0 0		
15	Honnayully	16658 13 8	0 0 0	16658 13 8	55407 12 3	15732 13 1	1782 4 8	256 4 0	0 0 0		
16	Boodihall	21497 9 4	0 0 0	21497 9 4	51725 15 7	12033 14 10	1571 11 5	36 6 0	0 0 0		
17	Seerah	32663 12 9	70 0 0	32733 12 9	92242 9 2	8779 14 10	6875 11 1	649 13 9	0 0 0		
18	Pagur	23768 9 1	235 0 0	24003 9 1	46829 8 0	1006 5 5	2768 1 8	1281 15 0	0 0 0		
	Division Treasury ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
	Total	366719 14 7	8876 14 2	375596 12 9	1087134 13 2	83886 11 6	77411 14 7	14385 8 4	0 0 0		

N U E.

No. 1 B.

the Chittledroog Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

IN 1856-57.

REVENUE.									
REVENUE.		EXTRA REVENUE.							Total including Arrears.
Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Fines and Miscellaneous Demands.	Sandal- wood.	Total.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Taccavy or Advances made to Indigent Ryots.		Total Current.	
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.		18.	19.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
7298 9 10	77290 15 0	547 1 8	0 0 0	547 1 8	77538 0 8	318 0 0	0 0 0	78156 0 8	103277 15 1
10992 13 8	69171 11 9	475 8 0	0 0 0	475 8 0	69617 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	69647 3 9	88317 11 8
9108 6 6	76151 5 11	406 14 2	0 0 0	406 14 2	76561 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	76561 4 1	92622 10 1
8264 11 9	75127 9 3	426 10 1	0 0 0	426 10 1	75554 3 4	200 0 0	0 0 0	75754 3 4	93503 15 7
4306 15 3	43643 8 6	221 11 8	0 0 0	221 11 8	43865 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	43865 4 2	56136 13 9
5593 13 1	49193 9 3	252 10 1	0 0 0	252 10 1	49746 3 4	120 0 0	0 0 0	49866 3 4	58453 11 7
8642 7 9	71466 1 10	436 7 9	0 0 0	436 7 9	71902 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	71902 9 7	84040 6 1
6099 4 3	114661 7 11	530 7 3	0 0 0	530 7 3	115194 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	115194 15 2	150488 3 4
5577 1 1	81997 7 0	632 8 1	0 0 0	632 8 1	82629 15 1	100 0 0	0 0 0	82729 15 1	108861 12 2
8610 13 2	104160 10 3	600 10 1	0 0 0	600 10 1	105061 4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	105061 4 4	141111 2 7
4946 7 4	75021 1 9	582 6 9	0 0 0	582 6 9	75603 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	75603 8 6	101567 14 9
5193 8 1	57880 2 6	746 14 6	0 0 0	746 14 6	58627 1 0	80 0 0	0 0 0	58707 1 0	76878 14 7
4531 12 6	73585 11 7	582 15 0	0 0 0	582 15 0	74168 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	74168 10 7	86768 15 8
5901 5 2	89248 9 9	980 2 8	0 0 0	980 2 8	90228 12 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	90228 12 5	105819 13 0
3946 6 7	77125 8 7	507 8 4	0 0 0	507 8 4	77633 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	77633 0 11	94291 14 7
5009 4 8	70377 4 6	343 3 1	0 0 0	343 3 1	70720 7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	70720 7 7	92218 0 11
10426 14 6	118974 15 4	496 2 5	0 0 0	496 2 5	119471 1 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	119471 1 9	152204 14 6
10492 9 1	62378 7 2	419 3 2	0 0 0	419 3 2	62797 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	62797 10 4	86801 3 5
0 0 0	0 0 0	2900 0 9	89 8 0	2989 8 9	2989 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	2989 8 9	2989 8 9
125243 4 3	1388062 3 10	12089 1 6	89 8 0	12178 9 6	1400240 13 4	818 0 0	0 0 0	1401058 13 4	1776655 10 1

REVE

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	COLLECTIONS, &c., FROM						
		ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS.			ON ACCOUNT OF THE			
		From Virodhicrootoo 1851-52 to Rackshasah 1855-56.			Ordinary Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.	
		Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccavy.	Total.				
		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	
1	Kusba Chittledroog .	22929 2 4	1922 12 1	21851 14 5	76677 3 0	547 1 8	77224 4 8	
2	Hiroor	17905 11 1	764 12 10	18670 7 11	68818 13 9	475 8 0	69294 5 9	
3	Hosdroog... ..	16041 6 0	20 0 0	16061 6 0	73398 10 10	406 14 2	73805 9 0	
4	Davengerrah	17842 13 0	190 0 0	18032 13 0	64974 8 8	426 10 1	65401 2 9	
5	Concooppah	10493 13 7	1777 12 0	12271 9 7	43643 8 6	221 11 8	43865 4 2	
6	Molakalmooroo ...	7104 2 5	1422 8 0	8526 10 5	49105 2 7	252 10 1	49357 12 8	
7	Doddary	12137 12 6	0 0 0	12137 12 6	69940 13 11	436 7 9	70377 5 8	
8	Mudgerry	34624 9 10	485 0 0	35109 9 10	110137 3 0	530 7 3	110667 10 3	
9	Korutgerrah	24551 6 6	300 0 0	24851 6 6	76936 4 7	632 8 1	77568 12 8	
10	Toomkoor	31216 7 0	948 8 6	32164 15 6	75035 2 8	600 10 1	75635 12 9	
11	Coongul	25107 13 0	0 0 0	25107 13 0	61916 7 4	582 6 9	62498 14 1	
12	Cudub Goobly ...	17281 2 7	0 0 0	17281 2 7	49551 7 11	746 14 6	50298 6 5	
13	Toorvekerrah	12600 5 1	0 0 0	12600 5 1	72265 5 3	582 15 0	72848 4 3	
14	Chicknaikenhully ..	15591 0 7	0 0 0	15591 0 7	68645 12 5	980 2 8	69625 15 1	
15	Honnauully	16544 7 0	0 0 0	16544 7 0	73029 5 5	507 8 4	74436 13 9	
16	Boodihall	21497 9 4	0 0 0	21497 9 4	66859 11 9	343 3 1	67202 14 10	
17	Seerah	32623 6 7	70 0 0	32693 6 7	115255 12 1	496 2 5	115751 14 6	
18	Pagur	23526 5 3	235 0 0	23761 5 3	60802 12 0	419 3 2	61221 15 2	
	Division Treasury ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2989 8 9	2989 8 9	
	Total	359619 5 8	8136 5 5	367755 11 1	1297894 1 8	12178 9 6	1310072 11 2	

N U E.

No. 1 B.—(Continued.)

the Chittledroog Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MAY 1856 TO APRIL 1857. •

CURRENT REVENUE.			REMISSIONS.			
			For Nalah 1856-57.			
Tuccavy.	Total including Tuccavy.	Total including Arrears.	Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccavy.	Total.	Total including Remissions.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
0 0 0	77224 4 8	102076 3 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102076 3 1
0 0 0	69294 5 9	87904 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	87904 13 8
0 0 0	73805 9 0	89866 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	89866 15 0
0 0 0	65401 2 9	83433 15 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	83433 15 9
0 0 0	13865 4 2	56136 13 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	56136 13 9
120 0 0	49477 12 8	58004 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	58004 7 1
0 0 0	70377 5 8	82515 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	82515 2 2
0 0 0	110607 10 3	145777 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	145777 4 1
0 0 0	77568 12 8	102420 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102420 3 2
0 0 0	75635 12 9	107800 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	107800 12 3
0 0 0	62498 14 1	87606 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	87606 11 1
40 0 0	50338 6 5	67619 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	67619 9 0
0 0 0	72848 4 3	85448 9 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	85448 9 4
0 0 0	89625 15 1	105216 15 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	105216 15 8
0 0 0	74436 13 9	90981 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	90981 4 9
0 0 0	67202 14 10	88700 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	88700 8 2
0 0 0	115751 14 6	148445 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	148445 5 1
0 0 0	61221 15 2	84983 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	84983 4 5
0 0 0	2989 8 9	2989 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2989 8 9
160 0 0	1310232 11 2	1077988 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1077988 6 3

R E V E
STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	BA											
		ARREARS.						CURRENT					
		From Sowmiyah 1849-50 to Rackshasah 1855-56.						ORDINARY					
		On account of Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccavy.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.					
		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.					
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Cusbah Chittledroog.	0 0 0	270 0 0	270 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	539 4 0	74 8 0					
2	Hiroor	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	319 4 4	33 9 8					
3	Hosdroog... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2181 0 7	0 0 0	255 0 4	34 2 8					
4	Davengerrah	16 15 3	0 0 0	16 15 3	6292 12 6	0 0 0	370 8 0	137 14 11					
5	Concooppah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0					
6	Molakalmooroo ...	60 13 10	0 0 0	60 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	231 0 2	157 0 6					
7	Doddary	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	533 14 2	0 0 0	821 12 0	72 5 4					
8	Mudgerry	96 6 0	87 4 4	183 10 4	3266 5 11	13 6 11	868 15 1	92 11 5					
9	Korutgerrah	1135 6 7	145 0 0	1280 6 7	4177 5 11	0 0 0	716 2 8	106 0 8					
10	Toomkoor	3646 10 4	238 4 5	3884 14 9	27402 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	843 12 0					
11	Coongul	856 9 3	0 0 0	856 9 3	11328 3 5	0 0 0	878 6 8	108 4 0					
12	Cudub Goobby ...	890 11 0	0 0 0	890 11 0	7990 0 10	0 0 0	252 1 9	86 8 0					
13	Toorvekerrah	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1175 0 4	0 0 0	145 6 0	0 0 0					
14	Chicknaikenhully ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	231 6 5	0 0 0	292 2 6	35 10 6					
15	Honnavully	114 6 8	0 0 0	114 6 8	2941 3 0	0 3 7	207 8 7	47 4 0					
16	Boodihall... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2584 3 11	149 13 11	699 11 2	36 6 0					
17	Seerah	40 6 2	0 0 0	40 6 2	2180 8 7	0 0 0	929 2 0	0 0 0					
18	Pagur	242 3 10	0 0 0	242 3 10	494 13 7	0 0 0	229 1 0	177 3 8					
	Division Treasury ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0					
	Total	7100 8 11	740 8 9	7841 1 8	72779 4 6	163 8 5	7755 6 3	2043 11 4					

N U E.

No. 1 B.—(Concluded.)

the Chittledroog Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

LANCE.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.

Gunjah.	Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Extra Revenue.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Tuccavy.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
0 0 0	0 0 0	613 12 0	0 0 0	613 12 0	318 0 0	931 12 0	1201 12 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	352 14 0	0 0 0	352 14 0	0 0 0	352 14 0	352 14 0
0 0 0	285 7 6	2755 11 1	0 0 0	2755 11 1	0 0 0	2755 11 1	2755 11 1
0 0 0	3351 13 2	10153 0 7	0 0 0	10153 0 7	200 0 0	10353 0 7	10369 15 10
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	388 6 8	0 0 0	388 6 8	0 0 0	388 6 8	449 4 6
0 0 0	97 4 5	1525 3 11	0 0 0	1525 3 11	0 0 0	1525 3 11	1525 3 11
0 0 0	285 13 7	4527 4 11	0 0 0	4527 4 11	0 0 0	4527 4 11	4710 15 3
0 0 0	61 9 2	5061 2 5	0 0 0	5061 2 5	100 0 0	5161 2 5	6441 9 0
0 0 0	1179 6 3	29425 7 7	0 0 0	29425 7 7	0 0 0	29425 7 7	33310 6 4
0 0 0	789 12 4	13104 10 5	0 0 0	13104 10 5	0 0 0	13104 10 5	13961 3 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	8328 10 7	0 0 0	8328 10 7	40 0 0	8368 10 7	9259 5 7
0 0 0	0 0 0	1320 6 4	0 0 0	1320 6 4	0 0 0	1320 6 4	1320 6 4
0 0 0	43 9 11	602 13 4	0 0 0	602 13 4	0 0 0	602 13 4	602 13 4
0 0 0	0 0 0	3196 3 2	0 0 0	3196 3 2	0 0 0	3196 3 2	3310 9 10
0 0 0	47 5 9	3517 8 9	0 0 0	3517 8 9	0 0 0	3517 8 9	3517 8 9
0 0 0	609 8 8	3719 3 3	0 0 0	3719 3 3	0 0 0	3719 3 3	3759 9 5
0 0 0	674 8 11	1575 11 2	0 0 0	1575 11 2	0 0 0	1575 11 2	1817 15 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	7426 3 8	90168 2 2	0 0 0	90168 2 2	658 0 0	90826 2 2	98667 3 10

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

R E V E
STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	DEMAND											
		ARREARS.				CURRENT							
		From Shooabacrootoo 1842-43 to Rackshasah 1855-56.				ORDINARY							
		On account of Land Revenue, &c.	On account of Tuccavy.	Total.		Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.	Gunjah.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.			
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.			
1	Puttun Ashtagram	10561 8 8	134 0 0	10695 8 8		85487 0 1	1477 15 8	7853 0 1	3654 11 2	85 0 1			
2	Mysore Ashtagram	9038 5 7	0 0 0	9038 5 7		64026 7 8	937 11 4	7813 0 1	130 13 0	30 9 0			
3	Mysore... ..	51033 14 9	0 0 0	51033 14 9		76198 11 11	24175 4 0	43973 3 0	17615 12 4	1600 14 0			
4	Sasala Tulcod ...	21236 11 0	0 0 0	21236 11 0		71066 14 3	1049 8 8	6684 15 11	717 13 5	0 0 0			
5	Nunjengode... ..	20783 1 9	100 15 1	20884 0 10		46248 10 10	1263 8 4	8211 10 11	372 8 9	8 14 5			
6	Hegged Davun Cottah ... }	12821 12 3	0 0 0	12821 12 3		30010 12 3	4801 6 6	2658 9 7	796 0 0	0 0 0			
7	Goondul	15832 7 5	290 0 0	16122 7 5		45911 1 2	2267 9 8	7424 0 2	377 2 9	0 0 0			
8	Chamraj Nuggur ..	16782 2 0	73 8 0	16855 10 0		103318 15 3	2173 10 0	14246 10 11	33 12 6	0 0 0			
9	Paracapatam	35952 9 0	0 0 0	35952 9 0		71611 3 10	9198 10 2	10575 12 9	2346 3 9	0 5 0			
10	Yadatorah	28330 14 9	0 0 0	28330 14 9		75445 12 0	2433 13 9	3985 9 8	160 0 0	0 0 0			
11	Kickairy	13433 13 8	0 0 0	13433 13 8		43761 10 0	383 10 0	1553 15 9	12 8 0	0 0 0			
12	Chennaroypatam...	26205 15 3	0 0 0	26205 15 3		59846 5 10	518 0 6	2580 10 6	64 7 6	0 0 0			
13	Nagamungul	27415 10 10	0 0 0	27415 10 10		63955 10 2	769 12 8	8410 3 11	0 0 0	0 0 0			
14	Utticooppah	23411 11 0	0 0 0	23411 11 0		75214 14 4	1380 3 3	4093 8 7	135 0 5	2 14 7			
15	Mundium	7604 3 8	0 0 0	7604 3 8		48262 10 7	2057 13 11	5822 14 8	337 2 4	12 5 0			
16	Muddoor	7341 0 9	11 10 2	7352 10 11		34535 15 11	414 9 8	8332 2 7	385 7 10	1 11 10			
17	Mulvully	12265 8 10	57 1 1	12322 9 11		46663 8 5	1205 11 1	5311 8 8	1328 11 1	3 3 2			
18	Munjerabad	16121 3 7	0 0 0	16121 3 7		80743 2 9	499 11 4	879 9 5	457 14 10	0 0 0			
19	Maharajdroog	39389 13 7	0 0 0	39389 13 7		91537 11 10	551 1 6	484 8 3	103 2 0	0 0 0			
20	Urkulode	26911 8 1	97 7 6	27008 15 7		76033 1 4	4915 1 10	3848 13 10	391 4 0	0 0 0			
21	Nursipoor	20413 8 1	76 2 0	20489 10 1		42624 9 4	1063 14 5	3300 9 1	209 4 6	0 0 0			
22	Hassun	44129 9 5	125 0 0	44254 9 5		86388 15 11	2090 11 10	4473 12 11	982 15 0	0 0 0			
23	Hornhully	29483 11 11	90 8 0	29574 3 11		62150 2 5	9258 5 1	2747 5 8	0 0 0	0 0 0			
24	Banawar	27074 10 4	37 12 9	27113 7 1		36474 1 10	18024 0 0	1070 5 5	98 4 9	0 0 0			
25	Bailoor	38515 2 11	50 0 0	38565 2 11		107457 13 7	7698 2 2	3044 13 4	340 11 8	0 0 0			
	Division Treasury	15669 3 8	0 0 0	15669 3 8		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
	Total	598062 14 9	1144 0 7	599206 15 4		1624975 15 6	101210 2 4	169982 0 8	31141 11 7	1745 13 1			

N U E.

No. 1 C.

the Ashtagram Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

IN 1856-57.

REVENUE.									
REVENUE.		EXTRA REVENUE.				Tuccavy or Advances made to Indigent Ryots.	Total Cur- rent.	Total including Arrears.	
Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Fines and Miscellaneous Demands.	Sandal-wood.	Total.	Total including Extra Revenue.				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	
14582 5 5	113140 9 6	535 13 3	0 0 0	535 13 3	113676 6 9	0 0 0	113676 6 9	124371 15 5	
10597 6 9	83535 15 10	401 3 9	0 0 0	401 3 9	83937 3 7	0 0 0	83937 3 7	92075 9 2	
20499 1 5	184062 14 8	6154 5 3	0 0 0	6154 5 3	190217 3 11	400 0 0	190617 3 11	241651 2 8	
14987 4 0	94500 8 3	520 7 4	0 0 0	520 7 4	95026 15 7	0 0 0	95026 15 7	116263 10 7	
13429 8 1	69534 13 4	734 15 10	0 0 0	734 15 10	70269 13 2	0 0 0	70269 13 2	91153 14 0	
8008 9 10	46275 6 2	356 3 5	0 0 0	356 3 5	46631 9 7	0 0 0	46631 9 7	59453 5 10	
11998 15 8	67978 13 5	268 5 0	0 0 0	268 5 0	68247 2 5	0 0 0	68247 2 5	84369 9 10	
19016 13 7	138789 14 3	745 6 10	0 0 0	745 6 10	139535 5 1	0 0 0	139535 5 1	156390 15 1	
16785 7 9	110517 11 3	939 6 1	0 0 0	939 6 1	111457 1 4	0 0 0	111457 1 4	147409 10 4	
10432 14 1	92458 1 6	517 3 1	0 0 0	517 3 1	92975 1 7	10 0 0	92985 4 7	121316 3 4	
7109 3 9	52820 15 6	345 13 9	0 0 0	345 13 9	53166 13 3	0 0 0	53166 13 3	66600 10 11	
8407 7 2	71416 15 6	841 12 2	0 0 0	841 12 2	72258 11 8	0 0 0	72258 11 8	98464 10 11	
15271 5 5	88407 0 2	566 15 3	0 0 0	566 15 3	88973 15 5	0 0 0	88973 15 5	116389 10 3	
15870 11 4	96697 4 6	1119 5 4	0 0 0	1119 5 4	97816 9 10	0 0 0	97816 9 10	121231 4 10	
12415 8 5	68908 6 11	442 8 4	0 0 0	442 8 4	69350 15 3	0 0 0	69350 15 3	139055 2 11	
7475 12 4	51145 12 2	212 8 5	0 0 0	212 8 5	51358 4 7	243 0 0	51601 4 7	58953 15 6	
10185 7 4	64698 4 9	374 15 10	0 0 0	374 15 10	65073 4 7	0 0 0	65073 4 7	77395 14 6	
873 11 9	83454 2 1	525 3 2	0 0 0	525 3 2	83979 5 3	186 0 0	84165 5 3	100586 8 10	
1679 12 9	94250 4 4	403 4 8	0 0 0	403 4 8	94653 9 0	326 0 0	94979 9 0	134369 6 7	
11893 3 0	97031 8 0	351 6 1	0 0 0	351 6 1	97492 14 1	88 15 4	97521 13 5	124530 13 0	
7141 6 9	54429 12 1	278 13 5	0 0 0	278 13 5	54708 9 6	0 0 0	54708 9 6	75198 3 7	
4558 9 8	98495 1 4	1043 1 10	0 0 0	1043 1 10	99538 3 2	58 0 0	99596 3 2	143850 12 7	
5293 6 8	79449 3 10	653 4 10	0 0 0	653 4 10	80102 8 8	0 0 0	80102 8 8	109676 12 7	
3427 5 1	60294 1 1	547 0 0	0 0 0	547 0 0	60841 1 1	20 0 0	60861 1 1	87973 8 2	
4650 5 10	123191 14 7	637 3 5	0 0 0	637 3 5	123829 2 0	69 0 0	123898 2 0	162403 4 11	
0 0 0	0 0 0	20174 12 10	81058 12 11	101233 9 9	101233 9 9	0 0 0	101233 9 9	116902 13 5	
256485 11 10	2185541 7 0	39691 7 28	81058 12 11	120750 4 1	2306291 11 1	1400 15 4	2307692 10 5	2906899 9 9	

Number.		NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.		COLLECTIONS &c., FROM											
				ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS.						ON ACCOUNT OF THE					
				From Shoobhacrootoo 1842-43 to Rackshasah 1855-56.											
				Land Revenue, &c.		Tuccavy.		Total.		Ordinary Revenue.		Extra Revenue.		Total.	
20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.					
		C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.	C. Rs.	As. P.		
1	Puttun Ashtagram	10282	10 1	0 0 0	10282	10 1	101404	1 7	535	13 3	101930	14 10			
2	Mysore Ashtagram	7950	4 9	0 0 0	7950	4 9	75435	12 3	401	3 9	75637	0 0			
3	Mysore	49785	1 6	0 0 0	49785	1 6	179103	15 10	6154	5 3	185258	5 1			
4	Sosala Tulcod ...	20581	0 9	0 0 0	20581	0 9	92728	11 0	520	7 4	93249	2 4			
5	Nunjengode	18847	13 6	59 7 3	18907	4 9	65076	6 7	734	15 10	65811	6 5			
6	Hegged Daven } Cottah }	12821	12 3	0 0 0	12821	12 3	42410	12 10	356	3 5	42767	0 3			
7	Goondul	15783	4 0	218 3 10	16001	7 10	64837	15 9	268	5 0	65106	4 9			
8	Chamraj Nuggur .	16777	13 10	56 9 0	16834	6 10	135238	2 5	745	6 10	135983	9 3			
9	Pareapatam	31226	9 10	0 0 0	31226	9 10	90336	2 8	939	6 1	91275	8 9			
10	Yadatorah	28127	10 7	0 0 0	28127	10 7	65357	12 6	517	3 1	65874	15 1			
11	Kickairy	13344	12 3	0 0 0	13344	12 3	42680	15 1	345	13 9	43026	12 10			
12	Chennaroypatam..	25767	15 1	0 0 0	25767	15 1	51989	10 6	841	12 2	52831	6 8			
13	Nagamungul	20808	7 0	0 0 0	20808	7 0	80038	10 6	566	15 3	80605	9 9			
14	Utticooppah	22635	8 7	0 0 0	22635	8 7	90399	8 11	1119	5 4	91518	14 3			
15	Mundium	7537	0 1	0 0 0	7537	0 1	65351	12 10	442	8 4	65794	5 2			
16	Muddoor	7002	15 2	0 0 0	7002	15 2	45766	13 8	212	8 5	45979	6 1			
17	Mulvully	12265	8 10	57 1 1	12322	9 11	53994	13 1	374	15 10	54369	12 11			
18	Munjerabad	16411	4 2	0 0 0	16411	4 2	76782	12 10	525	3 2	77308	0 0			
19	Maharajdroog	39293	0 5	0 0 0	39293	0 5	73012	1 1	403	4 8	73415	5 9			
20	Urkulgode	26837	4 6	97 7 6	26934	12 0	76257	2 8	351	6 1	76608	8 9			
21	Nursipoor	20274	13 9	57 11 0	20332	8 9	48915	8 6	278	13 5	49194	5 11			
22	Hassam	43693	0 11	40 0 0	43733	0 11	75628	0 2	1043	1 10	76671	2 0			
23	Hornhully	29483	8 3	90 8 0	29574	0 3	55371	5 8	653	4 10	56024	10 6			
24	Banawar	27062	12 5	37 12 9	27100	9 2	40197	0 9	547	0 0	40744	0 9			
25	Bailoor	38444	13 7	50 0 0	38494	13 7	93433	1 3	637	3 5	94470	4 8			
	Division Treasury	13751	6 1	0 0 0	13751	6 1	0 0 0	90381	4 8	96381	4 8				
	Total	582858	4 5	764 12 5	583623										

N U E.

No. 1 C.—(Continued.)

the Ashlagram Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MAY 1856 TO APRIL 1857.

CURRENT REVENUE.				REMISSIONS.				Total including Remissions.
				FOR NALAH 1856-57.				
Tuccavy.	Total including Tuccavy.	Total including Arrears.		Land Revenue, &c.	Tuccavy.	Total.		
26.	27.	28.		29.	30.	31.	32.	
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	
0 0 0	101930 14 10	112222 8 11		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	112222 8 11	
0 0 0	75837 0 0	83787 4 9		1 6 7	0 0 0	1 6 7	83788 11 4	
0 0 0	185258 5 1	235043 6 7		17 11 1	0 0 0	17 11 1	235061 1 8	
0 0 0	93249 2 4	113830 3 1		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	113830 3 1	
0 0 0	65811 6 5	84732 12 6		41 13 9	14 1 4	55 15 1	84788 11 7	
0 0 0	42767 0 3	55588 12 6		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	55588 12 6	
0 0 0	65106 4 9	81107 12 7		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	81107 12 7	
0 0 0	135983 9 3	152818 0 1		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	152818 0 1	
0 0 0	91275 8 9	122502 2 7		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	122502 2 7	
0 0 0	65874 15 1	94002 9 8		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	94002 9 8	
0 0 0	43026 12 10	56371 9 1		85 5 10	0 0 0	85 5 10	56456 14 11	
0 0 0	52831 6 8	78599 5 9		28 12 10	0 0 0	28 12 10	78629 2 7	
0 0 0	80605 9 9	107474 0 9		508 9 4	0 0 0	508 9 4	107982 10 1	
0 0 0	90518 14 3	114154 6 10		116 12 5	0 0 0	116 12 5	114271 3 3	
0 0 0	65794 5 2	73331 5 3		55 4 3	0 0 0	55 4 3	73386 9 6	
0 0 0	45979 6 1	52982 5 3		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52982 5 3	
0 0 0	54360 12 11	66692 6 10		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	66692 6 10	
81 0 0	71380 0 0	87800 4 2		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	87800 4 2	
326 0 0	73741 5 9	113034 6 2		2 7 8	0 0 0	2 7 8	113036 13 10	
88 15 4	76697 8 1	103632 4 1		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	103632 4 1	
0 0 0	49194 5 11	69526 14 8		17 15 6	0 0 0	17 15 6	69544 14 2	
0 0 0	76671 2 0	120404 2 11		9 10 9	0 0 0	9 10 9	120413 13 8	
0 0 0	56024 10 6	85598 10 9		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	85598 10 9	
0 0 0	40744 0 9	67844 9 11		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	67844 9 11	
0 0 0	94470 4 8	132965 2 3		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	132965 2 3	
0 0 0	96381 4 8	110132 10 9		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	110132 10 9	
495 15 4	1992543 0 9	2576166 1 4		885 14 0	14 1 4	899 15 4	2577066 0 8	

REVE
STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

BA

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	ARREARS.			CURRENT							
		From Shoobhaacootoo 1842-43 to Rackshasah 1855-56.			ORDINARY							
		On account of Land Revenue &c.	Tuccavy.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.				
		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.				
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Puttun Ashtagram	278 14 7	134 0 0	412 14 7	8897 9 8	258 0 7	1123 8 11	290 4 4				
2	Mysore Ashtagram	1086 10 3	0 0 0	1086 10 3	6394 11 9	219 13 11	1419 13 1	20 0 4				
3	Mysore... ..	1231 2 2	0 0 0	1231 2 2	598 8 11	739 6 5	2171 11 8	615 10 11				
4	Sosula Tulcod ...	655 10 3	0 0 0	655 10 3	617 9 4	126 12 3	969 14 11	60 0 11				
5	Nunjengode ...	1893 6 6	27 6 6	1920 13 0	948 11 8	143 4 2	1268 2 7	15 15 0				
6	Hegged Daven } Cottah ... }	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2766 7 7	66 8 1	283 13 1	43 2 0				
7	Goondul ...	49 3 5	71 12 2	120 15 7	1635 12 3	321 7 11	1124 15 2	37 10 4				
8	Chamraj Nuggur .	4 4 2	16 15 0	21 3 2	1583 13 8	246 6 7	1713 7 7	8 0 0				
9	Parenapatam ...	4725 15 2	0 0 0	4725 15 2	7261 6 2	754 13 3	4376 10 8	747 8 4				
10	Yadatorah ...	203 4 2	0 0 0	203 4 2	23572 7 3	468 8 5	1747 2 10	35 0 0				
11	Kickiury ...	3 11 7	0 0 0	3 11 7	8927 5 2	72 1 7	341 13 2	1 7 6				
12	Cheunaroypatam..	409 3 4	0 0 0	409 3 4	15593 2 3	170 8 2	766 13 7	14 2 9				
13	Nagamungul ..	38 10 6	0 0 0	38 10 6	5938 2 11	86 14 11	1004 2 1	0 0 0				
14	Utticooppah...	662 6 0	0 0 0	662 6 0	4442 10 3	209 15 9	616 8 8	73 7 2				
15	Mundium ...	11 15 4	0 0 0	11 15 4	2785 15 10	74 15 7	535 13 11	28 9 11				
16	Muddoor ...	338 1 7	11 10 2	349 11 9	3364 15 11	121 0 7	1768 6 4	55 3 9				
17	Mulvully ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6725 6 11	371 8 9	1034 6 1	226 6 0				
18	Munjerabad...	9 15 5	0 0 0	9 15 5	11943 9 4	131 2 5	114 6 4	187 6 10				
19	Maharajdroog ..	94 5 6	0 0 0	94 5 6	19935 1 6	150 11 7	213 3 11	32 0 11				
20	Urkulgode ...	74 3 7	0 0 0	74 3 7	12540 5 4	605 5 3	1187 7 1	70 7 0				
21	Nursipoor ...	120 10 10	18 7 0	139 1 10	3918 3 3	105 12 3	627 3 0	83 8 6				
22	Hassun... ..	426 13 9	85 0 0	511 13 9	18256 6 5	312 9 6	1144 15 11	152 10 3				
23	Hornhully ...	0 3 8	0 0 0	0 3 8	19701 2 7	1475 0 8	646 13 7	0 0 0				
24	Banawar ...	11 13 11	0 0 0	11 13 11	14486 11 0	3718 12 0	691 7 5	33 12 3				
25	Bailoor... ..	70 5 4	0 0 0	70 5 4	24907 5 4	1697 3 5	617 1 4	91 15 11				
	Division Treasury	1917 13 7	0 0 0	1917 13 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0				
	Total ...	14318 12 7	365 2 16	14683 15 5	227743 10 3	12649 2 0	27539 14 11	2924 6 11				

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore,
The 25th August 1857.

N U E.

No. 1 C.—(Concluded.)

the Ashtagram Division for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

LANCE.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.							
Gunjah.	Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary.	Extra Revenue.	Total including Extra Revenue.	Taccavy.	Total Current.	Total including Arrears.
40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
13 13 9	1152 12 8	11736 7 11	0 0 0	11736 7 11	0 0 0	11733 7 11	12149 6 6
4 14 8	40 13 10	8100 3 7	0 0 0	8100 3 7	0 0 0	8100 3 7	9186 13 10
37 4 5	796 4 6	4958 11 10	0 0 0	4958 11 10	100 0 0	5358 14 10	6590 1 0
0 0 0	3 7 10	1777 13 3	0 0 0	1777 13 3	0 0 0	1777 13 3	2433 7 6
3 1 4	2070 4 0	4158 6 9	0 0 0	4458 6 9	0 0 0	4458 6 9	6370 3 9
0 0 0	704 10 7	3861 9 4	0 0 0	3864 9 4	0 0 0	3864 9 4	3864 9 4
0 0 0	21 0 0	3110 13 8	0 0 0	3140 13 8	0 0 0	3140 13 8	3261 13 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	3551 11 10	0 0 0	3551 11 10	0 0 0	3551 11 10	3572 15 0
0 0 0	7041 2 2	20181 8 7	0 0 0	20181 8 7	0 0 0	20181 8 7	24907 7 9
0 0 0	1277 3 0	27100 5 6	0 0 0	27100 5 6	10 0 0	27110 5 6	27313 9 8
0 0 0	797 5 0	10146 0 5	0 0 0	10140 0 5	0 0 0	10140 0 5	10143 12 0
0 0 0	2882 10 3	19427 5 0	0 0 0	19427 5 0	0 0 0	19427 5 0	19836 8 4
0 0 0	1339 1 9	8368 5 8	0 0 0	8368 5 8	0 0 0	8368 5 8	8407 0 2
0 5 10	954 11 11	6297 11 7	0 0 0	6297 11 7	0 0 0	6297 11 7	6990 1 7
2 1 1	129 1 9	3556 10 1	0 0 0	3556 10 1	0 0 0	3556 10 1	3568 9 5
0 0 0	69 3 11	5378 14 6	0 0 0	5378 14 6	243 0 0	5621 14 6	5971 10 3
0 11 8	2345 0 3	10703 7 8	0 0 0	10703 7 8	0 0 0	10703 7 8	10703 7 8
0 0 0	294 12 4	12671 5 3	0 0 0	12671 5 3	105 0 0	12776 5 3	12786 4 8
0 0 0	907 1 4	21238 3 3	0 0 0	21238 3 3	0 0 0	21238 3 3	21332 8 9
0 0 0	6120 12 8	20824 5 4	0 0 0	20824 5 4	0 0 0	20824 5 4	20898 8 11
0 0 0	770 8 7	5514 3 7	0 0 0	5514 3 7	0 0 0	5514 3 7	5653 5 5
0 0 0	3009 7 1	22867 1 2	0 0 0	22867 1 2	58 0 0	22925 1 2	23436 14 11
0 0 0	2251 13 4	24077 14 2	0 0 0	24077 14 2	0 0 0	24077 14 2	24078 1 10
0 0 0	1166 5 8	20097 0 4	0 0 0	20097 0 4	20 0 0	20117 0 4	20128 14 3
0 0 0	2015 3 4	29358 13 4	0 0 0	29358 13 4	69 0 0	29427 13 4	29498 2 8
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4852 5 1	4852 5 1	0 0 0	4852 5 1	6770 2 8
62 4 9	38172 13 9	309392 4 7	4852 5 1	314244 9 8	905 0 0	315149 9 8	320833 0 1

M. CUBBON,

REVE

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.		NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	DEMAND																												
			ARREARS.									CURRENT																			
			From Annundah 1854-55 to Rackshasah 1855-56.									ORDINARY																			
			On account of Land Revenue.			On account of Tuccavy.			Total.			Land Revenue.			Sayer.			Toddy.			Arrack.			Gunjah.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	C.	R.	A.	P.		
1	Nuggur Anuntapoor	30193	15	7	155	0	0	30348	15	7	140833	12	5	83384	1	0	440	0	0	2116	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ickary Saugur	42764	1	10	111	8	0	42878	9	10	190317	9	6	105813	2	8	1107	8	0	2831	8	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Sorub Annavutty	14193	2	1	25	0	0	14218	2	1	137886	12	0	7264	4	4	3114	0	0	2766	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Oodguny Shicarpoor	6500	11	2	0	0	0	6500	11	2	123165	2	3	8275	7	0	1320	0	0	4250	0	0	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Honnaully Hollahoor	8012	5	6	0	0	0	8012	5	6	67384	11	4	3313	0	7	653	7	0	2831	9	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Hurryhur	5299	11	10	0	0	0	5299	11	10	44311	5	2	917	2	1	4485	0	0	4485	0	0	81	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Luckavully	12412	8	8	0	0	0	12412	8	8	42388	14	4	9270	8	7	380	0	0	1265	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Coppah	64811	2	1	8	0	0	64819	2	1	111904	6	3	97546	5	8	322	0	0	1218	0	0	5	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chickmoogloor	6433	2	6	0	0	0	6433	2	6	81810	0	4	6669	1	3	2355	0	0	2215	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cuddoor Yegaty	7681	11	4	40	0	0	7721	11	4	49313	15	2	8260	3	9	1450	0	0	101	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Chennagorry Busvapatam	7742	15	3	3	0	0	7745	15	3	72211	4	0	2743	13	3	4104	12	0	1158	4	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Sheemogah Koomsee	10993	15	8	220	8	0	11214	7	8	80725	3	0	4600	13	4	563	11	7	7546	4	5	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Cowlaydroog Mundagudday	28070	7	2	316	0	0	28386	7	2	131591	2	3	59485	6	1	410	0	0	1529	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Turkeyerry Adjum-poor	9174	1	8	0	0	0	9174	1	8	75227	0	8	4751	3	2	884	0	0	1688	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Wustarah	19329	4	8	25	0	0	19345	4	8	82669	3	6	12044	2	9	962	0	0	1860	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Division Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	273904	5	0	907	0	0	274311	5	0	112710	6	2	414317	11	6	22581	6	7	38171	9	5	379	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

NUE.

No. 1 D.

the Nuggur Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

IN 1856-57.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.			EXTRA REVENUE.										
Miscella- neous.	Total Ordinary.		Fines & Mis- cellaneous Demands.	Sandal-wood.	Total.		Total including Extra Revenue.	Treasury or Advance made to indi- gent Ryots.	Total Current.		Total including Arrears.		
11.	12.		13.	14.	15.		16.	17.	18.		19.		
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.		
1043 12 7	227831 2 0	999 12 11	0 0 0	999 12 11	228830 14 11	21 0 0	228851 14 11	259290 14 6					
1126 8 8	291266 4 10	1828 11 10	0 0 0	1828 11 10	293095 0 8	268 * 0 0	293363 0 8	336241 10 6					
1490 3 2	152481 3 6	651 6 3	0 0 0	651 6 3	153132 9 9	32 0 0	153164 9 9	167382 11 10					
3249 6 8	140293 7 11	1034 9 1	0 0 0	1034 9 1	141328 1 0	70 0 0	141398 1 0	147898 12 2					
3970 14 4	78166 6 3	1071 2 8	0 0 0	1071 2 8	79237 8 11	254 0 0	79491 8 11	87503 14 5					
4983 8 7	59263 13 10	590 1 6	0 0 0	590 1 6	59853 15 4	0 0 0	59853 15 4	65153 11 2					
640 0 4	53953 15 3	408 15 1	0 0 0	408 15 1	54362 14 4	159 0 0	54521 14 4	66934 7 0					
226 9 0	211223 2 7	1990 1 9	0 0 0	1990 1 9	213213 4 4	0 0 0	213213 4 4	278032 6 5					
2521 0 2	95585 1 9	731 14 7	0 0 0	731 14 7	96317 0 1	0 0 0	96317 0 1	102750 2 10					
3515 9 3	52642 4 2	578 4 5	0 0 0	578 4 5	51220 8 7	0 0 0	51220 8 7	61942 3 11					
2926 0 1	83148 9 4	720 0 1	0 0 0	720 0 1	84168 9 5	76 0 0	84244 9 5	91990 8 8					
4745 8 2	98273 8 6	1929 3 7	0 0 0	1929 3 7	100202 12 1	14 0 0	100216 12 1	111431 3 9					
479 10 9	193520 5 1	1391 8 0	0 0 0	1391 8 0	194911 13 1	0 0 0	194911 13 1	223298 4 3					
4918 7 4	87481 7 2	993 7 1	0 0 0	993 7 1	88474 14 3	0 0 0	88474 14 3	97948 15 11					
1016 15 0	98583 15 2	1359 12 9	0 0 0	1359 12 9	99943 12 0	320 0 0	100263 12 0	118619 6 8					
0 0 0	0 0 0	4841 12 5	21953 9 1	29795 5 6	29795 5 6	0 0 0	29795 5 6	29795 5 6					
36704 2 1	1925014 11 5	21120 12 0	21953 9 1	2071 5 1	1971089 0 6	1224 0 0	1972313 0 6	2247124 5 6					

REVE

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	COLLECTIONS, &c., FROM					
		ON ACCOUNT OF ARREARS.			ON ACCOUNT OF THE		
		From Annundah 1854-55 to Rackshasah.					
		Land Revenue, &c.	Tuceavy.	Total.	Ordinary Revenue.	Extra Revenue.	Total.
		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Nuggur Anuntapoor .	29597 12 0	155 0 0	29752 12 0	217687 13 6	999 12 11	218687 10 5
2	Ickary Saugur	42713 1 10	114 8 0	42827 9 10	276975 11 2	1823 11 10	278804 7 0
3	Sorub Annarutty ...	14010 6 9	25 0 0	14035 6 9	137948 3 3	651 6 3	138599 9 6
4	Oodguny Shicarpoor .	6414 8 8	0 0 0	6414 8 8	136910 11 5	1034 9 1	137975 4 6
5	Honnaully Hollahonoor	7178 5 11	0 0 0	7178 5 11	76784 5 6	1071 2 8	77855 8 2
6	Hurryhur	5030 14 5	0 0 0	5030 14 5	56763 9 3	590 1 6	57353 10 9
7	Luckavully	12307 3 2	0 0 0	12307 3 2	51850 6 3	408 15 1	52259 5 4
8	Coppah	64432 12 10	8 0 0	64440 12 10	201556 14 3	1990 1 9	203547 0 0
9	Chickmoogloor	6417 13 0	0 0 0	6417 13 0	92422 9 10	731 14 7	93154 8 5
10	Cuddoor Yegatty ..	7429 4 10	40 0 0	7490 4 10	53098 7 6	578 4 5	53676 11 11
11	Chennagerry Busva-putam... ..	7721 4 10	3 0 0	7724 4 10	83357 1 1	720 0 1	84077 1 2
12	Sheemogah Koomsee .	10881 8 6	220 8 0	11102 0 6	93505 7 8	1929 3 7	95434 11 3
13	Cowhydroog Mandagudday... ..	27725 2 3	316 0 0	28041 2 3	196386 6 2	1391 8 0	197777 14 2
14	Tarrykerry Adjum-poor	9367 7 8	0 0 0	9367 7 8	81058 3 4	993 7 1	82051 10 5
15	Wuparrah	19116 2 4	25 0 0	19141 2 4	95513 9 8	1359 12 0	96873 6 5
	Division Treasury ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29795 5 6	29795 5 6
	Total	270334 13 0	907 0 0	271241 13 0	1815849 7 10	46074 5 1	1819923 12 11

N U E.

No. 1 D.—(Continued.)

the Nuggur Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MAY 1856 TO APRIL 1857. .

CURRENT REVENUE.			REMISSIONS.			
			For Rackshasah 1855-56.			Total including Remissions.
Tuccavy.	Total including Tuccavy.	Arrears Total including.	Land Revenue.	Tuccavy.	Total.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
21 0 0	218708 10 5	248461 6 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	248461 6 5
268 0 0	279072 7 0	321900 0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	321900 0 10
32 0 0	138631 9 6	152667 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	152667 0 3
70 0 0	138045 4 6	144459 13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	144459 13 2
254 0 0	78109 8 2	85287 14 1	743 12 6	0 0 0	743 12 6	86031 10 7
0 0 0	57353 10 9	62384 9 2	242 3 11	0 0 0	242 3 11	62626 13 1
159 0 0	52418 5 4	64725 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	64725 8 6
0 0 0	203547 0 0	267987 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	267987 12 10
0 0 0	99154 8 5	99572 5 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	99572 5 5
0 0 0	53076 11 11	61137 0 9	258 10 5	0 0 0	258 10 5	61305 11 2
76 0 0	84153 1 2	91877 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	91877 6 0
6 0 0	95440 11 3	106542 11 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	106542 11 9
0 0 0	101777 14 2	219819 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	219819 0 5
0 0 0	82051 10 5	91419 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	91419 2 1
330 0 0	97203 6 5	116344 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	116344 8 9
0 0 0	29795 5 6	29795 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	29795 5 6
1216 0 0	1893139 12 11	2164381 9 11	1244 10 10	0 0 0	1244 10 10	2165626 4 9

REVE

STATEMENT

Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance of the Land Revenue, &c., in

Number.	NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	BA											
		ARREARS.						CURRENT					
		From Annundah 1854-55 to Rackshasah 1855-56.						ORDINARY					
		On account of Land Revenue.	Tuccavy.	Total.	Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy.	Arrack.					
		33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.					
		C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.	C. Rs. As. P.
1	Nuggur Anuntapoor ..	596 3 7	0 0 0	596 3 7	10069 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	Ickary Saugur	51 0 0	0 0 0	51 0 0	14171 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Sorub Annavutty ...	182 11 4	0 0 0	182 11 4	14152 11 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Oodguny Shicarpoor ..	86 2 6	0 0 0	86 2 6	3281 12 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Honnaully Hollahoor } noor	90 3 1	0 0 0	90 3 1	1294 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Hurrybur	26 9 6	0 0 0	26 9 6	2168 15 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Luckavully	105 5 6	0 0 0	105 5 6	1986 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Coppah	378 5 3	0 0 0	378 5 3	9616 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9	Chickmoogloor	15 5 6	0 0 0	15 5 6	2891 0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Cuddoor Yegaty	2 12 1	0 0 0	2 12 1	496 11 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Chennagorry Busvapam } patam	21 10 5	0 0 0	21 10 5	77 9 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Sheemogah Koomasee ..	112 7 2	0 0 0	112 7 2	4434 14 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13	Cowlaydroog Mundagudday } dagudday	*345 4 11	0 0 0	345 4 11	3126 5 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Turkyerry Adjumpoor } poor	106 10 0	0 0 0	106 10 0	5941 11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15	Wustarah	204 2 4	0 0 0	204 2 4	2922 12 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Division Treasury ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	2321 13 2	0 0 0	2321 13 2	76632 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;

Bangalore,

The 25th August 1857.

NUE.

No. 1 D.—(Concluded.)

the Nuggur Division, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

LANCE.

REVENUE.

REVENUE.

Gunjah.			Miscellaneous.			Total Ordinary.			Extra Revenue.			Total including Extra Revenue.			Tuccavy.			Total Current.			Total including Arrears.		
40.			41.			42.			43.			44.			45.			46.			47.		
C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.	C. Rs.	As.	P.
1	4	0	72	10	6	10143	4	6	0	0	0	10143	4	6	0	0	0	10143	4	6	10739	8	1
0	0	0	118	14	0	11290	9	8	0	0	0	14290	9	8	0	0	0	14290	9	8	14341	9	8
0	0	0	380	4	5	14533	0	3	0	0	0	14533	0	3	0	0	0	14533	0	3	14715	11	7
0	0	0	70	15	11	3352	12	6	0	0	0	3352	12	6	0	0	0	3352	12	6	3438	15	0
0	0	0	87	14	9	1382	0	9	0	0	0	1382	0	9	0	0	0	1382	0	9	1472	3	10
0	0	0	331	5	4	2500	4	7	0	0	0	2500	4	7	0	0	0	2500	4	7	2526	14	1
0	0	0	116	14	0	2103	9	0	0	0	0	2103	9	0	0	0	0	2103	9	0	2268	14	6
1	5	8	3	2	7	9666	4	4	0	0	0	9666	4	4	0	0	0	9666	4	4	10044	9	7
0	0	0	271	7	3	3162	7	11	0	0	0	3162	7	11	0	0	0	3162	7	11	3177	13	5
0	0	0	47	0	9	543	12	8	0	0	0	543	12	8	0	0	0	543	12	8	546	8	9
0	0	0	13	14	7	91	8	3	0	0	0	91	8	3	0	0	0	91	8	3	113	2	8
0	0	0	333	2	3	4768	0	10	0	0	0	4768	0	10	8	0	0	4768	0	10	4888	8	0
0	0	0	7	9	3	3133	14	11	0	0	0	3133	14	11	0	0	0	3133	14	11	3479	3	10
0	0	0	481	8	5	6423	3	10	0	0	0	6423	3	10	0	0	0	6423	3	10	6529	13	10
0	0	0	147	8	8	3070	5	7	0	0	0	3070	5	7	0	0	0	3070	5	7	3274	7	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	9	8	2484	4	8	79165	3	7	0	0	0	79165	3	7	8	0	0	79165	3	7	81198	0	9

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Particulars of the Land Revenue in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.		
		Rupees	As.	P.
1	Bangalore	1577471	7	3
2	Chittledroog	1087134	13	2
3.	Ashtagram	1624975	15	6
4.	Nuggur	1412740	6	2
Total		5702322	10	1

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;

Bangalore,

The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Particulars of the Sayer Collections in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.		
		Rupees	As.	P.
1.	Bangalore	153714	6	1
2.	Chittledroog	83886	11	6
3.	Ashtagram	101210	2	4
4.	Nuggur	414347	11	6
Total		753168	15	5

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBBON,
 Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Particulars of the Collections on Toddy in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.		
		Rupees	As.	P.
1.	Bangalore	79667	15	10
2.	Chittledroog	77411	14	7
3.	Ashtagram	169982	0	8
4.	Nuggur	22581	6	7
Total		349643	5	8

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, }
 The 25th August 1857.

M. GUBBON,
 Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Particulars of the Collections on Arrack in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.		
		Rupees	As.	P.
1.	Bangalore	223316	4	0
2.	Chittledroog	14385	8	4
3.	Ashtagram	31141	11	7
4.	Nuggur	38171	9	5
Total....		309015	1	4

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBBON,
 Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Particulars of the Collections on Gunjah in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.
1.	Bangalore	Rupees As. P. 8358 10 1
2.	Chittledroog	0 0 0
3.	Ashtagram	1745 13 1
4.	Nuggur	379 7 8
	Total	10483 14 10

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBBON,
 Commissioner.

REVENUE.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Collections from Miscellaneous called Chillar bob in the four Divisions, for 1856-57.

NUMBER.	DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.
1.	Bangalore	Rupces As. P. 172045 7 1
2.	Chittledroog	125243 4 3
3.	Ashtagram	256485 11 10
4.	Nuggur	30794 2 1
	Total	590568 9 3

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;

Bangalore,

The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBRON,

Commissioner.

FINAN
STATEMENT

Dr.

Abstract Account Current for the Year Nalah,

	Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Balance brought from last Account Current	5458196	13	7
ORDINARY REVENUE.			
<i>Current.</i>			
Land Revenue	5052445	14	5
Sayer	735403	2	3
Punjabob	595195	14	7
Sundry small Farms and Licences	456449	10	0
	6839494	9	9
<i>Arrears.</i>			
From 1842-43 to 1855-56	1782319	3	1
	8621813	12	10
Extra Revenue	286768	0	9
Recoveries of Tuccavy	17908	5	2
	8926490	2	9
Total, Company's Rupees	14384687	0	4

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Bangalore,
The 25th August 1857.

C I A L.

A.

or from May 1856 to April 1857.

DISBURSEMENTS.												Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
1	General Charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221025	6	5
2	Revenue ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1308135	3	11
3	Public Works Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1132744	15	6
4	Judicial ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327148	4	10
5	Military ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1025770	11	7
6	Charitable Allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299392	1	1
7	Pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72353	5	2
8	Medical Charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43969	14	6
9	Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2450000	0	0
10	His Highness the Rajah .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1279368	8	5
11	Tueevy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7536	11	4
12	Experimental Sheep Farm... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5789	11	5
13	Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35134	5	3
14	Educational Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20780	3	3
												8229149	6	8
Balance												6155537	9	8
Total, Company's Rupees... .. .												14384687	0	4

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

Dr.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

						Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
To Amount of the Balance of Cash remaining up to the end of April 1856, as per Account Current for the								
Year Rackshasah or 1855-56	....	....	....	....	....	5458196	11	7
ORDINARY REVENUE.								
CURRENT.								
<i>Land.</i>								
To Amount of Cayem Gootta, or Permanently-settled Villages	....			47031	6 10			
To Jodee Enam, or Lightly-assessed Villages	.....			107937	11 9			
To Cundayem, or Fixed Assessment upon Sircar Lands, and the But-								
tayee produce	.....	.....	.....	4897476	11 10			
						5052145	14	5
To Sayer	.....	.....	.....			735403	2	3
<i>Punjab,—viz.</i>								
To Toddy and Arrack	.....	.....	.....	585257	10 7			
To Gunjah	.....	.....	.....	9938	4 0			
						595195	14	7
To Sundry Small Farms and Licences	.....	.....	.....			456449	10	6
						6839494	9	9
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	6839494	9 9	5458196	13	7

C I A L .

B.

C.R.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

				C's. Rs.	As.	P.
DISBURSEMENTS.						
GENERAL CHARGES.						
ESTABLISHMENTS.						
By Amount of Salary of the Commissioner and Assistants	.....	141591	15 8			
By Ditto of the English Office	.....	20078	12 4			
By Ditto of the Dufler Establishment	.....	49003	7 5			
		213674	3 5			
<i>Contingents.</i>						
By Amount Cost of Stationery and other Contingent charges of the several Offices of the Commissioner's Cutcherry	.....	7351	3 6			
		221025	6 5			
REVENUE CHARGES.						
ESTABLISHMENTS.						
<i>Huzoor.</i>						
By Amount of Pay of the Khazanah Cutcherry	.....	20098	5 9			
By Ditto of Unchay Ditto	.....	9067	4 6			
By Ditto of Asham Ditto	.....	14127	6 3			
		43293	0 6			
Carried forward	.....	43293	0 6	221025	6	5

Dr.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

				Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....		5458106	13	7
ORDINARY REVENUE.—Brought forward ....	.....	6839494	9	9		
<i>Arrears.</i>						
From the Year Shobhacrootoo 1842-43 to Rackshasah 1855-56.						
To Amount of Land Revenue.....	.....	1067741	13	10		
To Sayer .....	.....	217383	1	8		
To Punjbob .....	.....	190667	1	11		
To Sundry Small Farms and Licences .....	.....	297527	1	8		
		1782319	3	1		
		8621813	12	10		
EXTRA REVENUE.						
To Amount Sale of Sandal-wood .....	.....	111154	0	0		
To Ditto of Capila Powder .....	.....	719	3	11		
To Ditto of Stamp Papers .....	.....	7655	15	1		
To Ditto of Unclaimed Property ...	.....	9963	11	5		
To Ditto of gain by Exchange in Coins and Surplus in Grain, &c., ...	.....	1506	5	6		
To Ditto of Fines and Forfeitures...	.....	59310	11	3		
To Ditto of Postage .....	.....	13755	8	1		
To Ditto of Recoveries of Embezzlements .....	.....	773	14	11		
To Ditto of Rent of the Grazing Farms of the Honorable Company's						
Anurut Mahul .....	.....	4292	4	1		
Carried forward .....	.....	239131	10	3	8621813	12 10
					5458106	13 7

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

					Co's. Rs.	As.	P.					
Brought forward					221025	6	5					
REVENUE CHARGES.												
ESTABLISHMENTS.												
Huzoor.—Brought forward					43293	0	6					
DISTRICTS.												
By Amount of Pay of the Superintendent's Cutcherries	171819	10	6									
By Ditto of Ditto of the District Cutcherries.....	354198	5	11									
By Ditto of Sayer Ditto	126535	13	10									
By Ditto of Cundachar Ditto.....	343696	11	1									
By Ditto of Unchay Ditto	40392	5	0									
By Ditto of Punjab Ditto	20562	7	3									
					1057205	5	7					
CONTINGENTS.												
Huzoor.												
By Amount of Charges on Account of Stationery for												
the Khazanah Cutcherry	324	0	0									
By Ditto of Ditto Unchay Ditto	420	0	0									
By Ditto of Ditto Ahasham Ditto....	96	12	0									
					840	12	0					
DISTRICTS.												
By Amount of Charges on Account of Stationery for												
the Superintendent's Cutcherries ...	4752	0	0									
By Ditto of Ditto for the District Ditto	15438	4	4									
By Ditto of Ditto for the Sayer Ditto ..	6421	10	3									
By Ditto of Ditto for the Cundachar	2158	5	0									
By Ditto of Ditto for the Unchay Ditto	1635	3	11									
Carried forward	30405	7	6	840	12	0	1100498	6	1	221025	6	5

FINAN
STATEMENT

Dr.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

			Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	5458196	13	7
ORDINARY REVENUE.—Brought forward....	.....	8621813 12 10			
EXTRA REVENUE.					
Brought forward.....	.....	239131 10 3			
To Amount Value of Experimental Sheep, their Skins and Wool sold		7108 0 6			
To Ditto sale of the Paper manufactured in the Tread Mill		478 6 2			
To Ditto of Stoppages from the Pay of Absentees...	.....	8815 4 8			
To Ditto of Fines and Sale of Stamp Papers in the Police Office of the Cantonment at Bangalore ....	.....	598 5 5			
To Ditto of Sundry Minor Items connected with the Land Revenue not included in the Jumabundy .....	.....	1645 14 3			
To Ditto of recoveries from Miscellaneous Sources..	.....	28990 7 6			
		286768 0 9			
RECOVERIES OF TUCCAVY.					
To Amount recovered on account of Advances made from Pareedhatee					
1852-53 to Nalab, or up to April 1857 .....	.....	17908 5 2			
			8926490	2	9
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	14384687	0	4

C I A L .

B.—(Continued.)

CR.

Mysore, for the Year Nalak, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

				Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	221025	6	5
REVENUE CHARGES.						
ESTABLISHMENTS. Brought forward	.....	.....	1100498	6	1	
Contingents—Huzoor. Brought forward	.....	840	12	0		
DISTRICTS.						
Brought forward	.....	30405	7	6		
By Amount of Charges on account of Stationery						
for the Punjbob Cutcherry	.....	927	0	0		
		31332	7	6		
		32179	3	6		
EXTRA CHARGES.						
By Amount of Charges on account of Treasury Remittances. Carriage						
of Accounts, &c., with the Cutcheries on Circuit	.....	7198	15	6		
By Ditto of Tent Allowance to the Superintendents and Batta to						
other Public Servants while on Circuit	.....	30144	12	0		
By Ditto of Rewards for killing Wild Animals, &c.,	.....	6958	2	4		
By Ditto of Charges for the preparation of Capila Powder	.....	10	11	7		
By Ditto of Extra Sadirwarid Charges	.....	7178	0	2		
Carried forward	.....	51490	9	7	1132671	9 7
				221025	6	5

FINAN

STATEMENT

Dr.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

	Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	14384687	0	4
Carried forward	14384687	0	4

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

CR.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

	Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	221025	6	5
REVENUE CHARGES.			
Brought forward	1132671	9	7
EXTRA CHARGES.			
Brought forward	51190	9	7
By Amount of Charges for felling Sandal Trees, preparing them into Billets, and assorting them...	15321	6	11
By Ditto of Charges on account of the Himgany Sibbundy of the Country in general	11773	4	1
By Ditto Value of Paper purchased, manufactured in the Tread Mill	407	12	0
By Ditto of Charges on account of the Mulberry Nursery and Silk Establishment at Bangalore ..	144	12	6
By Ditto of Sundry Minor Charges	22384	6	10
By Ditto of Charges on account of Puzjib Establishments	70441	6	5
	175463	10	1
	1308135	3	11
Carried forward	1529160	10	4

FINAN

STATEMENT

Dr.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

			Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	14384687	0	4
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	14384687	0	4

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

			Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward .....	.....	1529160	10	4
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
ESTABLISHMENT.					
<i>Huzoor.</i>					
By Amount of Salary of the Chief Engineer and Assistant	43149	2 7			
By Amount of the Pay of the Establishment	54691	9 9			
			98143	12	4
DISTRICT.					
By Amount of Salary of the Executive Engineers and their Establishments of the Divisions			164370	7	1
			202514	3	5
EXTRA CHARGES.					
By Amount of Sadirwarid Charges			3404	2	4
By Amount of Batta to the Servants when on Circuit			27058	1	2
By Amount of Charges of Carriage of Accounts, &c., with the Cutcherry on Circuit			766	0	8
By Amount of Pay of the Hungamy Sibbundy			2645	10	1
By Amount of Tools, Instruments, including Sundry Charges			7211	7	3
By Amount of Charges of Office Rent			1268	11	5
			42354	0	11
			241868	4	4
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.					
By Amount of Pay of the Servants			6193	2	1
By Amount of Sadirwarid Charges			31	15	7
By Amount of Extra Charges			1575	0	9
			7800	8	5
			252668	12	9
Carried forward			252668	12	9
			1529160	10	4

C I A L .

B.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

			Co's. Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	1529160	10	4
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
ESTABLISHMENT. Brought forward	252068	12 9			
PUBLIC WORKS.					
<i>Repairs of Tanks, Nullahs, Roads, Bridges, Drains, Public Bungalows, Catcherries, &c., viz.</i>					
By Amount of Works executed by the Chief Engineer's Department ..	.....	512813 11 1			
By Amount of Works executed by the Superintendents of the Divisions ..	.....	337262 7 8			
			1132744	15	6
JUDICIAL CHARGES.					
ESTABLISHMENT.					
<i>Huzoor.</i>					
By Amount of Salary of the Judicial Commissioner	36129	0 6			
By Ditto of the Pay of the Establishment	11931	7 10			
		48060 8 4			
Ditto of Ditto of the Adawlut Catcherry .....	.....	36268 4 1			
		84328 12 5			
Carried forward .....	.....	84328 12 5	2661905	9	10

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

CR.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

			Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	2661905	9	10
JUDICIAL CHARGES.					
ESTABLISHMENTS.					
<i>Huzoor.</i> Brought forward .....	.....	84328 12 5			
DISTRICTS.					
By Amount of Pay of the Moonsill's Cutcheries .....	.....	53551 0 9			
By Amount of Pay of Adawlut Serishtadars, Goomashtas, Moonshees, English Writers, &c., of the Magistrate's Department .....	.....	51419 15 1			
By Amount of Pay of the Town Moonsill's Cutcheries ..	.....	6310 7 1			
By Amount of Pay of the Establishments of the Cutwall Choultries .....	.....	21318 13 1			
By Amount of the Salary of the Superintendent of Police in the Canton- ment at Bangalore, the Pay of the Servants, &c.....	.....	50386 1 11			
By Amount of Pay of the Servants of Jails .....	.....	20669 11 6			
		183656 1 5			
		267984 13 10			
Carried forward .....	.....	267984 13 10	2661905	9	10

FINAN

STATEMENT

DR.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	14384687	0	4
Carried forward	14384687	0	4

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

CR.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	2661905	9	10
JUDICIAL CHARGES.				
ESTABLISHMENTS. Brought forward	267984 13 10			
CONTINGENTS.				
<i>Huzoor.</i>				
By Amount of Charges of Stationery of the Judicial				
Cutcherry	0 0 0			
By Amount of Charges of Stationery of Adawlut Cut-				
cherry	361 13 9			
	361 13 9			
DISTRICTS.				
By Amount of Charges of Stationery for the Moonsiff's Cutcheries, &c...	2309 3 4			
	2671 1 1			
EXTRA CHARGES.				
By Amount of Batta to the Public Servants while on Circuit	4252 7 1			
By Amount of Batta to Prisoners	42110 15 9			
By Amount of Batta to Cundachar Peons employed in charge of the				
Convicts near Bangalore	810 7 0			
By Amount of Extra Sadirwarid Charges	713 7 4			
By Amount of Charges for the Carriage of Accounts with the Division				
Cutcheries while on Circuit ..	1064 14 6			
By Amount of Rewards for apprehending Thieves	652 4 8			
By Amount of sundry Minor Charges ..	6887 13 7			
	56492 5 11	327148	4	10
Carried forward .....	.....	2989053	14	8

C I A L.

B.—(Continued.)

CR.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

			Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	2989053	14	8
MILITARY CHARGES.					
ESTABLISHMENT.					
By Amount of Pay of the Sowar Cutcherry .....	.....	792516 5 2			
By Amount of Pay of the Barr Cutcherry .....	.....	225584 0 7			
By Amount of Pay of the Bargeer ....	.....	3039 12 7			
		————— 1021140 2 4			
CONTINGENT.					
By Amount of Charges for Stationery of the Sowar Cutcherry .....	.....	481 8 0			
By Amount of Charges of the Barr Cutcherry .....	.....	420 0 0			
		————— 901 8 0			
EXTRA CHARGES.					
By Amount of Charges for the Carriage of Camp Equipage .....	.....	206 6 8			
By Amount of Hungamy Sibbundy employed in the Barr Cutcherry ..	..	720 0 0.			
By Amount of Batta to the Servants while on Circuit ..	.....	697 10 10			
By Amount of Sundry Minor Charges .....	.....	2104 15 9			
		————— 3729 1 3			
			1025770	11	7
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.					
By Amount of Endowments to Pagodas .....	.....	150146 1 9			
By Amount of Unna Chuttrams or Charitable Feeding Houses .....	.....	58364 14 4			
		————— 208511 0 1			
By Amount of Endowments to Mosques, &c. ....	.....	90881 1 0			
			299392	1	1
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	4314216	11	

FINAN

STATEMENT

DR.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of

	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	14384687	0	4
Carried forward	14384687	0	4

C I A L .

B.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

			Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	.....	4314216	11	4
PENSIONS.					
By Amount of Pensions paid to the Kurabudars of the late Tippoo Sultan	31303	4 2			
By Amount of Pensions to the Mootfurkats	18958	4 5			
By Amount of Pensions to Poligars ..	20579	12 7			
By Amount of Pensions to Mr. Lewis, Pensioner	1512	0 0			
			72353	5	2
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Huzoor.					
By Amount of the Salary of the Surgeon attached to the Commissioner and the Pay of his Establishment ..	14664	3 0			
VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.					
By Amount of Charges on this account	5711	0 0			
		20375 3 0			
DISTRICTS.					
By Amount of Pay of the Apothecaries		12435 6 0			
		32810 9 0			
EXTRA CHARGES.					
By Amount of Batta to the Surgeon, &c., while on Circuit	996	12 7			
By Amount of Medicines, &c., purchased	5070	7 2			
By Amount of Pay of the Hungamy Sibbundy	1556	11 6			
By Amount of Charges for the Carriage of Medicines ..	150	15 8			
By Amount of Charges for feeding the Patients in Hospital	3169	2 2			
By Amount of Extra Sadirwarid Charges	90	4 5			
By Amount of Sundry Minor Charges	125	0 0			
		11159 5 6			
			43969	14	6
Carried forward .....	.....	.....	4430539	15	0

C I A L .

B.—(Concluded.)

Cr.

Mysore, for the Year Nalah, or from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward .....	.....	4430539	15	0
SUBSIDY.				
By Amount of Subsidy paid to the Honorable Company from May 1856 to April 1857, being 12 months ...		2450000	0	0
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH.				
By Amount of Monthly Stipend paid to His Highness the Rajah	672727 4 0			
By Amount of Disbursements made on his Highness' Account	406641 4 5			
		1279368	8	5
TUCCAVY.				
By Amount of Tuccavy or Advances made to Indigent Ryots .....	.....	7536	11	4
EXPERIMENTAL SHEEP FARM.				
By Amount of Pay of the Servants attached to the Experimental Sheep Farm	4913 0 3			
By Amount of Charges for Feeding Merino Rams and Contingents	876 11 2			
		5789	11	5
By Amount of loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam ..	.....	35134	5	3
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
By Amount of Allowances assigned to the English Educational Institutions at Bangalore, and Provincial Schools	20461 5 0			
By Amount of Charges for purchasing Books, &c.	318 14 3			
		20780	3	3
		8229149	6	8
Balance .....	.....	6155537	9	8
Total Co.'s Rs. ....	.....	14384687	0	4

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the Particulars of Balance as per Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
Total Balance as per Account Current for Nalah, or up to April 1857	6155537	9	8
PARTICULARS.			
Amount Outstanding of the Advances made on account of Clothing,			
Equipments, &c., for the Sowar and Barr Establishments	65610	7	5
Advances made on account of the Honorable Company's Pensioners, and			
for Supplies to the Company's Post Office Department, &c.	45006	10	0
Outstanding on account of Advances made for Public Works Department,			
or repairs of Tanks, &c., &c.	332688	6	8
	503305	8	1

BALANCE OF CASH IN THE TREASURY ON THE 30TH APRIL 1857, viz :—

Current Arrears due to the Establishments 212280 11 7

Amount payable to the Rajah according to his Account Current up to

April 1857 290074 6 5

Net Balance 5149876 15 7

5653232	1	7
6155537	9	8

Total Co.'s Rs.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, }
 The 25th August 1857.

M. CUBBON,
 Commissioner.

FINAN

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of Expenditure of the Mysore

NUMBER.		Amount for May and June 1855.			Amount for Rackshasah, or from July 1855 to April 1856, being 10 Months.		
		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
1.	General Charges	37709	11	4	185012	13	9
2.	Revenue Charges... ..	228678	10	5	1041360	13	2
3.	Public Works Department	105523	2	2	572439	10	7
4.	Judicial Charges	40550	12	8	223211	2	1
5.	Military Charges	168007	5	8	837340	8	3
6.	Charitable Allowances	48188	14	11	250175	15	11
7.	Pensions	6992	12	5	69383	5	11
8.	Medical Charges	7040	0	0	35389	15	1
9.	Subsidy	408333	5	4	2041660	10	8
10.	His Highness the Rajah	181736	3	9	947770	2	2
11.	Tucravv	913	10	2	18236	2	1
12.	Experimental Sheep Farm	1163	3	8	4375	0	6
13.	Paid in liquidation of the State Debt	0	0	0	198261	8	0
14.	Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam	0	0	0	36549	8	4
15.	Government Canarese Press	243	1	8	161	7	6
16.	Educational Institutions	2747	12	4	14050	0	0
	Total Co.'s Rs.	1246828	10	6	6475384	12	0

CIAL.

D.

State, between the Years Rackshasah and Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

Total Amount in Rackshasah, or 1855-56.			Amount in Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.			DIFFERENCE.					
						Increase.			Decrease.		
Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
222722	9	1	221025	6	5	0	0	0	1697	2	8
1270039	7	7	1308135	3	11	38005	12	4	0	0	0
677962	12	9	1132744	15	6	451782	2	9	0	0	0
272761	14	9	327148	4	10	51386	6	1	0	0	0
1005347	13	11	1025770	11	7	20422	13	8	0	0	0
298364	14	10	299392	1	1	1027	2	3	0	0	0
76376	2	4	72353	5	2	0	0	0	4022	13	2
42429	15	1	43969	14	6	1539	15	5	0	0	0
2450000	0	0	2450000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1129506	5	11	1279308	8	5	149862	2	6	0	0	0
19149	12	3	7536	11	4	0	0	0	11613	0	11
5538	4	2	5789	11	5	251	7	3	0	0	0
198261	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198261	8	0
36549	8	4	35134	5	3	0	0	0	1415	3	1
404	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	9	2
16797	12	4	20780	3	3	3982	6	11	0	0	0
7722213	6	0	8220149	6	8	724350	5	2	217414	5	0
Deduct Decrease						217414	5	0			
Net Increase						506936	0	2			

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

Dr.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore

					Rupees	As.	P.
RECEIPTS.							
ORDINARY REVENUE.							
<i>Current.</i>							
Land Revenue	....	....	....	.... 5052445 14 5			
Sayer	....	....	....	.... 735403 2 3			
Punjab	....	....	....	.... 505195 14 7			
Miscellaneous Items	....	....	....	.... 456449 10 6			
				6839494 9 9			
ARREARS.							
From 1842-43 to 1855-56	....	....	....	.... 1782319 3 1			
				8621813 12 10			
Extra Revenue	....	....	....	.... 286768 0 9			
Recoveries of Tuccavy	....	....	....	.... 17908 5 2			
				8926490 2 9			
Total Company's Rupees					8926490	2	9

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

C I A L.

E.

Cr.

Territory, for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

								Rupees	As.	P.
DISBURSEMENTS.										
General Charges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	218789	0	5
Revenue Charges	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1309752	6	10
Public Works Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1136050	4	9
Judicial Charges	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	330592	4	10
Military Charges	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	227599	1	5
Pensions	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69340	12	10
Charitable Allowances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299392	1	1
Medical Charges	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43982	6	6
Tuccavy	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7536	11	4
Experimental Sheep Fann	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5789	11	5
Rajah's Fixed Allowance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350000	0	0
Rajah's one-fifth Share of Net Revenue	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	981079	1	0
Subsidy	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2450000	0	0
Silladars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	784983	0	5
Bargeers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2971	11	3
Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35134	5	3
Educational Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20780	3	3
								8273773	2	7
Surplus								652717	0	2
Total Company's Rupees								8926490	2	9

The Surplus of the year, viz., from May 1856 to April 1857, has been added to the Balance of 1855-56.

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT F.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory, from May 1856 to April 1857, showing His Highness the Rajah's one-fifth Share of the Net Revenue, calculated in conformity to the principle laid down by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in His Lordship's Minute, dated 14th April 1834, and to the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 12th February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former year as prescribed by Mr. Secretary Maddock's Letter of the 25th October 1839.

NUMBER		Amount for May and June 1855.	Amount from July 1855 to April 1856, being 10 Months.	Total Amount in 1855-56.	Amount from May 1856 to April 1857.	DIFFERENCE.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
	Gross Collections*	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.
		1564850 3 7	6657256 8 4	8222106 11 11	8025000 5 9	702893 9 10	0 0 0
	DEDUCT CHARGES.						
1	General Charges	36215 10 10	186610 14 3	222826 9 1	219789 0 5	0 0 0	4037 8 8
2	Revenue Charges	228678 11 7	1041149 13 2	1270819 8 9	1306752 6 10	39932 14 1	0 0 0
3	Maramut, or Public Works Department	102663 15 9	571663 6 9	677247 6 6	1136050 4 9	458782 14 3	0 0 0
4	Judicial Charges	48554 13 9	223414 10 1	272969 7 10	330592 4 10	57622 13 0	0 0 0
5	Military Charges	38767 13 8	188229 1 6	226984 1 2	227599 1 5	611 0 3	0 0 0
6	Pensions	0 0 0	68527 0 3	68527 0 3	69340 12 10	813 12 7	0 0 0
7	Charitable Allowances	48215 14 11	250211 15 11	298427 14 10	299392 1 1	964 2 3	0 0 0
8	Medical Charges	6024 0 0	35161 15 1	42085 15 1	43982 6 6	1896 7 5	0 0 0
9	Rajah's fixed Allowance	0 0 0	350000 0 0	350000 0 0	350300 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Tuteavy	913 10 2	18236 2 1	19149 12 3	7536 11 4	0 0 0	11613 0 11
11	Amount of Liquidation of Public Debt	0 0 0	182961 8 0	198261 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	198261 8 0
12	Experimental Sheep Farm	210 9 11	4975 0 6	4985 10 5	5789 11 5	1904 1 0	0 0 0
13	Government Canase Press	234 15 0	44 0 0	278 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	278 15 0
14	Educational Institutions	2747 12 4	14050 0 0	16797 12 4	20780 3 3	3982 6 11	0 0 0
	Total Charges	517768 1 11	3150217 7 7	3667985 9 6	4019605 0 8	565810 7 9	21491 0 7
	Net Revenue...	1047082 1 8	3507039 0 9	4554121 2 5	4965395 5 1	551274 2 8	0 0 0
							Net Increase. 351619 7 2

One-fifth of the Net Revenue	209416 6 9	701407 12 11	910824 3 8	981079 1 0	70254 13 4	0 0 0
Rajah's fixed Allowance	0 0 0	350000 0 0	350000 0 0	350000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rajah's Income	209416 6 9	1051407 12 11	1260824 3 8	1331079 1 0	70254 13 4	0 0 0
FINANCIAL RESULT.						
Total Gross Collections	1564850 3 7	6657250 8 4	8222106 11 11	8925000 5 9	702893 9 10	0 0 0
Amount brought to Account, being the pay of Individuals in the Sower Establishment who have died without Heirs	0 0 0	1793 4 4	1793 4 4	1489 13 0	0 0 0	303 7 4
Total	1564850 3 7	6659049 12 8	8223900 0 3	8926490 2 9	703893 9 10	303 7 4
Deduct Charges above... ..	517768 1 11	3159217 7 7	3067985 9 6	4019005 0 8	351610 7 2	0 0 0
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	209416 6 9	701407 12 11	910824 3 8	981079 1 0	70254 13 4	0 0 0
Subsidy	408333 5 4	2011666 10 8	2450000 0 0	2450000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Silladars	128808 2 5	658239 6 11	787047 9 4	784983 0 5	0 0 0	2064 8 11
Bargueers	549 14 0	2655 15 1	3205 13 1	2671 11 3	0 0 0	234 1 10
Loss sustained from renting the Island of Seringapatam	0 0 0	36549 8 4	36549 8 4	35134 5 3	0 0 0	1415 3 1
Total Company's Rupees	1264875 14 5	6599736 13 6	7855612 11 11	8273773 2 7	421874 4 6	3713 13 10
	Surplus.	Surplus.	Surplus.	Surplus.		Net Increase. 418160 6 8
209074 5 2	68312 15 2	368287 4 4	652717 0 2	284429 11 10		0 0 0

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

Dr.

Account Current of His Highness the Rajah's Income

MONTH AND DATE.	RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
May 1st 1856	To Balance, as per last Account Current, for 1855-56	238363	13	10
	To one-fifth Share of the Net Revenue for the year Nalah, or from May			
	1856 to April 1857	981079	1	0
	To fixed Stipend for Ditto	350000	0	0
		1331079	1	0
	Carried forward	1569442	14	10

C I A L .

G.

Cr.

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.					TOTAL.		
						Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
May 8th 1856	By Amount paid to His Highness the Rajah, as per Receipt 72727 4 4							
June 7th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
July 7th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Aug. 6th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Sept. 6th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Oct. 4th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Nov. 6th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Dec. 6th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Jan. 10th 1857	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
Feb. 7th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
March 7th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
April 7th "	Ditto	Ditto	....	....	72727 4 4			
						872727	4	0
	By Ditto of Forage, &c., supplied to His Highness the Rajah's Cattle 145592 10 5							
	By Ditto of Garden Rent in the Island of Seringapatam for the years							
	1855-56 and 1856-57	....	....	....	86 3 4			
	Carried forward	.....	145678	13	9	872727	4	0

C I A L.

G.—(Continued.)

CR.

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward	145678 13 9	872727	4 0
	By Amount of Contingent Charges paid to His Highness the Rajah's			
	Servants at Bangalore	562 9 7		
	By Amount of Salary of Doctor Campbell, Durbar			
	Surgeon, from April 1856 to March 1857, being			
	12 Months, at Rupees 1,100 per Mensem,			
	is	Rupees 13200 0 0		
	By Amount paid to Doctor Campbell, being his			
	Monthly Military Pay, or subsistence from the			
	Hon'ble Company's Government, from December			
	1855 to September 1856, being 10 Months, at			
	Rupees 121-12-0 per Mensem, is	Rupees 1217 8 0		
	—————	14417 8 0		
	By Amount paid to Mr. Zillhardt, being his Pension from April			
	1856 to March 1857, being 12 Months, at 126 Rupees per			
	Mensem, is	Rupees 1512 0 0		
	Carried forward	162170 15 4	872727	4 0

C I A L.

G.—(Continued.)

Cr.

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.	As.	P.
		Co.'s Rs.		
	Brought forward	162170 15 4	872727	4 0
	By Amount paid to Mr. Hayes, being his Pension from April 1856 to March 1857, being 12 Months, at Rupees 125-13-7 per Mensem, is Rupees	1510 3 0		
	By Amount paid to Dulvoy Nunja Raj Urs, being his Allowance from April to June 1856, being 3 Months, at Rupees 872-11-8 per Mensem, under orders from the Government of India	2618 3 0		
	By Amount of Forage supplied to the Horses of His Highness the Rajah	236 2 7		
	By Amount paid to Captain Renton, being his Allowance to undertake the discipline of His Highness's Household Troops, from 10th July 1856 to April 1857, at Rupees 200 per Mensem, as per His Highness's Letter dated 26th September 1856	1741 14 8		
	Carried forward	168277 6 7	872727	4 0

C I A L.

G.—(Continued.)

Cr

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward	168277 6 7	872727	4 0
	By Amount paid to Mr. A. J. Johannas, as per Letter from His High-			
	ness the Rajah, dated 3rd March 1856	3300 0 0		
	By Amount paid to Mr. Simpson, Coach-Builder at Madras, as per			
	Letter from His Highness the Rajah, dated 3rd March 1856....	20679 6 6		
	By Amount paid to Mr. Richardson at Madras, as per Letter from			
	His Highness the Rajah, dated 3rd March 1856	9508 12 0		
	By Amount remitted to Messrs. Binny and Co., at Madras, being the			
	cost of a Bill on His Highness's Account to Messrs. Smith Elder			
	& Co., London, for Stationery supplied by them, as per Letter			
	from His Highness the Rajah, dated 15th April 1856	1109 9 7		
	By Amount paid to Ally Asker at Bangalore, as per Letter from His			
	Highness the Rajah, dated 28th June 1856	20350 0 0		
	Carried forward	232225 2 8	872727	0

C I A L .

G.—(Continued.)

CR.

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.			TOTAL.		
				Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward	232225	2 8	872727	4	0
	By Amount paid to the Secretary to the Mysore Races, being the Amount of His Highness's contribution, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 25th September 1856	7475	0 0			
	By Amount paid to Cassim Sait at Bangalore, on account of a sum due to Humba Shunker Sowcar, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 3rd January 1857	20000	0 0			
	By Amount paid to Mahomed Syed Oodeen, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 22nd January 1857.....	6228	0 0			
	By Amount paid to Vencata Nursiah, on account of Balakistna Doss Sowcar, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 22nd January 1857.	83937	0 0			
	By Amount paid to Syed Mahomed Khan, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 2nd February 1857..	10544	5 0			
	By Amount paid to Dowluth Khan, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 2nd February 1857	19740	0 0			
	Carried forward	380149	7 8	872727	4	0

C I A L .

G.—(Concluded.)

C.R.

for the Year Nalah, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

MONTH AND DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.		
		Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward	380149	7	8
		872727	4	0
	By Amount paid to Jykishna Dass Goomashta, for Kakusroo Dharashaw, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 13th February 1857	6000	0	0
	By Amount paid to Oothum Chund, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 13th February 1857	5220	0	0
	By Amount paid to Messrs. Burghall and Co., as per His Highness's Letter, dated 6th March 1857	1000	0	0
	By Amount paid to Cassim Sait, on account of the settlement of the claims of nine individuals, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 14th March 1857	10713	12	0
	By Amount paid to Moollah Cassim, Horse-Dealer, on account of a sum of Rupees 7975, as per His Highness's Letter, dated 9th June 1857	3558	0	9
		406641	4	5
		1279368	8	5
	Balance	290074	6	5
	Total Rupees	1569442	14	10

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

MILI

STATEMENT

General Return of the Mysore

BATTALIONS.	Buckshees.	Paishkars.	Commandants.	Resaldars.	General Adjutants.	Adjutants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Fifers.	RANK AND FILE.				
												Present for duty.	Sick Absent.	On Command.	On Furlough.	Total.
Catcherry Establishment	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1st Battalion	0	0	1	1	0	1	10	10	70	10	10	198	19	185	17	419
2nd Ditto	0	0	1	1	0	1	10	10	70	9	10	145	20	236	19	420
3rd Ditto	0	0	1	1	0	1	10	9	71	10	10	104	21	288	6	419
4th Ditto	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	10	71	10	10	343	4	40	17	404
Total.. .. .	1	1	6	5	0	4	39	39	282	40	41	700	64	749	59	1662

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

T A R Y.

No. 1.

Infantry for the Month of April 1857.

Moonees.	English Writers.	Goomashtas.	Moonshees.	Vakeels.	Writers.	Hakeems.	Jakumbunds.	Puckallics.	Washermen.	Orderly Duffadars.	Orderlies.	Hauzer Baushees.	Farashes.	Nakeeba.	Mashalchees.	Gollers.	Store Maistrys.	Cauzy.	Armourers.	Smiths.	Carpenters.	Chickledars.	Chucklers.	Lascars.	Gasals.	Station and Commanding Officers.
1	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	{ Head Quarters, Ban- galore, Syed Boon- den Buckshee.
0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	{ Mysore, Goolam Humzah,
0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	{ Toomkoor, Syed Abool Rahiman.
0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	{ Sheemogah, Meer Ameenadeen.
0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	{ Bangalore, Syed Essahk.
1	1	6	1	4	20	5	5	40	40	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	4	22	2	

M. CUBBON,
Commissioner.

General Return of the Mysore Silladar

REGIMENTS.	1st Buckshees.	2nd Buckshees.	Regimentdars.	Risaldars.	Surzufferdars.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dunkaburdars.	Neshanburdars.	RANK AND FILE.				
											Present for duty.	Sick present.	On Command.	On Furlough.	Total.
Cutcherry Establishment.. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st Regiment.. . . .	0	0	1	6	1	6	30	2	1	1	60	0	228	41	329
2nd Ditto.. . . .	0	0	1	6	1	6	29	2	1	1	50	3	263	12	328
3rd Ditto	0	0	1	6	1	6	30	2	1	1	156	58	10	105	329
4th Ditto	0	0	1	6	1	6	29	2	1	1	135	10	98	86	329
5th Ditto	0	0	1	6	1	6	30	2	1	1	108	16	160	44	328
6th Ditto	0	0	1	5	1	6	29	2	1	1	164	15	106	40	325
7th Ditto	0	0	1	6	1	6	30	2	1		63	9	213	25	330
Total	0	0	7	41	7	42	207	14	7	7	736	111	1098	353	2298

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
 Bangalore,
 The 25th August 1857.

T A R Y.

No. 2.

Horse, for the Month of April 1857.

Moneys.	Writers.	Surpashkars.	Pai-shkars.	Goomashkars.	Moonshees.	Nakeebas.	Mahaldars.	Jakuumbunds.	Hakeems.	Zur-ulis.	Rucktawans.	Mochees.	Hurcarrahs.	Dufferbunds.	Farashes.	Gollers.	Masalchees.	Jhundawallahs.	Mahoots.	Elephants.	Horses.		Station and Commanding Officers.
																					Officers.	Regimental.	
0	3	0	0	8	4	3	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	0	18	{ Head Quarters, Bangalore.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	391	{ Bangalore, Syed Fackrodeen.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	389	{ Chittledroog, Kristna Row.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	391	{ Benkeepoor, Trimul Row Cud-dapali.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	390	{ Chenroyapatam, Mahomed Abbass.
0	0	1	5	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	389	{ Toomkoor, Venket Row Run-noray.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	385	{ Closepett, Babu Row Manay.
0	0	1	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	392	{ Mysore, Hun-munt Row.
0	3	7	41	8	4	10	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	37	2	2	0	2745	

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

M I L I
STATEMENT

Statement of Military Disbursements in Mysore, with the Amount of

NUMBER.		SILLADARS OR IRREGULAR HORSES.						BARR	
		ESTABLISHMENT.			NAN PURVURSHIES OR PENSIONERS.		TOTAL.	ESTABLISHMENT.	
		Number of Men.	Number of Horses.	Amount.	Number of Men.	Amount.		Number of Men.	Amount.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	May 1856	2819	2752	65005 13 4	33	174 4 0	65270 1 4	2316	17611 2 3
2	June "	2823	2754	65158 5 4	33	174 4 0	65332 9 4	2311	17574 15 6
3	July "	2814	2745	65091 13 4	33	174 4 0	65256 1 4	2310	17540 0 6
4	August "	2827	2758	65158 5 7	33	174 4 0	65330 9 7	2308	17543 14 3
5	September "	2822	2753	65058 13 11	33	174 4 0	65233 1 11	2305	17485 0 0
6	October "	2822	2753	64982 11 11	33	174 4 0	65156 15 11	2314	17482 2 10
7	November "	2821	2752	65168 14 5	33	174 4 0	65343 2 5	2311	17505 1 11
8	December "	2821	2752	65164 6 1	33	174 4 0	65338 10 1	2306	17476 7 10
9	January 1857	2820	2751	65092 0 5	33	174 4 0	65206 4 5	2305	17460 5 2
10	February "	2826	2757	65114 6 11	33	174 4 0	65288 10 11	2303	17442 10 0
11	March "	2812	2744	65138 2 1	33	174 4 0	65312 6 1	2302	17442 1 1
12	April "	2816	2747	64915 1 0	33	174 4 0	65089 5 0	2299	17428 4 9
	Total	33843	33018	781136 14 4	396	2091 0 0	783227 14 4	27638	209092 2 1
	Average per Month for 1856-57 ..	2820	2751	65094 11 10	33	174 4 0	65268 15 10	2307	17499 5 6
	Average per Month from May 1855 } to April 1856 }	2820	2751	65116 3 3	33	174 4 0	65290 7 3	2301	17501 1 5

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;

Bangalore,

The 25th August 1857.

T A R Y.

No. 3.

Monthly Abstracts, for the Official Year, or from May 1856 to April 1857.

OR INFANTRY.			BARGEER or TROOPERS.		CONTINGENT.			GRAND TOTAL.
MAN PURVUSARIES OR PENSIONERS.		TOTAL.	Number of Men.	Amount.	Silladars.	Barr.	Total.	
Number of Men.	Amount.							
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
287	1361 15 5	18973 1 8	81	254 10 10	248 5 0	58 12 7	307 1 7	84804 15 5
286	1357 15 11	18932 15 5	79	251 12 11	207 8 5	214 11 2	422 3 7	84939 9 3
282	1354 0 3	18894 0 9	79	248 13 10	211 2 5	56 0 0	267 2 5	84676 2 4
280	1333 7 6	18882 5 9	79	248 13 10	70 11 6	350 13 8	430 9 2	84892 6 4
278	1329 8 5	18814 8 5	79	248 13 10	86 0 1	213 1 4	299 10 5	84596 2 7
273	1320 0 3	18802 3 1	79	248 13 10	64 2 2	35 0 0	99 2 2	84307 3 0
269	1300 9 5	18805 11 4	79	248 13 10	43 0 0	110 0 0	153 0 0	84550 11 7
265	1292 10 9	18769 2 7	79	248 13 10	53 3 1	845 4 7	893 7 8	85255 2 2
262	1242 0 5	18702 5 7	77	246 15 2	40 0 0	161 14 9	201 14 9	84417 7 11
258	1195 1 5	18637 11 5	77	244 1 10	141 11 4	35 0 0	176 11 4	84347 3 6
257	1184 0 9	18626 1 10	76	240 9 8	88 2 2	38 5 1	123 7 3	84305 8 10
255	1176 9 8	18604 14 5	76	240 5 10	493 2 11	35 0 0	528 2 11	84462 12 2
3252	15453 0 2	225415 2 3	940	2971 11 3	1756 10 1	2153 15 2	3910 9 3	1015555 5 1
271	1237 12 0	18737 1 6½	78	247 10 3½	146 6 2	179 7 11	325 14 1½	84629 9 9
268	1261 0 2½	18765 1 8	85	265 9 1	162 2 0	423 2 0	590 4 0	84911 6 0

M. CUBBON,

Commissioner.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS

DURING THE YEAR 1856-57.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS

DURING THE YEAR 1856-57.

J U D I C I A L.

1. As stated in the former Report, the Straits' Settlements are, like the Presidency
CIVIL JUSTICE. Towns of India, under English Law, administered in Recorder's
CRIMINAL DITTO. Courts, and as no allusion is made to the Administration of Civil
 and Criminal Justice within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in any of
 the Presidency Reports for the preceding year, it is presumed that this subject should
 not form part of a Report on the Administration of these Settlements. Nothing further
 will therefore be said on it, beyond noticing the fact that, during the past year, the Home
 Authorities have sanctioned a proposition made by the Governor for placing the several
 Courts of Requests at each Station on a more liberal and effective footing. The salary of
 the Commissioner in Singapore has been raised from 100 to 450 Rupees per mensem, and
 a suitable Establishment has been allowed him ; while at the other Stations, though the
 duty of Commissioner continues with the Police Magistrate, yet a separate and efficient
 Establishment is allowed, instead of, as formerly, the Police Establishment being considered
 available for both duties.

2. Act XIII. of 1856 having become Law on the 1st day of the present year 1857,
POLICE. a great change has been effected in the constitution and organiza-
 tion of the Police Forces at the several Stations ; but sufficient time
 has not yet elapsed to judge of the degree of increased efficiency attending these changes,
 the more especially, as previous to the expiration of the Official Year, the sanction of
 Government had not been obtained to the specification of strength and pay suggested by
 the Governor.

3. By Act XIII. of 1856, the Police is to be paid from out of the Municipal Fund,
 but to be placed under the control and disposal of the Executive Local Government. As
 each Station has its separate and independent Police Force, it became requisite to
 appoint a Commissioner at each ; and as the Revenue did not admit of a distinct salaried
 Officer for the duty, it was determined to throw the duty on the Resident Councillor of
 the Station, assisted by a Deputy in each. Circumstances, however, which will be found
 detailed in another place,* induced the Governor to recommend the appointment
 of a salaried Commissioner at Singapore, which has been acceded to. As the
 final arrangements for establishing the new Police Force under Act XIII. of 1856
 have not come into operation during the past year, they will not be given in
 this Report, and but little remains to be said. Owing to the absence of any
 definite Police Law, and to the consequent impossibility of properly training and

disciplining the Police bodies, they have been, during the year, wanting in efficiency; but the state of crime during the year is not such as to reflect any disgrace on the Police. On the contrary, considering the disadvantages under which the Police has laboured, the amount of crime does not show any increase over that of the preceding year.

4. From the Returns received from the several Coroners, Magistrates, and Police Officers, the following general Comparative Statements of the amount of crime committed have been drawn up, but it is hoped that the Reports which will be furnished by the Commissioner of Police in future years will supply more useful and valuable information on the state of crime, and its relations to the population in the Straits' Settlements, than can now be given. With a settled organized Police acting under one general Code of Regulations, more attention will be given to the causes of crime, and to means of prevention, than has hitherto been done :—

	MURDER.		OTHER CRIMES.		MINOR OFFENCES.		PROPORTION OF CRIME TO POPULATION.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Penang ...	17	11	764	636	1,918	1,119	44½	68
Singapore ...	17	15	1,247	209	1,979	3,265	21½	23
Malacca ...	9	4	458	613	1,128	1,173	39	35

No. 1.

5. Appendix No. 1 contains a Statement of the Reports of Work in the several Police Offices during the past year.

6. The events of chief importance which occurred under this head, during the past year, were the shutting of their shops by the Chinese at Singapore on the 2nd January last and the outbreak of the Chinese at Penang on the 18th March last. Both events seem to have arisen from the same cause—dissatisfaction with the working of the Police Act, and great alarm at the reported intentions of the Police and Executive Authorities, under powers supposed to be vested in them by the new Police and Conservancy Acts passed in 1856. At Singapore little or no actual disturbance took place. The shops were re-opened in the evening of the same day, and the following morning the Town resumed its usual appearance; but considerable fears were entertained at the time, and for some period subsequent, that this move on the part of the Chinese in Singapore was connected in some way with the state of affairs in China. The Chinese Secret Associations were supposed to be deeply implicated in the matter, and some anxiety was felt. At Penang, matters assumed a much more violent and turbulent aspect, and some lives were lost, while it was found necessary to call on the Malayan population for assistance against the Chinese, should they persist in prosecuting these disturbances.

7. This is not the place to assert opinions, or to advert to those of others, as to the causes and consequences of these commotions among the Chinese community of these Settlements. The opinions of the local Authorities at the time will be found in Appendix No. 2, together with sundry suggestions for future management. An enquiry into the complaints and causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese at Penang has been delayed, in order to the prior restitution of one of two Government muskets wrested from Privates of a Sepoy Guard, which was attacked by a Chinese mob, when on its way through the Town to relieve another Guard. The musket recovered was stealthily thrown into the garden of the chief local Authority, and there was reason to believe that the other was retained as a species of trophy. The report of the circumstances attendant on this outbreak made at the time will be found in Appendix No. 3.

8. Another incident requires to be mentioned under this head. On the night of the 5th February, a considerable body of Coromandel Coast traders were holding one of their annual festivals at Singapore. Two Inspectors of Police, while going their rounds, considered that the natives had trenched on the license given them, and ordered them to desist; they refused, and the Inspectors proceeded to use force towards them; but being resisted, they sent for a reinforcement of Police, and were soon afterwards joined by Peons, some of them having loaded muskets in their hands. Being again opposed and assailed violently with stones and sticks, the Police retreated to a Thannah, and those carrying muskets fired them. Arrived there, pursued by the natives, who continued to throw stones and other missiles at the Thannah, the Police fired on the mob, and three persons were killed and several severely wounded. It would serve no good purpose to enter into further details of this unfortunate affair. Suffice it to say, that three Coroner's Juries brought in verdicts of Justifiable Homicide, and that, on the prosecution of one of the Inspectors by the friends of one of the deceased, he was acquitted. The Local Government, however, dismissed the Inspectors from the Police Force, as their conduct was deemed rash and hasty in employing armed Police to remove a street obstruction, and to enforce their orders, unsupported as they were by the orders or presence of any Justice of the Peace. The subject was fully discussed at the time by the local Press and at Public Meetings, and further reference to it seems unnecessary.

9. The subject of the Secret Associations among the Chinese has several times been publicly brought forward during the year. The Grand Jury of Singapore, in their Presentment of the 15th January last, addressed the Judges of the Court in strong language, and called for the immediate adoption of measures for suppressing these Societies. In transmitting this document to the Government of India, the Local Government, while admitting the evils caused by these Societies, yet expressed the opinion that no Legislative Enactment, carried into operation by English Courts of Law, and construed by English Lawyers, could possibly prove effective against the spirit of secret organization so congenial to the Chinese mind; that the stronger the provisions of any Enactment, the more secret would become the proceedings of the Societies; while outward conformity to the Act might conceal more dangerous tendencies. It was, however, suggested that the power of deportation, if vested in the Governor, independent of the Law, might prove useful, if held, *in terrorem*, over the leaders of these Societies; but the Government of India did not approve of the suggestion, and did not deem it expedient to apply for a Legislative Enactment against the Societies, trusting to the just administration of the Law and to the exertions of an effective Police.

J A I L S

1. At each Station there are two Jails, one attached to Her Majesty's Court of Judicature and the other styled the House of Correction; though equally designed for the reception of prisoners sentenced in Her Majesty's Courts, is generally tenanted by culprits under short sentences by the Police Magistrate. Of the former, it needs not to say more than that, with the exception of that at Malacca, they are clean, commodious, and well suited to their object. At Malacca the site is bad, and means of improvement scarcely exist. A new site will soon be selected, and a new Jail, as well as House of Correction, erected.

2. In the several Houses of Correction, the prisoners are employed in various avocations. Many trades and professions are carried on, such as rope and basket-working, rattaning, carpentry, smithery of various kinds; and those who have no profession, are either taught one, or employed as coolies on such Public Works as may be going on within the Jail, or within any enclosed space in its immediate neighbourhood. The great bulk of the prisoners within these Jails are under sentences of imprisonment for very short periods, and many of them are frequent visitants of the interior. The longest period of sentence is for two years, but of these the cases are very few, while the great majority are for a few days only, seldom exceeding a couple of months. During these short periods, it cannot be expected that much good can be effected in the way of training the prisoners to professions, or to habits of industry; but cases have occurred, where the means of earning a livelihood have been acquired in the House of Correction.

3. The following Returns exhibit the number of prisoners that have been confined in the several Houses of Correction during the year, and their disposal:—

PENANG.

No. in confinement on the 1st May 1856	...	...	...	...	87
Sentenced during the year by Criminal Sessions Court	...	...	...	...	39
Ditto ditto Quarter Sessions ditto	...	...	...	...	37
Ditto ditto Police Magistrate	...	...	...	...	312
					— 388
					—
Total					475
Died during the year	...	...	...	...	4
Escaped ditto	...	...	...	...	0
Time-expired	...	...	...	...	359
Paid fines and released	...	...	...	...	41
					— 404
Remaining on the 30th April 1857	...	...	...	...	71
The average daily number of sick men during the year was	...	...	...	...	3
					—

MALACCA.

No. in confinement on the 1st May 1856	38
Sentenced during the year by Criminal Sessions Court....	4
Ditto ditto Quarter Sessions ditto	16
Ditto ditto Police Magistrate	256
	<hr/> 276
Total... ..	<hr/> 314
Died during the year	1
Escaped ditto	1
Time-expired	221
Paid fines and released	44
	<hr/> 267
Remaining on the 30th April 1857	47
The average daily number of sick men during the year was	3

SINGAPORE.

No. in confinement on the 1st May 1856	214
Sentenced during the year by Criminal Sessions Court	48
Ditto ditto Quarter Sessions ditto	67
Ditto ditto Police Magistrate... ..	1,152
	<hr/> 1,267
Total... ..	<hr/> 1,481
Died during the year	10
Escaped ditto	1
Time-expired	1,243
Paid fines and released	46
	<hr/> 1,300
Remaining on the 30th April 1857	181
The average daily number of sick men during the year was	19

TRANSPORTED CONVICTS.

1. The following are a few statistics relating to the Convict
Penang. Body at this Station :—

No. of Convicts on the 1st May 1856 ... Male 1,273—Female 84—Total 1,357

Received from	{ Hongkong 21	}..... 45
	{ Madras 14	
	{ Malacca... .. 10	

Carried over, Total ... 1,402

Brought forward, Total	1,402
Died during the year	94
Escaped... ..	32
Time-expired	1
	<hr/> 127
	<hr/> 1,275
Average daily number of Sick during the year	63
Proportion of Deaths to Strength	6.7
Total Expense of the Convict Department	Rupees 64,915 11 8
Average Monthly Expense of each Convict	4 10 0

2. The work actually performed by these Convicts, during the year, on the public buildings, and on the roads and bridges, is valued at Rupees 82,180-0-0. This valuation is made at various rates, from the most skilled artizan, at Rupees 10-8-0 per day, to the lowest class, at Rupees 2-0-0 per diem; and it would thus appear, that the Government derive a large gain from the employment of Convicts on the roads and public buildings; but though a calculation of this kind may be admitted as matter of account, it seems fair and just to consider the labour of the Convict Body at Penang to be fully equal to the expense incurred in maintaining them.

3. Many of these Convicts are more or less skilled artizans, who receive remuneration for their more valuable labour. That labour, employed in the erection of new and the repair of existing public buildings, is valued at Company's Rupees 34,440-3-7 during the year, and there is no doubt that the extra expense attendant on keeping up a body of skilled Convict Artificers is amply made up by the value of the labour obtained from them.

4. The number of Convicts at this Station on the 1st May
Malacca. 1856, was

Males 648—Women (none)	648
Died during the year	16
Escaped	10
Transferred to Penang and Singapore	30
Time-expired	36
	<hr/> 92

Remaining on the 1st May 1857	556
Average daily number of Sick during the year	35
Proportion of Deaths to Strength	2.7
Total Expense of the Convict Body during the year, ...	Rupees 27,506 0 0
Average Expense of each Convict	3 13 0

5. The labour of the Convicts at Malacca, during the year, is valued at Company's Rupees 22,234, on a calculation similar to that at Penang, being—

For making and repairing Roads and Bridges	Rupees 15,170 0 0
For erection and repairs of Public Works	7,064 0 0

It would thus appear, that the expense of the Convict Body at Malacca is not covered by the value of their labour, but it may fairly be allowed here, as well as at Penang, that the labour obtained from the Convicts is equal to the expense of their maintenance.

Singapore. 6. The total number of Transported Convicts at this Station, on the 1st May 1856, was 1,836 of whom 1,730 were males and 109 females.

During the past year there were

Received from.....	{	Bengal	361	}	517
		Madras	56		
		Bombay	56		
		Hongkong	24		
		Malacca... .. .	20		
					<hr/> 2,356

Of these—

Died during the year	154
Escaped	3
Time-expired... .. .	5
Returned to Bengal	1
<hr/>	
	163
<hr/>	
Leaving on the 30th April 1857, a total of	2,193
Daily Average number of Sick	129
Proportion of Deaths to Strength	6.4
Total Expense of the Convict Body during the year ... Rupees	1,05,859 0 0
Average Monthly Expense of each Convict	4 5 0

7. The labour of the Convicts at this Station has been valued at Rupees 1,31,142, leaving a considerable balance in favour of the Government, so that it may safely be stated that the Convicts as labourers have fully re-paid the expense of their maintenance.

8. The Convict Body, together with the charge of all the public works and buildings in Singapore, were under the control and management of Captain R. Macpherson, of the Madras Artillery, now the Resident Councillor of Malacca. In this able Officer's Report, he states:—"Return No. 2 gives a Comparative Statement of the expenses of " every description connected with the maintenance and discipline of the Convicts, and " the estimated value of their labour.

" This shows a result in favour of Government of Company's Rupees 25,283-7-7, a considerable sum, when it is considered that the labour of artificers is valued at 7 annas, able coolies at 4 annas, and feeble at 2 annas per day, in a place where the hire of an artificer is one Rupee and of a cooly 5 annas:—and a result in excess of last year's balance of Rupees 7,268-13-7. A reference to Return No. 5 will show at length the nature of the work from which this valuation has been gathered.

" Return No. 5 gives, *in extenso*, the various works upon which Convict labour has been employed, the nature of each work, the number of hands employed upon it, and the value of their labour, reckoned at the rates I have before quoted.

"This Return embraces work of every description. Road-making and repairing; "artificers' work in all its branches; and the manufacture and preparation of material "for building. The result of the valuation is as follows:—

"Road and Land Work	Rupees	22,134	14	3
"Miscellaneous Work	"	22,958	12	3
"Artificers' Work...	"	44,986	14	5
"Value of Manufactures	"	41,062	6	8

"Return No. 2 and the Progress Report in the Department of Public Works gives "in full all the particulars of the nature of the various works performed; it is therefore "unnecessary to enter into any further explanation of them here. The Brick and Lime "Kilns and the Granite Quarry are all in excellent working condition, nor can the "quality of the material turned out be surpassed anywhere."

9. The Convict Artificers numbering as follows:—

Masons	99
Carpenters	73
Blacksmiths	11
Stone Cutters	28
Basket Maker	1
Cement Makers	2
Brick Makers	24
Tile Makers	6
Painters	12

carry out all the repairs required in the public buildings, besides being extensively employed in the erection of new buildings, such as the Church, Government House, &c. Their labour has been valued as above at Company's Rupees 1,31,142, and there is no doubt that it has been well worth that sum, and that the work performed by them could not have been executed for the same sum by free labour. The following is a Return of the articles worked or manufactured by the Convicts during the year, and which have been used on the Public Works:—

2,264,938	Square Bricks.
2,000	Moulding Bricks.
11,000	Terrace Bricks.
117,400	Roofing Tiles.
31,000	Flooring Tiles.
69,000	Square Tiles.
1,300	Gutter Tiles.
2,000	Earthen Pots.
789	Coyans of Lime made.
1,816	Gantangs of White-wash.
42,380	Quarry Stones.
610	Granite Stones.

250	Rough Stones.
757	Parahs of Water Cement made.
1,750	Ditto of Soorkey.
1,700	Attaps.

10. The total number of Transported Convicts in the Straits, at the close of the last Official Year, was 4,024, of whom 3,816 were males and 208 females. The total expense of this body during the year was Company's Rupees 1,98,280-11-8, being at the average monthly rate of Rupees 4-1-8 per head. The work performed by them is estimated at Company's Rupees 2,35,556, being Rupees 37,276 beyond the amount of expenses; and as the rates of valuation have been shown to be moderate, it may very fairly be assumed that the Convict Body as labourers make good the expense of their maintenance.

REVENUE.

1. As stated in the former Report, the Revenue derived from the Land is insignificant, consisting only of Rents (Quit and Ground Rents,) of Fees for registry and of the sale of Waste Lands.
LAND.
2. The amount of Revenue collected in Penang, under the above heads, during the past year, was Company's Rupees 42,976-12-9, which, compared with the former years, shows a falling off of Rupees 8,282-12-10. This was chiefly caused by the less amount of land sold for agricultural purposes. In the preceding year, the sale of waste land realized Company's Rupees 19,538-0-0, whereas during the past year it only amounted to Company's Rupees 11,076-0-0.
Penang.
3. The total of Land Revenue, for the past year, amounted to Company's Rupees 71,518-10-11, being in excess of the former year by Rupees 9,671-0-0. This was caused by the greater sale of land for agricultural purposes, which realized Rupees 37,348-0-0 during the past year and Rupees 31,218-0-0 during the previous year.
Singapore.
4. As stated in the last Report, the Land Revenue demand in this Settlement differs altogether from that in the two other Stations. It is still an open question how far the waste land of the Settlement may belong to the Government, or to private individuals; and until that point is decided, the sale of waste land can form no item of the Land Revenue. In lieu of it and of rents, the Revenue consists of the right of levying 10 per cent. on the produce of all land within the Settlement, which right has been redeemed from certain individuals in whom it had been vested by former Dutch Governments. The subject has been described in the former Report, and the results of the present year only will be entered here.
Malacca.
5. The total amount of Land Revenue collected during the year was Company's Rupees 8,077-14-6, being less than that of the former year by Company's Rupees 1,193-8-8. This, however, does not include the tenths collected on the Tin obtained at the several Mines, which raises the collection of Land Revenue at Malacca to Company's Rupees 48,997-14-6 during the year. The preceding year, however, gave the highest yield of Tin dues that has yet been collected, and consequently the decrease in Land Revenue at Malacca becomes considerable, that for the preceding year being Company's Rupees 62,791-7-2.

6. The following Statement exhibits the whole of the Land Revenue of the Straits for the past year :—

		1855-56.	1856-57.
Rents Co.'s Rs.	44,347	3 11	45,819 9 6
Tenths „	62,055	13 0	48,415 0 2
Fees „	10,425	12 2	10,901 0 9
Sale of Lands „	59,069	7 5	58,357 14 9
Total, Co.'s Rs.	1,75,898	4 6	1,63,493 9 2

7. The charge for collecting the above amount of Land Revenue was as follows :—

Penang and Province Wellesley Co.'s Rs.	7,315	10 0
Singapore (including the Surveyor's Department) „	9,300	0 0
Malacca (including the redemption of right to levy 10 per cent. on lands) „	19,664	6 10
Total, Co.'s Rs.	36,280	0 10

8. This head of Revenue comprises the monopoly of the retail of Opium, Spirits, and Toddy and Baany, and is conducted under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1851. The sale of these Monopolies for the past year, as compared with the former year, realized as follows :—

	PENANG.		MALACCA.		SINGAPORE.		TOTAL.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.
Opium	1,15,200	1,35,120	72,600	87,720	3,25,200	3,25,200	5,13,000	5,48,040
Spirits	61,200	94,230	35,400	31,800	1,14,120	1,14,120	2,10,720	2,40,150
Toddy and Baany .. }	6,120	6,000	1,200	1,464	5,760	4,920	13,080	12,384
Total ..	1,82,520	2,35,350	1,09,200	1,20,984	4,45,080	4,44,240	7,36,800	8,00,574

9. The above forms the main item of Revenue in the Straits' Settlements. It is easily collected, the Farmers, generally speaking, realizing handsome profits from their speculation, while the provisions of the Act, carried out in English Courts, and watched by English Lawyers, preclude the infliction of any special injury to the people by the possessors of these Monopolies.

1. The Miscellaneous Receipts during the year at this place consist chiefly of Judicial Fees, amounting to Rupees 24,374-9-3 and of sums paid for licenses to keep pawnbrokers' shops under Act XL. of 1850, amounting to Company's Rupees 2,833-15-8. The total of these Miscellaneous items amounts to Rupees 30,435-6-8. The Revenue of Penang for the past year, compared with that of the preceding year, will therefore stand thus :—

	1856-57.	1855-56.
Excise... .. Rs.	2,25,690 0 0	1,85,564 4 4
Land „	48,684 5 1	49,649 11 1
Miscellaneous „	30,435 6 8	28,555 11 0
Total Rs.	3,04,809 11 9	2,63,769 10 5

showing an increase during the year of Company's Rupees 41,040-0-0.

2. The following similar Statement exhibits the Revenue of Malacca, as compared with the former year :—

	1855-56.	1856-57.
Excise... .. Rs.	1,00,773 9 6	1,20,685 5 4
Land „	62,381 3 6	49,021 9 4
Miscellaneous „	8,582 6 3	10,231 2 10
Total Rs.	1,71,737 3 3	1,79,938 1 6

showing an increase of Revenue during the past year of Rupees 8,201-0-0.

3. The Miscellaneous items of Revenue collected at Singapore are generally of the same denomination as at Penang, viz. Judicial Fees, amounting to Rupees 39,882-5-5; sale of licenses to keep pawnbrokers' shops, Rupees 12,936-0-0. There is one item, however, not existing at the other Stations, viz. the rent of Government markets and buildings, amounting during the past year to Rupees 18,062-13-7. Other items of Miscellaneous Revenue are comparatively large at Singapore, though small at the other Stations, such as Post Office Receipts, amounting to Company's Rupees 64,933-1-0, and Straits' Lights Dues, Company's Rupees 18,154-1-7.

The total amount of the Miscellaneous items of Revenue of Singapore, during the past year, is Rupees 1,62,801-8-9.

The total Revenue of Singapore for the past year, as compared with the preceding year, will therefore be as follows :—

	1855-56.	1856-57.
Excise Rs.	4,39,000 0 0	4,44,240 0 0
Land „	61,847 3 9	71,518 10 11
Miscellaneous.. .. „	1,33,096 14 9	1,62,801 8 9
Total Rs.	6,33,944 2 6	6,78,560 3 8

4. From the above Statements it results that the total Revenue of the Straits' Settlements during the past year, as compared with the former year, was as follows:—

		1855-56.	1856-57.
Excise.....	Rs. ...	7,25,337 13 10	7,90,615 5 4
Land	" ...	1,73,878 2 4	1,69,224 9 4
Miscellaneous...	" ...	1,70,235 0 0	2,03,468 2 3
Total ...	Rs. ...	10,69,451 0 2	11,63,308 0 11

showing an increase during the past year of Company's Rupees 93,857-0-9.

EDUCATION.

1. There are no purely Government Educational Establishments in the Straits, but at each Station the Government subscribes to a Protestant Free School, originally designed for the education of Christian youths of the poorer classes, but subsequently extended for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of all Native boys desirous of learning the English language. At these Schools, the maximum amount of education received is very limited. It takes many years ere a Native boy acquires much knowledge of the English language, and when a certain amount of it has been obtained, he is withdrawn from the Schools to apply that small amount in earning a livelihood as a Writer or Shop-boy. The following brief account of each Free School may be given here:—

2. Founded in 1816 by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a Grant from the Government of \$1,500 and a piece of land. The Government also sanctioned an allowance of \$200 a month, while the private subscriptions amounted to \$15,000 and a monthly sum nearly equal to that of the Government. The Government allowance was reduced in 1819 to \$100 a month, and has so continued to the present day. The number of boys in this School on the 1st January last was 305, of whom more than two-thirds were Chinese, and of whom the average daily attendance was 223. Every boy in this School is made to learn to read and write Malay, which is the common language in these parts, and at one time it was attempted to teach the Chinese boys to read and write their own language, but it was found impracticable, owing to the enormous waste of time incurred by the Chinese system of tuition. Until Masters can be procured, who have been trained in some more systematic and reasonable method of teaching Chinese, it seems impossible to continue the tuition of English and Chinese in the same School. It may be noted also, at the same time, that the Government does not consider Chinese to be a Vernacular language in the Straits, and is of opinion that it is not bound to provide for teaching that language to children.

3. Vernacular Schools, as branches of this Free School, have been established in some of the country villages for the children of the Malays, and in some parts they have been very successful. These, it is to be hoped, will be extended throughout Penang and Province Wellesley, but at the same time it will be necessary, with the power to read, that something should be provided to read. Malayan Literature has long been nearly extinct, and there is little or nothing in the language to offer to the young mind

capable of reading. Some selections from Malayan MSS. are being printed, and a translation of some of the Arabian Nights stories is in hand.

4. A Roman Catholic Free School, very similar as regards the amount of education imparted, has been for many years carried on in Penang. The number of boys is 115, with an average daily attendance of 108. This School receives Company's Rupees 100 a month from the Government, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions and donations among the community.

5. A precisely similar Protestant Free School exists at Malacca, but it is wholly supported by the Government subscription of \$100 a month, as all private subscriptions towards its support have long ceased on the part of the community. The number of boys on the books is 250, of whom the average daily attendance is 172. In addition to Malay, the Portuguese language is taught in this School, as the majority of the boys are the children of so-called descendants of the original Portuguese conquerors.

6. The Protestant Free School at this Station has become merged in what is called the Singapore Institution, though the original objects of each are very widely different; those of the Singapore Institution were, in the words of Sir T. S. Raffles, its chief founder—

“*First.*—To educate the sons of the higher order of natives and others.

“*Secondly.*—To afford the means of instruction in the Native languages to such of the Company's Servants and others as may desire it.

“*Thirdly.*—To collect the scattered literature and traditions of the country, with whatever may illustrate their laws and customs, and to publish and circulate in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the Institution and to be useful or instructive to the people.”

7. Those of the originators of the Singapore School were also in their own words :—

“*Resolution 3rd.*—That the existing Schools, and such as may hereafter be formed, shall constitute Seminaries of general instruction for children of any country, religion, or sect; and that it is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting, that any prescribed and exclusive course of religious instruction would prove highly injurious to the progress of education amongst the Native classes, by exciting fears and prejudices connected with their religious tenets, and thereby withdrawing them altogether from the Schools.”

8. How two such opposite designs have become one Institution need not be narrated here. The subject has been brought into the Law Court, with the view of placing both the Raffles' Institution and the Protestant Free School on their own proper footing, so far as existing circumstances will admit.

9. Government subscribe Rupees 400 a month to this School, while the subscriptions of the community do not amount to half that sum. The number of boys in the School is 367, of whom the average attendance is 167. As at Penang, the great majority of the boys are Chinese.

10. The extent to which education is carried on in this School is similar to that at Penang, and is limited to the elements of knowledge. There is no attempt to teach the Vernacular on the plea of want of funds, but Vernacular Schools exist elsewhere, and these have been established during the past year under the auspices of His Highness the Tumongong of Johore, who contributes the liberal sum of \$1,500 per annum towards Vernacular Educational purposes, which sum is doubled by a Government Grant. Out of this fund is also chiefly supported the Malay School, instituted by the Reverend B. P. Keasberry, and perseveringly carried on during many years, under very discouraging circumstances, till it has become a flourishing School, into which many would be glad to place their children, did the funds admit of their reception. In this School, the boys are first thoroughly grounded in their own language, and are then taught English. At the same time, the boys are taught some industrial art, such as Printing, Lithography, Book-binding, Embroidery, and Sewing. A Tin and Leather-worker are shortly expected from Europe, whose tuition, it is expected, will prove eminently valuable to the boys.

11. From the fund above alluded to is provided the expense of publishing selections from Malayan MSS., and for translating, printing, and publishing selections from the Arabian Nights and other works calculated to instruct the Malay youth.

12. Female education is in its perfect infancy in the Straits, as regards the purely Native females. The Roman Catholics have long since provided some degree of education for the very poorest even of their flock, but however laudable such efforts in themselves, the subject does not come within the scope of this Report.

13. It must be stated, that of all Asiatics, the Malay is probably the least susceptible of improvement from Education. Those engaged in the heavy task of opening the mind of a genuine Malay are almost in despair at finding so little mind to work upon. With an infusion of Indian or Chinese blood, the case is different, but the pure Malayan intellect is very stagnant, and what is worse, the inferiority is felt and acknowledged by themselves. No interest in the Literature of his own language has ever been known to be felt by a pure Malay, while their Princes and Rulers are, with few exceptions, grossly ignorant—unable, many of them, even to read the Arabic character. Were it possible to induce these Princes and Chiefs to entrust their children to us for education, a great step would be gained, but there is not much probability of this ever occurring to any extent. At the present moment, however, there are, in Mr. Keasberry's Malayan School two brothers of the Rajah of Keddah, a son of the Sultan of Johore, and several lads of good families of both Keddah and Johore, and it is pleasing to witness the improvement in these lads by their subjection to School discipline, and the useful employment of their time.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Under the orders of the Government of India, the Governor of the Straits Settlements is, in some measure, placed in the position of Superintending Engineer, that is, the correspondence of the Department passes through him, and all Reports, Plans and Estimates of the Executive Officers are transmitted to him. At each Station

there is an Executive Officer, who is also, at the same time, the Superintendent of Transported Convicts, by whom as much of the Public Works are executed as can possibly be effected. There is not much to report under this head during the past year.

2. These when completed are transferred to the charge of the Municipal Commissioners, by whom they should be kept in repair, but as the Municipal Funds are inadequate to the effective charge of all the roads and bridges throughout the interior of the several Stations, Convict labour is extensively employed in the necessary repairs, especially after the damage effected by heavy rains. At Singapore much was done during the past year in rendering effective the three main roads running through the Island, and some progress was also made in connecting them by cross-roads. The formation of these roads involves the erection of numerous small bridges, and hence the difficulty of the work.

3. A handsome stone bridge has been completed during the year over the Rochore at Singapore. This bridge has been entirely built by Convict labour, and is highly creditable to the workmen. The span is 40 feet, and the arch elliptical. The foundation is wholly in granite, and the superstructure brick.

4. A reservoir of fresh water has also been formed by Convict labour at the foot of Government Hill at Singapore, as an aid to the supply of water for the Town during periods of drought.

5. At Penang, a few miles of new road have been completed, connecting distant villages with lines of main road, and the necessary bridges have been built to render them effective.

6. At Malacca, the road from the Town to the Tin Mines has been rendered thoroughly effective for a distance of 11 miles, while other lines of road have been kept in good repair. The whole charge of the roads at this Station falls on the Convict Department, owing to the poverty of the Municipal Funds.

7. At Singapore a very handsome Church is in course of erection, wholly by Convict labour, also a new Government House, and several other buildings. At Penang, a new Police and Court of Requests Offices have been erected. It may be noted here, that all repairs and alterations of public buildings are effected by Convict labour chiefly, and consequently the value of this body, as artificers, cannot be shown here to its full extent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE.

8. This Department in the Straits' Settlements is limited to the simple receipt and dispatch of letters at and from the Towns of each Station. There is no Land or Water Local Post of any kind. Singapore is the Depôt for the Spanish and Dutch Mails to and from Europe, and was at one time also for the Australian Mails; but these latter now take a different route. The Revenue derived from the Post Office at

each Station, not of course including the Postage on European Mails, which is all carried to account of Her Majesty's Government, was during the past year as follows :—

Penang	Company's Rupees	3,086	12	4
Malacca	„	464	7	0
Singapore	„	64,933	1	0
Total		Company's Rupees	68,484	4 4

M A R I N E.

9. The only Sea-going Steamer attached to the Straits, the *Hooghly*, was sent up to Calcutta during the year to be repaired, and during her absence, the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Auckland* was placed at the disposal of the Local Government. Shortly after this arrangement was made, however, the *Auckland* was dispatched to China, on the urgent requisition of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, whose Steam Force was, at the time, insufficient for the duty required of it. The *Auckland* did good service at Hongkong, and returned to Singapore before the close of the year.

10. Gun Boats are attached to each Station, which are found useful in various respects, and though not calculated to overtake piratical vessels, yet their presence on the spot is a check upon piratical dispositions.

11. During the year, the Ports of Penang and Singapore have been placed under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855. The limits of each Port have been defined and marked, and rules for the maintenance of order have been passed by the Government of India. These rules chiefly apply to the landing and shipment of gunpowder, of which a large quantity is annually brought to these Ports.

12. The number of Vessels visiting these Ports during the year was as follows :—

	Square-rigged.	Native.	Total.
Penang	432	1,902	2,334
Singapore	1,394	2,525	3,919

13. There are three Marine Navigation Lights under the Straits' Government, *viz.*, the "Horsburgh," the "Raffles," and the "Floating Light." The first is on the rock called "Pedra Branca," 40 miles distant from the harbour of Singapore, and off the Southernmost promontory of the Malay Peninsula. It is a revolving Light, easily visible at 14 miles, and its position is a very admirable one. The building was erected by Mr. J. F. Thomson in 1851, at a cost of Rupees 53,020. The Raffles Light is on the Coney Island, about 14 miles North-west from Singapore. It is a fixed Light. The building was erected in 1855 by Captain Man, then Executive Officer and Superintendent of Convicts at Singapore, altogether by Convict labour. This Light is well situated to guide Vessels to and from Singapore during the night. The Floating Light is anchored

on the 2½-fathom bank in the Straits of Malacca, and was first placed there in 1852. The position is good, but it is intended to re-place the Floating Light by a permanent Light House.

14. Besides the above, there are two other Lights, which are partly Harbour and partly Navigation Lights, one at Singapore and one at Malacca, both visible to a distance of 8 miles, and answering admirably as Harbour Lights to Vessels entering, or leaving, during the night.

15. These Lights, with the exception of the Singapore Harbour Light, are kept up by the Light Dues levied under Act XIII. of 1854. As these Light Dues are levied in all the chief Ports of India, no Return can be made here of the amount collected under the Act. The expenses connected with the several Lights amounted during the year to Company's Rupees 28,302.

16. The following Statement of the number of Ships registered as belonging to the Port of Singapore is given as evidence of the growing importance of that Port as a Commercial Emporium, the more especially when it is considered that its existence as a Port has not yet attained its fortieth year :—

No.	Tonnage.	Description.	Owners.
9	3,892	Ships ...	Chinese.
2	1,090	Ditto ...	Arab.
5	1,380	Barques ...	European.
33	10,585	Ditto ...	Chinese.
8	2,276	Ditto ...	Arab.
25	3,861	Brigs ...	Chinese.
4	476	Ditto ...	Kling.
8	1,512	Ditto ...	European.
1	158	Ditto ...	Arab.
29	2,650	Schooners ...	Chinese.
3	149	Ditto ..	Malay.
5	632	Ditto ...	European.
9	912	Ditto ...	Kling.
	29,573		

FINANCIAL.

1. It has already been shown that the total amount of the Revenue of the Straits' Settlements for the past year was Company's Rupees 11,63,307-8-7.

No. 4.

In Appendix (No. 4) it will be seen that the total amount of expenditure during the year, not including the Military, was Company's Rupees 8,74,941-6-3, thus exhibiting a balance in favor of the Straits of Company's Rupees 2,88,366-2-4.

2. The following is a Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements in the Straits' Settlements during the past Official Year :—

RECEIPTS.

	PENANG.		MALACCA.		SINGAPORE.		TOTAL.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.
General ..	1,88,305 15 0	2,28,323 15 8	1,00,773 9 6	1,20,085 5 4	4,51,936 0 0	4,57,176 0 0	7,41,015 8 6	8,46,385 5 0
Judicial ..	21,333 4 11	24,374 9 3	6,101 2 7	5,274 14 5	28,529 9 7	30,832 5 5	56,164 1 1	63,531 13 1
Revenue ..	49,649 11 1	43,684 5 1	62,331 3 6	49,021 9 4	95,547 3 9	80,531 8 2	2,07,573 2 4	1,57,287 6 7
Postal ..	700 14 8	671 12 4	354 8 4	464 7 0	11,245 5 10	64,593 1 0	13,300 12 10	68,069 4 4
Miscellaneous ..	3,579 12 9	2,555 1 5	2,126 11 4	4,401 13 5	9,107 10 0	26,986 12 9	14,314 2 1	34,033 11 7
Total Co.'s Rs..	2,63,760 10 5	3,04,809 11 9	1,71,737 3 3	1,79,068 1 6	5,96,365 13 2	6,75,559 11 4	10,31,873 10 10	11,63,307 8 7

DISBURSEMENTS.

	PENANG.		MALACCA.		SINGAPORE.		TOTAL.	
	1855-56.	1856-57.	* 1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1855-56.	1856-57.
General ..	75,683 7 9	68,589 1 7	41,855 12 9	59,179 3 0	70,006 8 0	87,068 11 2	1,57,547 12 6	1,64,836 15 9
Judicial ..	67,715 6 11	71,100 2 1	50,331 11 1	42,272 7 7	80,771 0 8	82,634 8 4	1,08,838 2 8	1,45,427 2 0
Revenue ..	11,324 7 11	10,336 13 2	24,324 8 3	26,570 5 4	10,426 10 1	10,365 7 4	46,575 10 3	47,272 9 10
Medical ..	10,693 5 11	11,930 11 6	6,173 12 4	6,354 14 9	20,530 6 9	20,608 9 3	37,146 9 0	38,964 3 6
Ecclesiastical..	7,327 6 6	11,448 15 0	4,834 15 6	1,333 9 8	12,017 4 1	11,201 2 7	24,179 10 1	24,003 11 3
Convicts ..	62,889 9 1	64,839 6 4	30,457 2 3	27,506 1 4	99,326 14 5	81,241 8 11	1,92,713 9 9	1,73,687 0 7
Military ..	1,78,756 7 6	1,77,619 8 0	41,661 8 2	39,778 5 10	2,00,737 6 6	2,31,561 10 7	4,23,185 6 2	4,48,939 8 3
Marine ..	51,082 14 5	24,387 12 1	22,396 11 7	23,528 2 4	62,511 13 9	46,908 12 9	1,35,691 7 9	94,914 11 2
Miscellaneous ..	36,312 14 10	40,754 11 0	7,737 14 0	6,061 2 11	41,471 5 11	40,496 7 4	83,512 5 9	95,252 5 8
Total Co.'s Rs..	5,02,316 0 10	4,81,007 0 9	2,20,822 15 11	2,12,604 4 9	5,97,831 9 2	6,20,728 14 8	13,29,690 9 11	13,14,338 4 2

ECCLESIASTICAL.

1. The Bengal Assistant Chaplains receive in the Straits a Colonial allowance, which raises their salary to that of a Chaplain in Bengal, consequently when an Assistant Chaplain is promoted, he vacates his appointment in the Straits, and returns to Calcutta. An Assistant Chaplain is stationed at Penang and Singapore, but at Malacca an Assistant Chaplain of the 2nd Class. Abundance of Church-room is provided at each Station, and the Church of Singapore is being re-built on a more handsome and spacious design than the last.

MILITARY.

1. During the past year an incidental Brigadier was given to the Straits, that is, the Senior Colonel Commanding a Regiment in the Straits became Brigadier, and is to reside at Singapore. On the death of Colonel Richardson, of the 29th N. I., at Penang, Colonel MacLeod was appointed to that Regiment, and resides at Singapore as Brigadier Commanding the Troops in the Straits.

2. In January last, an urgent application having been received from Sir J. Bowring, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, for such military assistance as it might be in the power of this Government to afford, it was determined to dispatch two Companies of the 29th N. I. from Penang, together with the whole of the European Artillery in Garrison at Fort Cornwallis. The Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Auckland* was dispatched to Penang to bring these Troops to Singapore, and after their arrival, the private Steamer *Sir J. Brooke*, was engaged to convey them to Hongkong. Before their departure, however, a still more urgent requisition for Troops was received from Hongkong, and it was decided to add the Rifle Company of the 38th N. I. from Singapore to the Detachment. This small Force, with three Mountain Guns, and accompanied by Medical and Commissariat Officers, left Singapore on the 21st January; but the measure was not agreeable to the European Mercantile Community, who protested against it, on the ground, it is supposed, of the fears entertained at the time of the hostile designs of the Chinese population of Singapore, and on the impolicy of weakening the Military Force at such a crisis. The Local Government, however, did not, at the time, anticipate any difficulties from the Chinese population, and the protest was disregarded.

3. In the following month of February (an extra Regiment), the 14th M. N. I. arrived at Singapore in the Steam Transport *Oriental*, and has since been stationed there, detaching three Companies to Malacca, whence the Companies of the 29th proceeded to Penang to reinforce the Garrison, so greatly weakened by the Detachment sent to China. The relief took place at the very time the Chinese were committing disturbances, and no doubt tended greatly to bring them to a sense of the folly of their proceedings.

4. After the arrival of the 14th N. I., and at a period when considerable alarm prevailed at the supposed hostile intentions of the Chinese population, it was suggested to the Local Government that Military Posts should be established at various parts round the Town, to intercept any bodies of Chinese that might pour into the place; but as this was out of the question, owing to the paucity of Troops, it was determined, in order to restore confidence to the extent of the means available, to establish a Post on one of the main roads in the neighbourhood of the Town. For this purpose, a hundred acres of hill ground were purchased from a merchant, and a temporary Barrack run

up sufficient to hold half a Company of Sepoys. It was further intended to fortify the Post and place some Guns in it, but this has not yet been done. In the meantime, the spot selected has proved to be an excellent sanatorium for the numerous sick and debilitated men of the 38th N. I., who have wonderfully recovered their health and strength, by a short residence there.

MUNICIPAL.

1. Acts XXV. and XXVII. of 1856 provide for the election of Municipal Commissioners, and the raising of a Municipal Fund at each of the Stations of the Straits Settlements, while Act XIV. of 1856 provides the duties to be performed by these Commissioners. Owing to the circumstance of these Acts not coming into operation till the 1st January last, while the elections are limited to the month of November of each year, no election has yet taken place in the Straits, and the duties are carried on by the Commissioners of the former year.

2. The following sums were collected and paid into the several Municipal Funds during the years 1855 and 1856, *viz.*, in—

		1855.	1856.
Penang	Co.'s Rs.	99,299	96,804
Malacca	„	20,492	22,385
Singapore	„	1,18,256	1,24,713
Total, Co.'s Rs.		2,38,047	2,43,902

3. These Funds are designed for the pay and maintenance of a body of Police at each Station, and for all the general purposes usually comprised under the terms “Municipal.” The works carried on by these Commissioners are of the highest importance to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the several Stations, and they have been undertaken during the year, to the extent of funds available, with a degree of energy and zeal highly to be commended.

4. The following is an abstract of the disbursements from the Municipal Funds during the past year :—

DISBURSEMENTS.

Penang	{	Police	...	...	...	...	Rupees	45,089	0	0
		Conservancy	...	...	...	...	„	58,832	0	0
		Total							...	Rupees	1,03,921	0	0
Singapore	{	Police	...	...	...	...	Rupees	74,775	0	0
		Conservancy	...	...	...	...	„	63,471	0	0
		Total							...	Rupees	1,38,246	0	0
Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees	22,531	0	0

From the above Statement, it will be observed that more even than the whole of the Funds collected has been disbursed during the year, but this is consequent on

advances made on Public Works, and indeed the funds are far from adequate to the performance of all the duties required by the Act from the Municipal Commissioners. This is more particularly the case at Malacca, where the absence of trade, and the poverty of the country generally, precludes the collection of funds sufficient even for the maintenance of an efficient Police Force, towards which the Government contributes materially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Annexed is a Statement exhibiting the comparative value of the trade of this Station, during the two last Official Years, with various parts of the world; but it must be borne in mind, as stated in a former Report, that Singapore is a free Port, and that though there is a Department for the registry of Imports and Exports, yet there is no power to compel the registry, and consequently there is no guarantee, either that all Imports and Exports are registered, or that the values placed upon goods are correct. All registries and all valuations are voluntary acts, and though doubtless very many of them are correct, yet no means exist of testing their accuracy, or of ascertaining to what extent registry may have been dispensed with:—

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain	1,24,28,818	1,46,42,097	22,13,279	.....	43,51,734	53,70,658	10,18,924	.....
North America	2,14,079	3,88,904	1,84,825	.....	21,37,122	27,64,048	6,26,926	.....
Europe	17,50,194	20,51,878	3,01,684	.....	15,42,841	24,23,826	8,80,985	.....
Australia	4,76,493	3,26,387	.....	1,49,006	4,78,708	4,26,764	.....	52,002
Calcutta	71,02,467	60,99,612	.....	10,02,855	52,72,418	34,99,797	.....	17,72,621
Madras	4,06,394	2,10,891	.....	1,95,503	7,70,190	5,97,845	.....	1,72,345
Bombay	13,31,773	12,47,177	.....	84,596	15,85,466	9,32,669	.....	6,52,797
China	69,86,344	61,97,825	.....	7,88,519	94,26,051	1,04,37,820	10,11,769	.....
Cochin China	8,87,495	9,41,958	54,463	.....	8,10,453	6,49,914	.....	1,60,539
Siam	13,69,916	35,12,501	21,42,585	.....	13,40,416	35,69,732	22,29,316	.....
Manilla	3,86,748	5,48,836	2,12,088	.....	4,69,931	1,80,884	.....	2,89,047
Java, Bally, &c.	74,33,618	58,80,124	.....	15,53,494	43,42,789	51,24,057	7,81,268	.....
Borneo	12,59,410	16,65,776	3,06,366	.....	13,98,795	13,64,503	.....	34,292
Celebes	12,08,237	10,80,044	.....	1,28,193	12,24,901	14,16,181	1,91,280	.....
Sumatra	7,32,713	8,12,896	80,183	.....	4,92,191	6,63,828	1,71,637	.....
Malayan Peninsula	16,78,364	16,45,287	.....	34,087	17,61,971	18,55,582	93,611	.....
Miscellaneous	58,15,140	56,82,285	.....	1,32,855	68,15,481	64,92,873	.....	3,22,608
Company's Rupees	5,14,19,223	5,28,44,988	54,95,473	40,69,708	4,42,21,516	4,77,76,981	70,05,716	34,50,251
		5,14,19,223	40,69,708			4,42,21,516	34,50,251	
Increase, Co.'s Rs.		14,25,765	14,25,765		Increase, Co.'s Rs.	35,55,465	35,55,465	

The above Statement exhibits an increase in the trade of Singapore of near five millions of Rupees, and those who are acquainted with the operations of that trade, will doubtless confirm the result of the above Statement, so far as that a large general increase has taken place during the past year. The details of the trade of the Straits' Settlements being of a very complicated nature, will not be prepared for publication in time for this Report.

Malacca.

2. The trade of this Station is too insignificant for mention here, being almost wholly confined to its intercourse with Singapore.

Penang.

3. No Return of Trade, similar to that of Singapore, has yet been received from this Station.

1. Numerous changes have occurred during the year among the heads of Departments, owing to the resignation of the Service by Mr. T. Church, late Resident Councillor of Singapore, and the removal of Captain H. Man, Resident Councillor of Malacca, for special duty in the Tenasserim Provinces. Mr. Church held the Office of Resident Councillor of Singapore for a period of nearly twenty years, and was in a measure identified with the growth and prosperity of the Settlement. By his untiring zeal and devotion to his public duties, he greatly contributed to the welfare of the place, and received the respect and esteem of all classes of residents, as was manifested to him on his departure. He has been succeeded as Resident Councillor by Mr. H. S. Mackenzie, the Assistant to the Resident at Penang, and Captain Man has been succeeded by Captain Macpherson, late Superintendent of Convicts and Executive Officer in Singapore. These appointments have of course caused many changes in all the minor Departments. The following is a list of the Officers of the Government of the Straits' Settlements as it stood at the commencement of the present Official Year :—

	NAMES.	SERVICE.	OFFICE.
PENANG.	E. A. Blundell ... {	Late Penang Civil Service ... {	Governor.
	W. T. Lewis ... {	Ditto ... {	Resident Councillor.
	G. T. Hilliard ... {	Madras Army ... {	Superintendent of Convicts and Executive Officer. "
	T. Braddell ... {	Uncovenanted ... {	Magistrate and Commissioner of Court of Requests in Penang.
	J. R. Alexander ... {	Ditto ... {	Magistrate and Commissioner of Court of Requests in Province Wellesley.
	G. F. Gottlieb ... {	Ditto ... {	Master Attendant and Post Master.
MALACCA.	R. Macpherson ... {	Madras Army ... {	Resident Councillor.
	W. Willans ... {	Uncovenanted ... {	Assistant to Ditto.
SINGAPORE.	H. S. Mackenzie ... {	Bengal Civil Service ... {	Resident Councillor.
	C. A. Purvis ... {	Madras Army ... {	Superintendent of Convicts and Executive Officer (Officiating.)
	T. Dunman ... {	Uncovenanted ... {	Magistrate.
	J. D. Vaughan ... {	Bengal Marine ... {	Master Attendant and Post Master.
	J. C. Smith ... {	Uncovenanted ... {	Commissioner of Court of Requests.

E. A. BLUNDELL,

Governor of Prince of Wales' Island,

Singapore and Malacca.

SINGAPORE, }
The 14th August 1857. }

A P P E N D I C E S.

Statement of Crimes reported to the Police at the several

CRIMES OR OFFENCES.	PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.									
	Number of Cases reported.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number released.	Value of Property lost.		Value of Property recovered.		Increase of Cases from last year.	Decrease ditto ditto.
					Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.		
Murder	10	5	5	2	42	25	18	25	0	7
Manslaughter	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Cutting and Wounding	38	39	39	27	0	0	0	0	0	10
Burglary	72	20	20	10	2716	15	1085	38	0	29
Robbery	99	138	138	131	3571	89	1846	92	0	33
Larceny	391	312	312	140	732	99	458	72	0	57
House-breaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Counterfeiting Coin	3	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Pérjury	16	27	27	5	0	0	0	0	8	0
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	3	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slave-dealing	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Piracy	9	9	9	6	8	0	0	0	8	0
Breach of Excise Regulations	205	291	291	248	0	0	0	0	0	146
Breach of Police Regulations	304	389	389	282	0	0	0	0	102	0
Miscellaneous	610	1221	1221	354	1185	12	265	0	0	855
Total	1765	2467	2467	1226	8256	40	3674	27	123	1192

* NOTE.—The whole of the Prisoners being Convicts,

GENERAL No. 29 OF 1857.

FROM

THE GOVERNOR OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Singapore, 10th January 1857.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that on the 2nd instant, the Chinese population of Singapore took their national mode of evincing their dissatisfaction, by closing their shops and intimidating, or inducing the natives of India to follow their example, causing a general strike of works in the place. The plea adduced for this proceeding is the novelty and stringency of the new Police and Municipal Acts lately come into operation, and especially the latter, of which an abstract had very recently been translated and posted up under the orders of the Municipal Committee. This translation was defective, and advantage seems to have been taken of the occasion, by designing persons, to circulate the most absurd and mischievous reports regarding the intentions of the Executive, and to stir up the people to resistance. Reports of this feeling of dissatisfaction having reached us, the Resident Councillor invited a number of respectable Chinese to meet him and make known the cause of alarm among the people, and this meeting was to have taken place on the day on which the shops were closed.

2. Besides this passive demonstration, it became evident that resistance would be made to any effort to suppress it, or forcibly to open the shops, and as we were not prepared at the moment to follow up any strong measures, I determined to refrain from all such, till the effect of milder measures was known. I accordingly caused a Proclamation to be issued, stating that the new Acts had been misrepresented and misapprehended, and expressing my readiness to listen to all grievances, and recommending that the shops should be opened and business resumed. This had the effect of causing the shops to be opened again towards the evening, and notwithstanding some inflammatory placards stuck up during the night, warning the people to place no faith in what the Governor might say, the Town resumed its usual appearance on the following morning, and tranquillity has since prevailed throughout.

3. This simultaneous movement, in a large and populous Town like Singapore, evinces a power and spirit of organization among the Chinese, which has excited a considerable degree of alarm and apprehension. It is not, I think, to be denied, that the Secret Associations existing among the Chinese are the framework of this organization, and the leaders of these Associations may have objects in view far beyond a mere redress of Police grievances; but their power and influence among their own people cannot be successfully contended against with the means now at our disposal. Much dissatisfaction is felt by the European community of Singapore, that no Legislative Enactment has yet been brought forward aimed at these Secret Associations, but with every respect for the opinions of gentlemen equal and superior to myself in experience of the Chinese character, I retain my firm belief that no mere Legislative Enactment, aimed at putting down Secret Associations, and at destroying the influence of its leaders, can ever prove successful. The most stringent European Continental Laws, backed by all the influence of the Church, have little effect against Secret Societies, and in Ireland formerly such Societies were never extinguished by Acts of Parliament. It is doubtful whether such Acts had not the effect of increasing the influence of the Societies, and at all events, they had the effect of increasing the secrecy under which they were formed, and such secrecy is their most dangerous element. Associations of all kinds are natural with the Chinese. They form a part

of their existence; Labour and Trade are mostly carried on by them, and in every Tribe or Class there is an Association for mutual assistance and protection. These latter have now become dangerous. To what extent they have become so in China is evidenced by the present state of that country, while here they are held in check by the inadequacy of the objects to be gained by carrying their machinations to the same extent. Still their power and influence exist, and the question is in what manner they may be most successfully met.

4. Two measures seem to me desirable towards this end—1st, A well organized and efficient Police. This is a subject of momentous importance and serious difficulty, owing chiefly to the want of good materials to form a Police, and of experienced practical Officers to mould these materials. Singapore is fast rising to be one of the great Cities of the East. Its trade and shipping in its harbour are second only to those of Calcutta, and its population, though not to be compared yet in actual number with those of the Presidencies, yet contains a more turbulent and ill-affected mob than is to be found in the Indian Cities, and above all, a mob distinct and separate in language, habits and character from the classes out of which the Police can be entertained. At the Presidency Towns, the man best suited to organize the Police Force to conduct and to render it efficient, is selected for the duty, on a high and well-deserved salary. At Singapore, this duty is left to a gentleman selected for other objects, who has had no training or experience in the Police, and who has no time for the proper and efficient performance of duties requiring the whole bodily and mental energies of one man. To ensure an efficient Police, it seems to me absolutely necessary, that the best man should be selected for it, and that he should be well paid. I understand that Commissioners of Police at the Presidencies receive Rupees 3,000 a month each, and I therefore think I am moderate in suggesting that a Commissioner of Police should be specially appointed for Singapore on a salary of Rupees 1,200 a month. I am aware that this will be considered a large addition to the general charges of the Settlement, and I should hesitate to suggest it, were I not more convinced than ever by the late occurrences, that a practical and experienced Officer should be at the head of the Police of this Settlement, and not the inexperienced Officer (in matters of Police) who may be selected for the situation and duties of Resident Councillor. In recommending this, I disclaim all idea of depreciating the services of the present Resident Councillor; on the contrary, I think him as efficient as an inexperienced person in such matters can well be; but the state of affairs in Singapore, affected as it is, and will continue to be by that in China, requires the whole time, vigilance and activity of one man. I am enabled to recommend an Officer fully competent to do justice to the situation, and I hesitate not to name Mr. Dunman, formerly Superintendent of Police, and now the Police Magistrate of Singapore, in which situation he has rendered most able and valuable assistance during the late disturbance.

5. Having thus secured a competent Chief of the Police, and without such, I conceive that all further arrangements would be wholly nullified, I have little to suggest beyond what is contained in my letter to your address, No. 98, of the 15th September last. The members of the Force should, I think, be better paid than they are at present, in order to induce the better classes of Natives of India and Malays to enter it, and their numbers must be considerably increased; but on this subject, I propose again to address you in a separate letter, in reply to yours of the 28th November 1856, No. 1536.

6. The second measure which I would suggest is one that I have greater hesitation in proposing, but which I think is one calculated to have a strong effect. It is that the Governor of the Straits Settlements should be vested with the power of deportation, on his sole responsibility, and wholly irrespective of the Law that is, that the Governor should have the power of apprehending and of sending out of the country any individual, who, from the evidence that may be laid before him, he is satisfied is dangerous to the peace and good order of the Settlement. The power of deportation, consequent on the result of any legal investigation or trial, would be wholly imperative, owing to the difficulty, I may say the impossibility, of obtaining open, public evidence against the influential members of the Chinese Secret Societies. Such a power is liable to, not I hope abuse, but to erroneous administration; but the Governor would act under responsibility, would minutely report his proceedings, and the grounds of the exercise of his power; and it will perhaps be considered that a possible error on his part would be less injurious than the present immunity of these mischievous leaders of secret political Societies, who defy the law because they know they cannot be convicted of any offence against it.

7. To be vested with such a power would be very far from being personally agreeable to me. It is without precedent, and contrary to all principles of good government, and its exercise would involve a most

serious responsibility, but I conscientiously believe that it is advisable to hold it. The Chinese of Singapore are not our countrymen. They are separate from us in habits, ideas, and language. They belong to a foreign country, whence their numbers are annually largely recruited, and this most frequently, by the worst and turbulent of their class. All these people are bound to each other by oath, by sympathy, and by education. They form a distinct community, disliking our Laws, and obeying them only so far as they may deem safe. There are exceptions of course. There are many Chinese who are devoted to us, and would willingly stand by and support us, but they have no influence, and are cowed and rendered timid by the bold and unscrupulous. To such persons, vigorous measures on our part would be rejoiced at; but until relieved from their present dread of revenge and retaliation, they will not move a finger in our favour.

8. I consider that I have conscientiously fulfilled my duty in recommending to the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council the measures which, in my humble opinion, are necessary to ensure the peace, quiet, and good order of this large and fast rising Settlement. I would respectfully call the attention of His Lordship in Council to the fact, that as a Commercial Port, Singapore ranks with the first Cities in India, and that it rivals most of them in the number of independent British and Foreign Merchants, and other residents. The perils which endanger the operations of the one, and the personal safety of the others, are not lightly to be disregarded, and it is not to be doubted that such perils exist in connection with Chinese Secret Societies.

9. I beg to enclose, as probably may be expected from me, the Draft of an Act for the better control over Chinese Secret Societies in the Straits of Malacca.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. A. BLUNDELL,
Governor.

SINGAPORE,
The 10th January 1857. }

Draft of an Act for the better Controlling of Chinese Secret Societies in the Straits of Malacca.

WHEREAS the proceedings of Chinese Associations, called Hoey's, in the Straits of Malacca, have become dangerous to the peace and good order of the several Stations; and the original objects of such Associations or Hoey's, designed for the assistance and support of the poorer members, have been changed into those of opposition to the Police and administration of Justice in the Country: It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Governor of the Straits' Settlements is hereby invested with the full and sufficient power to cause the apprehension of any member of a Hoey, whom he may deem to be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Settlement, and to deport such individual from the Station in which he may be residing to such place as he (the Governor) may appoint.

II. Any person so deported under Section I., who may return to any Station of the Straits' Settlements, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be transported for the period of years.

III. The Governor of the Straits' Settlements shall immediately report to the Government of India any case of deportation ordered by him, and shall detail the whole of his proceedings therein, and the grounds for ordering the deportation.

IV. The proceedings of the Governor of the Straits' Settlements under this Act shall not be subject to review, in any Court of Justice, nor shall any Writ of Habeas Corpus, or any other Writ from any Court of Justice, stay or impede the proceedings of the said Governor under this Act.

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, dated the 27th March 1857, No. 414, Paras. 1 and 2.

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches noted in the margin, relative to the recent combination among the Chinese shop-keepers, and to the measures proposed for the prevention of disturbance in the Settlement, especially by the Chinese population.

No. 6, dated the 10th January 1857, with enclosure.
No. 30, dated 28th January 1857.
No. 31, dated the 31st January 1857, with enclosure.

The Governor General in Council agrees with you in opinion, that it would be inexpedient to attempt to suppress the Hoeys by a special Law, but he also thinks that the occurrence referred to in the correspondence does not afford ground for vesting the Local Government with the arbitrary power of deportation. The case with which the apprehensions of the Chinese shop-keepers were quieted, shows that no such extraordinary measure is necessary, and that the most effectual means of preventing disaffection among the Chinese is to be found in a just administration of the Law.

(True Copies)

J. F. A. McNAIR,

Officiating Secretary to the Governor.

No. 3.

No. 98 OF 1857.

FROM

THE RESIDENT COUNCILLOR, PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND,

To

THE HONORABLE E. A. BLUNDELL,
*Governor of the Straits' Settlements.**Dated Prince of Wales' Island, 17th March 1857.*

HON'BLE SIR,

It is with much concern that I report to your Honor a very serious outbreak of the Chinese population, which commenced on last Saturday night, the 14th instant.

2. A collision took place about half past 5 P. M. between the Police and the Chinese, regarding the removal of the temporary Attap Shed, in which the Wyang or Plays are performed, which it has been the custom to take down after the performance had been concluded, and invariably lately on Saturdays. as none are allowed on the Sunday.

3. A Chinese mob, consisting, it is said, of above 2,000 men, violently attacked the Police, who were acting under the personal orders of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and they were obliged to retreat. On this alarm, a party from the Station ran to the spot, armed with Carbines, whilst the Deputy Superintendent had come to report the circumstances to me, and in their defence fired on the mob, who were still pursuing them.

4. A Military Force was applied for by me, as I considered it would be impolitic to allow the Chinese with impunity to set the Laws at defiance, and on the arrival of the Military, under the command of Lieutenant Stanley and the Officer of the day, (Captain Barber,) the temporary shed was pulled down.

5. Next morning the inhabitants were thrown into a state of great alarm by the violence of the Chinese, who had attacked the Pitt Street Station; broke the wooden work off the Fire Engine-house, partially destroying the Engine; strewed the Peons' clothes and boxes on the street; threw down the Cattle Pound, and injured the roof of that Station. All shops were shut, and persons (Malays, Klings, &c.) stopped on the roads and streets, and their goods taken from them. A Sepoy Daily Relieving Guard, consisting of a Naique and six Sepoys, coming into Town through Chuliah Street and down Beach Street, were followed by a mob, and being joined by others in front, attacked the Guard, knocking one Sepoy down, who was supposed to have been killed, and wounding the Naique: the rest of the Guard defended themselves by firing on the mob. One Chinaman was shot dead on the spot, and two Kling men severely wounded. The muskets of the Naique and Sepoys were carried off; at 11 o'clock Divine Service was prevented by the mob, shouting and frightening the assembling congregation. This I was not aware of at the time, as I had convened a Meeting of the Magistrates at the Police Offices, at which most of the European inhabitants were collected.

6. His Honor the Recorder kindly assisted at the Meeting, and several Resolutions were made for the protection of the Stations, and to render every assistance to the Government. I am happy to say that every person came forward and were immediately sworn in as Special Constables, and have since rendered great service, by taking Night Patrols through the Town. A deputation of the chief Chinese Traders had intimated their wish to meet the gentlemen present; their arrival put a stop to other propositions. These men stated certain grievances of the most frivolous nature, which your Honor will find in the accompanying report of the proceedings which took place at the time.

7. His Honor the Recorder addressed the Chinese in most energetic language, pointing out to them the blessings they enjoyed under the most benignant Government in the world; the Court of Justice being at all times open to appeals for all grievances, and their folly in attempting to break through the Laws.

8. The whole of Sunday, various reports were brought in, and considerable alarm prevailed, but it did not appear that the insurgents had done any further mischief, and the Police were re-inforced late at night, by the arrival of a number of Malays, which I had directed the Punghuloos of the Southern and Western Divisions to bring in. The Magistrates, however, before the arrival of these Malays, had kept up all night regular and constant Patrols through the Town, attended by Special Constables, and a small party of Sepoys and Police Peons.

9. On Monday we were more numerous reinforced by the Malay inhabitants of the villages of the Northern part of Province Wellesley, who immediately responded to my call under their respective Punghuloos, and there are now assembled upwards of 600 Malays—more are ready to join; but I considered there were sufficient to show the Chinese their powerless state.

10. I issued a Proclamation to the Chinese inhabitants (copy of which is forwarded.) It was reported that the head-men of the Chinese purposely perverted the translation, and in proclaiming it to the lower orders, added many concessions to be made, which were not in the Proclamation. This many of the head-men acknowledged they had done to appease the mob, but as it was considered that Government should not be compromised in any manner whatever, a literal translation was made by some of the Catholic Priests of the College, and Mr. Braddell, assisted by the Magistrates, (Mr. Nairne and Mr. Sandilands,) personally promulgated the corrected document.

11. However, before this was effected this-day, (Tuesday,) the shops were opened on the first promulgation of the Proclamation, under the firing of crackers and squibs in all parts of the Town.

12. As I found to-day that quietness existed, and the shops re-opened, I should have wished to have dismissed the Malays. However, as it was the opinion of most of the gentlemen, that it would be inpolitic to do so, they have been kept, and should there be no further cause of alarm, I hope to send them back to-morrow.

13. Your Honor is aware that the feelings of the Chinese in general is in a disturbed state, from what is now occurring at Canton, and I have for some time past been aware of the presence of ill-disposed men from China, who, I have every reason to suppose, lose no opportunity of raising discontent, and which they considered they had on this occasion, finding the better disposed and wealthy Chinamen ready to join them, tried to gain their point by overawing the Police Authorities. It is my opinion, that these men who had been drawn in to join the evil-disposed under the control of the several heads of Hoys, did not contemplate the consequences, and found it difficult afterwards to keep down the mob, and they declare they had no hand in the outbreak; but I feel convinced, as I am sure are all the community do, that nothing was done but under their immediate orders. It is well known that all that occurred had been pre-meditated. The shops on the Sunday morning were like magic all shut in every part of the Island, in places where none but Chinese knew that every thing had occurred in Town so late as 10 p. m., the night before.

14. I am happy to state, that every thing at present appears to be quiet; I attribute it, however, solely to the firmness and determination of the European inhabitants; and that the Chinese saw their folly, and were aware of the ruin which would result from any violence, as I distinctly gave the head-men to understand, it was our determination, should any thing be done, to fire upon them with the 6-Pounder Field Pieces.

15. The arrival of the Barque *Nile* to-day, with the strong detachment of Sepoys, has been very opportune, and no doubt will conduce to greater tranquillity; at the same time, I feel convinced that we should be prepared for any outbreak which the smallest spark may ignite.

16. I feel greatly indebted to His Honor the Recorder, who assisted us with his advice and opinions, and was daily personally active.

17. I have to express my acknowledgement to the Military, who, through the Officer Commanding the Troops, have shown every readiness to meet this sudden outbreak, which, with such a small force, became extremely heavy on the Officers and men.

18. I feel indebted to the Magistrates for the assistance so promptly given, and indeed to all the community, who readily joined to suppress the insurgents.

19. The Police, under the Deputy Commissioner, have had hard and harassing duty, and have behaved extremely well.

20. The Malays have shown themselves to be invaluable auxiliaries in outbreaks of this nature, and deserve the highest consideration of the Government. They would reject being paid for such services in money. It is my intention, and I trust will meet with your Honor's approval, to give them a formal feast or Conduree at the Province.

21. I cannot conclude without noticing the cowardly apathy shown by the Kling population, who may be said to be as numerous as the Chinese. Not one of them came forward to offer their services.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. T. LEWIS,
Resident Councillor.

P. S.—All is quiet to-day, the Malays have returned to their houses, the Military withdrawn, and the Police Stations re-occupied.

(Signed) W. T. L.

No. 70.

GENERAL NO. 403 OF 1857.

FROM

THE GOVERNOR OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FORT WILLIAM.

Dated Singapore, 21st April 1857.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SINCE my letter to your address, No. 58, of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that I have visited the Station of Penang, where, as reported by me, a disturbance had occurred among the Chinese, attended with some loss of life.

2. From all the reports and information I could gather, I was fully confirmed in the opinion expressed by me in the letter above alluded to, that this disturbance was the effect of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to intimidate the Local Government into the removal of the restrictions lately imposed in Chinese festivals, processions, &c., and that it could not be construed into any design of rising against the Government, or of seeking the lives of the Europeans of the place. On the contrary, no European was molested, and the opposition was solely directed against the Police, by whom, of course, the restrictions complained of are enforced.

3. I received a deputation of some rich and influential men among the Chinese, who desired to persuade me that the late riots were caused by the offensive and improper conduct of the Police, and by its interference with their religious festival proceedings, but that the continuance of the disturbance was the act of bad men among them, who looked for an opportunity of plundering in the general confusion, and that they, the Speakers, ought not to be made in any way responsible for such acts. I refused to admit this, and pointed out to them the impropriety and danger of sanctioning any forcible opposition to the Police, or other local Authorities; that redress was open to them for any real grievance; but that by having had recourse to violent means of obtaining redress, they must suffer the consequences of such folly. They had aroused a spirit of mischief which might have grown into actual hostility, when they themselves would have been the first to suffer from the lawless violence of their countrymen. I then

impressed on them the feeling of rational insult with which I viewed the carrying off and retention of a Sepoy's musket, and that till this was restored, it became impossible for me to take any steps for hearing and redressing such grievances as they might desire to lay before me. They endeavoured to relieve themselves from any such responsibility, and to assure me they had used all their means and influence to recover the lost musket. I replied that one musket had been given up, and that the other must be so also, ere I could listen to grievances or grant any indulgences.

4. The missing musket had not been restored, when I left Penang on the 16th instant. A few hours only before I left, a very lengthy document addressed to me was sent to the Resident Councillor for submission to me. On learning from the residents, that there was no allusion even to the missing musket in this document, and no expression of regret for its loss, or promise to use their best efforts for its recovery, but that it contained simply a string of complaints, of more or less importance, against the proceedings of the Police, I declined to receive it, and directed the Resident Councillor to inform the Chinese, that when the musket is restored, or satisfactorily accounted for, I am prepared to assemble a Committee to hear and report upon their alleged grievances, and to give every attention to the report that may be made to me by them.

5. I beg to enclose copy of a letter* addressed by me to the Resident Councillor of Penang, in which I have pointed out where, in my opinion, the original proceeding of the Police was not fully justified. Such, however, was the outrageous violence of the Chinese in opposing this proceeding, that it became necessary to support and carry it out by Military Force. In all proceedings subsequent to the first commencement of the disturbance, I consider the Resident Councillor of Penang, Mr. Lewis, to have acted with firmness and judgment, and I am of opinion that the whole was pre-meditated; and that even had the proceedings of the Police in the first instance been more in conformity with the exact provision of the Law, similar scenes would have occurred.

6. The warm encouragement and support received throughout from the Hon'ble the Recorder of the Settlement, Sir B. Maxwell, is the subject of grateful admiration on the part of the Resident Councillor, of the Justices of the Peace, and of the whole European community. I have not thought it becoming in me to return my thanks for this to the Hon'ble Recorder, but I can well imagine how valuable such assistance must have proved at a time of considerable apprehension and responsibility on the part of the local Authorities.

7. To the small Military Force, under command of Major Boulderson, very much is due, both before and after it was re-inforced, through the arrangements reported in my letter in the Foreign Department, No. 48, of the 7th ultimo.

8. It will be seen that in my letter to the Resident Councillor of Penang, I have conveyed my best acknowledgements of, and thanks for, the services rendered by all concerned in putting down these riots.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. A. BLUNDELL,
Governor.

(True Copies)

J. F. A. McNAIR,
Officiating Secretary to the Governor.

Statement showing the Proper Disbursements at Prince of Wales'

	Prince of Wales' Island and Pro- vince Wellesley.	Singapore.	Malacca.	Total.
LOCAL RESIDENCY CHARGES.				
<i>General.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed Establishment	38,833 5 10	32,317 12 10	17,505 15 4	88,657 2 0
Contingencies	7,055 15 2	4,558 9 11	1,482 7 4	13,097 0 5
<i>Judicial.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	61,696 2 3	30,077 8 0	19,532 3 2	1,11,305 13 5
Contingencies	9,403 15 10	32,231 15 7	2,998 3 8	44,637 3 1
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	7,315 10 0	6,269 8 3	22,131 0 0	35,719 2 3
Contingencies	21 3 2	1,095 15 1	1,436 5 4	2,553 7 7
<i>Medical.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	8,358 2 3	19,984 0 0	6,325 3 0	31,667 5 3
Contingencies	3,572 9 3	714 9 3	29 11 9	4,316 14 3
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	11,139 9 8	10,536 0 0	1,347 5 2	23,022 14 10
Contingencies	309 5 4	665 2 7	6 4 6	980 12 5
<i>Postal.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	480 0 0	.....	300 0 0	780 0 0
Contingencies	51 11 8	... ..	.....	51 14 8
<i>Public Works.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	3,188 13 6	4,903 13 11	600 0 0	8,692 11 5
Contingencies .....	.. ..	25,777 7 5	79 13 3	25,857 4 8
Pensions	34,033 13 4	23,036 2 8	1,867 2 11	58,937 2 11
Schools	4,685 15 0	7,660 12 6	3,894 0 0	16,240 11 6
Contingencies	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
<i>Marine.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	12,241 4 2	35,510 3 3	4,375 13 0	52,127 4 5
Contingencies	883 0 8	225 2 3	7,888 14 6	8,997 1 5
<i>Military.</i>				
Contingencies	1,248 0 7	780 4 8	1,261 14 10	3,290 4 1
Total of Local Residency Charges, } Co.'s Rs.	2,06,021 12 8	2,36,348 0 2	93,065 5 9	5,35,435 2 7

4.

Island, Singapore, and Malacca, during the Official Year 1856-57.

	Prince of Wales Island and Pro- vince Wellesley.	Singapore.	Malacca.	Total.
STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS CHARGES.				
<i>General.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed Establishment .....	.....	.....	.....	52,813 8 3
Contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	886 0 0
Annuity to Mr. R. Ibbetson, late } Governor of the Straits .....	.....	.....	.....	5,333 5 0
<i>Judicial.</i>				
Fixed Establishment .....	.....	19,637 14 0	19,637 14 0	39,275 12 0
Contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	208 5 6
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Fixed Establishment .....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 0 0
<i>Marine.</i>				
Fixed Establishment .....	.....	.....	.....	22,452 9 9
Contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	11,337 12 0
Total of Straits' Settlements Charges..	.....	.....	.....	1,40,807 4 6
<i>Military Charges.</i>				
Amount paid to Troops	1,41,820 5 3	1,65,512 5 2	38,279 9 8	3,45,612 4 1
Cost of Provisions issued to ditto.....	33,316 0 1	50,935 1 9	.....	84,251 1 10
Contingencies	1,235 2 1	14,333 15 0	236 13 4	15,805 14 5
Total of Military Charges..	1,76,371 7 5	2,30,781 5 11	38,516 7 0	4,45,669 4 4
<i>Convict Charges.</i>				
Fixed Establishment	10,330 10 0	25,383 12 2	3,694 6 9	39,408 12 11
Contingencies ..	54,508 12 4	55,957 12 9	23,811 10 7	1,34,278 3 8
Total of Convict Charges	64,839 6 4	81,341 8 11	27,506 1 4	1,73,687 0 7
<i>Straits' Lights Charges.</i>				
Fixed Establishment .....	.....	4,928 0 0	4,618 2 11	9,546 2 11
Contingencies ..	.....	13,811 8 7	4,944 7 7	18,756 0 2
Total of Straits' Lights Charges ...	.....	18,739 8 7	9,562 10 6	28,302 3 1
<i>Abstract of the above Charges.</i>				
Local Residency Charges .....	.....	.....	.....	5,35,435 2 7
Straits' Settlements Charges.....	.....	.....	.....	1,40,807 4 6
Military Charges ..	.....	.....	.....	4,45,669 4 4
Convict Charges .....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,687 0 7
Straits' Lights Charges .....	.....	.....	.....	28,302 3 1
Total, Company's Rupees .....	.....	.....	.....	13,23,900 15 1

J. F. A. McNAIR,

Officiating Secretary to the Governor.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX
TO THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
OFFICIAL YEAR 1856-57.
MADRAS.

THE direction of the Lines of Electric Telegraph in this Circle, the number of Offices, and a general description of every thing relating to the working of Telegraphs in Madras, were given in the Report furnished for the year ending 30th April 1856. This ground needs not be travelled over again; but for the sake of connection between the Reports of this and last year, a few words will be said re-calling the state of affairs at the end of the last official year.

The Line from Madras *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore, Bellary, and Humpasagur to Bombay was described as supported mostly by granite slabs or masonry pillars; but between Kistnagherry and Madras (150 miles,) it was said that the Line was in a wretched state, and that the props to the wire were either bamboos half-eaten by white-ants or soaking rotten palmyras. The Line was sometimes blown down for miles, and one instance was reported of 15 miles of wire being thrown to the ground at once. Messages were delayed. All this was very unsatisfactory.

This was not owing to any want of provision or foresight on the part of Mr. Brunton, the late Deputy Superintendent of the Madras Circle, but to the Contractors failing to do their work, and the dilatoriness of the Inspector in charge from Arcot to Madras.

I.—LINES MADE PERMANENT.

The first step taken to mend matters was the opening a Telegraph Office at Vaniembaddy, and strengthening the Line by re-placing the bamboos and palmyras with teak and jungle-wood posts, to keep up communication during the heavy rains in May and June.

Afterwards, the Line for this 150 miles was made permanent. From Madras to Vellore, columns of brick and chunam have been constructed, and from thence to Kistnagherry are the granite pillars.

There are two gaps between Madras and Vellore—one of five miles, and another of two-and-a-half, which will not be permanent for another month, and it is believed that, on the other side of Vellore, a granite pillar is still wanting here and there.

Time has proved that the solid stone of granite is far preferable to the masonry pillar as a support to the wire; for on the Line between Toomcoor and Humpasagur, where

there are nothing but supports of the latter kind, the wire was sometimes broken from their falling; and at another time interruptions have occurred from the blocks of granite placed on their top rolling off, which allowed the wire to rest on the moist chunam. A wet communication was thus formed with the ground, by which the electricity escaped to the earth. What adds to the liability of accidents occurring with masonry pillars is the fact, that it is almost impossible to prevent the use of bad chunam by the Contractors; the brick-work in consequence never settles properly, and on the rain getting into the pillar, the bricks are loosened, and a moderate storm blows the whole mass down.

In the past year, the Telegraph from Bangalore to Ootacamund was strengthened. For 60 miles out of Bangalore, granite slabs were put up, but to the rest of the Line, which is on good teak timber posts, nothing has yet been done, further than keeping it in repair.

These were all the Lines working in April last year, besides those small Lines to the Offices of Poonamallee, Mount, and the Fort.

No Table has been drawn up, showing the number and duration of interruptions for this and last year, but the fact that, during the months of April, May, and June 1856, there was no communication between Bangalore and Madras repeatedly, sometimes for two days, shows how effective the improvement on this Section of the Line has been; for during the same months this year, only two interruptions, which lasted but a few hours, have taken place. This has been of the utmost benefit to the well-being of India, as from the Rebels cutting off all communication, both by Dawk and Telegraph, from Delhi, Agra, and the Punjaub to Calcutta, the Madras and Bombay Line has been the only means of Telegraphic Communication between the scenes of the present disturbances and the Capital of India.

Messages from the Punjaub and from Agra are received here a few hours after their delivery for despatch at either of these places, and they are sent on either by Express or by Steamer to Calcutta.

While on the subject of interruptions, it is well to describe one that occurred near Ootacamund on the 5th October, both because it was a peculiar phenomenon, and also because it gives a good idea of the exertions that at any moment may be required from those employed in this Department.

The account is given in the Appendix* in the words in which it was reported to the Superintendent of Telegraphs by the writer of this Report shortly after the accident.

II.—THE WESTERN COAST LINE.

Besides the work of making the old Lines in this Circle permanent, a new one of 203 miles has been added during the past year. The branch Line from Mysore to Calicut running *viâ* Mercara and Cannanore is referred to.

There were several reasons that made the erection of this Line a very arduous duty —

First.—The country through which it passes is very hilly, and from Frazerpett to Mercara, and from thence to Gunnote, is the most dense forest ; the rest of the road being all low jungle. It would be needless to attempt a description of the largeness of this forest even to the many who have seen it ; but those who have had to cut their way through miles of it, are the only persons who can form a just estimate of its thickness. The trees are immense and grow quite close to one another.

Second.—The second difficulty was not any natural obstacle, but arose from a change of arrangements as to who should erect the Line. This caused considerable delay. Prior to Mr. Brunton's leaving for Bombay in the end of February, it had been arranged that only the part in Malabar should be put up by this Department, but Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer of Mysore, had kindly undertaken to erect the wire through Astagram and Coorg. The removal of one of the Assistant Engineers from the Mysore Public Works Department prevented Colonel Green carrying out his intention as far as Coorg was concerned. This difficulty was easily overcome by the appointment of an Inspector and Artificer who had just been transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Telegraph Establishment, but the arrangement was no sooner made than his disgraceful conduct before he left Belgaum caused the remand of the Artificer to his Regiment, and the Inspector resigned to secure a better-paid appointment in the Mysore Public Works.

The fair weather slipped by while these changes were being made, and the difficulties presented by the natural obstacles of the country were increased fifty-fold, by necessitating the construction of the Line during one of the heaviest monsoons that had fallen for years. It was now about the end of May. The Inspector of this Department had nearly finished the Line in Malabar. The assistance of Colonel Green was again sought, and as Lieutenant Johnson, of the Mysore Public Works, was now the Executive Officer of Coorg and Astagram, he most kindly, though already over-burdened with work, promised every assistance. The Deputy Superintendent of this Circle accompanied Lieutenant Johnson on an Inspecting Tour through Astagram and Coorg at the end of May and the beginning of June. The monsoon had already set in, and the season was reported to be more wet than usual. On leaving Mercara, carts had to be abandoned, and the traps had to be carried by coolies, on account of the state of the roads ; engineering work was at a stand still, and the advice of every one experienced in the climate of the Western Coast was to give up all hopes of putting up a Telegraph in such weather.

It was very evident, that Lieutenant Johnson, though willing to give every help, was so harassed with the number of his own works, that the hardship of putting up a Telegraph in a monsoon ought not be added to them. He had already given excellent assistance by clearing the jungle in different parts, and the Line had been marked out the whole way. As the completion of the Line through Malabar had freed a number of Telegraph Artificers, they were at once placed on this portion, and the Inspector appointed to superintend them was Mr. Darling. There being now sufficient hands belonging to the Telegraph for the work, the charge of it was given over by Lieutenant Johnson to the Department on the 1st of June, but it was about the 1st of July, before the requisite arrangements could be made to commence work in earnest.

On the 28th of September, communication was opened with Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut. There is no space here to speak of the difficulties the work presented. They were almost insurmountable. The incessant rain, the despondence caused by the weather, by the want of coolies (who even for very high monthly pay could only stay a few days and then make off in the night,) by the fever and sickness, by the failing of two of the Telegraph Artificers whose names are not mentioned—these were hardships that had to be wrestled with and overcome. The Inspector, Mr. Darling, behaved most admirably, and his conduct was from first to last most praiseworthy. Everything is due to his untiring urging-on of the work. The Warley Artificers, Fuller and Straughan, on whom the immediate construction of the Line depended, and who were exposed in all weathers, worked in a way that, if it were truly described in words, would perhaps be thought exaggerated, for the expressions that could be with justice used are only such as are descriptive of very great self-sacrifice. It is enough to say that they behaved remarkably well, and showed an obedience to orders, though entailing much suffering, which was worthy of their calling, for they are English Soldiers.

The conduct of Mr. White should be particularly brought to notice. He was admitted in 1853 as a Signaller, and for good conduct as Head Signaller on the Hills, was promoted to the rank of an Assistant in charge of an Office on Rupees 50 a month. His orders in May were to proceed to Calicut, and he could have lived there for about three months on this pay, without any work ; instead of doing which, he volunteered his services as an Artificer, and worked all through the very rainy weather, in the most energetic way, at this self-imposed task.

The Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Mercara, is erected on teak supports, and for most part of the way, from Mercara to Cannanore, from Cannanore to Calicut, a very hard wood called Errool has been chiefly used for this purpose.

III.—THE EASTERN COAST LINE.

This Report would not be at all complete without mentioning that sanction has been obtained this year to open up Telegraphic Communication with Ceylon from Madras.

By April the Inspectors were all on their several Sections, commencing operations. The Collectors and Engineer Officers are rendering all the assistance in their power, to whom the warmest thanks are due.

It is hoped that, within one month, Pondicherry will be in Telegraphic Communication with Madras, and shortly after, the Line will be opened as far as Negapatam. The whole work will not be in operation before September, as the Cable to cross the Sea at Paumbem will not have arrived much before that. The Line runs along the high road to Trichinopoly as far as Tindivanum. It then branches off to Pondicherry, where the Telegraph has met with the most kind co-operation of the French Government. His Excellency the Governor of the French Provinces in India has facilitated in every way the carrying of the Telegraph Line through the French Settlements at Pondicherry and around Carical, and has made every arrangement to prevent injury being done to the wire.

The Officers, M. Montbrion and M. Guerre, through whom Communication with the French Government is conveyed, have gone out of their way to give assistance, and this Department is under great obligation to them. It is intended to open Telegraph Offices at Pondicherry and Negapatam. It is presumed that some small intermediate Stations will be required near Ramnad. The work is somewhat delayed by there being no wood growing along the whole Coast, except palmyras, which, from their porous and spongy-like nature, are very unsuited for Telegraph posts. From this to Pondicherry, however, jungle-wood posts bought at Madras are being erected. From thence to Negapatam, the Jaffna palmyra (insulated), bamboos, and teak posts, will form the materials of the supports, except through the Sub-Collectorate of Tanjore, where Mr. Cadell has taken such an interest in the Telegraph, that he would have masonry pillars built the whole way through his talooks; while in the other Sections, only a Flying Line could be constructed.

From Negapatam to Ramnad, the posts will be of bamboo, iron-wood, teak, and the Jaffna palmyra. There are several large rivers between Madras and Ramnad, but through the kindness of the Engineer Officers, this will prove no obstruction, as the Telegraph will be carried along the bridges. The Palar, however, will be crossed on high masts embedded in basket wells, until the completion of the bridge in course of construction across that River will allow of the wire being removed to it.

IV.—IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED.

There has been an improved insulator introduced by Lieutenant Stewart. Its construction is exceedingly simple, and it is admirably suited to insulate the posts from the wire, and its top covering and sloped form prevent a continuous stream of water running during heavy rain from the wire to the post, over the bottom part of the insulator. The shape is given in a plan accompanying this Report.

But by far the greatest step in improvement is the introduction of the system of signalling by the Morse Instrument in all the Offices.

Qualified Assistants have been sent out from England to teach this system, and already great progress has been made by the Native Signallers in its manipulation. The Stations of Madras and Bangalore have been communicating by the Morse system for the last six weeks, and great credit is due to Mr. Cappel, the gentleman who is the Chief of the Instructors sent out to this Circle from England, for the exertions he has made to teach the Native Signallers. He reports very highly of their aptness; and at an examination held in Bangalore, three Signallers, V. Parthasard, V. Anunasawmy, and J. McGuire, were able, after about three months' teaching and practice, to send and receive twenty-two words a minute, a number faster than which, it is believed, it is impossible to work the instrument.

V.—TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES, WITH REMARKS ON THE ACCURACY OF THEIR DESPATCH AND THE HIGH CHARACTER OF THE MADRAS SIGNALLERS.

During the past year, the Private and Public Messages transmitted amounted to 15,782, and in these, fifty-two errors occurred. It should be known, that every Message sent by Telegraph is copied and sent from each Office to the Deputy Superintendent for

examination by the Message Examiner. Thus, if a Telegram is despatched from Madras to Bombay, copies of it, as received at Madras, at Bangalore, and at Bellary, on its road to Bombay, are sent to the Deputy Superintendent. The Madras and Bellary copies are then compared, and if there is any difference between them, the copy of the intermediate Station (Bangalore) is examined, and thus the origin of the mistake detected. This system has been in force in the Madras Circle for two years, and not a single Message is sent on these Lines, however short or unimportant it may be, that does not pass through this scrutiny.

Although fifty-two errors have been detected, and some of them are hardly deserving of the name, yet they have not been forced into notice by the complaints of the senders or receivers. A complaint may have been received four times during the year, but not more it is believed.

There were cases when Messages were sent out to the Bombay or Calcutta Circle. At such times, the Telegram has been found to have been received at, and transmitted correctly from Bellary, which proves the error must have been made in the other Circles. Out of the fifty-two errors, some have occurred between Bellary and the next Stations of Dharwar on one side and Kurnool on the other. It was impossible to say in such cases, whether the mistakes arose in this or in the other Divisions: the fairest way would be to attribute a third of the number of mistakes that have been made between the Frontier Stations of Bellary, Dharwar, and Kurnool, to each of the three Circles of Bombay, Hyderabad, and Madras. In proof of the accuracy with which Messages are transmitted in this Circle, the letter from Dr., now Sir William, O'Shaughnessy to the Madras Chamber of Commerce can be adduced. It is to be found in the Telegraph Reports on all India for the year 1855-56, page 42, and to show that the Madras Offices have not gone back in this respect, a copy of an Extract of the letter B, from the Officiating Superintendent, Lieutenant Stewart, to the Deputy Superintendent, Madras, is appended. To show the consideration in which Madras Signallers and Assistants are held, they have been required for the Hyderabad Circle. European and East Indian lads, who have learnt their work in the Madras Offices, have been sent to Burmah, and others have been required for the Indore Lines, but have not yet started; and again, more Signallers are required from this place for the Line in Ceylon; similar drafts may have been taken from other Circles; and therefore this fact does not prove that the Signallers instructed in Madras are superior to those of Bombay and Calcutta, but certainly it speaks for their being of equal acquirements.

VI.—LIGHTNING (ACCIDENTS FROM).

The usual number of Coils has been injured by lightning, and in some cases brass has been melted in the Lightning Conductor, and the paper burnt in the passage of the lightning to the earth; but these accidents are common to all Lines, and are unworthy of further record. Once, however, the perfect safety of the Telegraph Offices, as well as of those employed in conducting their duties, was particularly exemplified at Cannanore. On the night of the 16th May, the lightning must have discharged itself very near the Telegraph Office, as it struck a house some 600 yards off, and which nearly touched the Telegraph wire. By far the greater portion of this stroke must have been conducted by the Line into the Telegraph Office, where it only greatly alarmed the Signallers, but did no further injury than destroy the Coil, melt four inches of copper wire, and fuse some brass in the Lightning Conductor, knocking a tumbler which was over the Coil off the table.

VII.—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

There are two Tables, C. and D., forwarded with this Report: C. shows the Receipts of Cash and the *pro-formâ* Charges for Service Messages during the year at each Station. Statement D. contrasts the Receipts of the several months in this year with the corresponding months in 1855-56. From the latter, it is very satisfactory to observe, that the Cash Receipts of the Telegraph are nearly double of what they were; while the *pro-formâ* Charges for Service Messages show but little increase. This is to be accounted for by the Telegraph becoming gradually more necessary to the public, whereas the Government have from its very commencement appreciated its value, and used it only when absolutely required.

The Cash actually received, added to the *pro-formâ* Charges for Service Messages, makes a total of Rupees 45,849-1-0. Statement E. shows that the expense of working the Department for the past year has been Rupees 51,091-15-11. The Telegraph in Madras has not therefore brought any revenue to Government, but it has done much more than was expected. It has very nearly paid its own expenses. The loss to Government for the benefit of the Telegraph, which has been of such excellent service during the year in making arrangements for the Kimeedy Rebellion, the Persian War, and the disturbances in the North-West, has been Rupees 5,243-14-11, or about Rupees 437 a month.

Indirectly, the Telegraph has saved the Government thousands. For instance. A Steamer belonging to some Company may come into the Port at Madras at a time when the Government of India requires one for the transport of Troops. A Telegram is immediately sent off to Calcutta, inquiring whether she should be engaged. The reply comes on the same day in the affirmative. If there had been only the ordinary Post, the Madras Government not having time to consult the Supreme Government, might have on their own responsibility engaged the Steamer, knowing that it was much wanted at Calcutta; the Steamer is sent to Calcutta, and arrives perhaps a day too late. The previous day another Steamer might have come into Calcutta and so been secured, but inasmuch as the Steamer was engaged at Madras on so many thousand Rupees a day, it would be necessary to pay her at this rate for the days she was on her trip to Calcutta. Perhaps no such case as this has ever happened, but similar savings to Government are made constantly, by being able to communicate at once with Calcutta by Telegraph, and the above case is merely given to illustrate in what way the Telegraph pays Government indirectly in actual Cash, putting out of consideration the other immense benefits accruing from it.

Many members of the Government and others, the heads of the commercial community at Madras, would mention, if asked to do so, particular occasions, when the Telegraph was of the utmost benefit to them, and such details would be merely carrying out the orders of the Madras Government, who require facts regarding the Telegraph that bear favorably or otherwise on the interests of Madras, *vide* note at foot of letter dated September 21st 1855, from C. Beadon, Esq., to J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., calling for these Reports; but however interesting such detail might be, it would only swell the bulk of this Report, and surely the extension of the Lines in the Presidency and their repair, the measures introduced to make the Telegraph more fitting to the use of Government, the cost of working it, &c., are facts of much greater importance, more nearly affecting the interests of the Madras Government and the Public, and therefore should also be of greater interest.

Although there is a deficit of Rupees 5,243-14-11 in the Receipts for the last year, yet for all this the statement now put forward, that the Telegraph "*is*" discharging its own working costs, is nevertheless true. There has been a gradual increase during the whole year in the Receipts: this is particularly apparent in the totals given in Table D., for the last six months. The expenses have also increased, owing

First.—To the more permanent state of the Lines, bringing the pay of their Establishment into the working charge, instead of being placed to the Construction Account.

Second.—To the rates of pay allowed to the Signallers being nearly double of what they were last year, and

Third.—To the opening of the Western Coast Line.

Notwithstanding this increase in expense, the debit to Government for the pay of the Establishment and the Contingent Expenses, excluding the Construction Charges for the last six months, is Rupees 31,175-9-5, and the credit side of the Account shows that Rupees 31,127-12-0 is the sum of the Cash Receipts added to the charges made for Service Messages. The deficit here is only Rupees 46-13-5, which is so small an amount, that it does not disprove what has been affirmed—that the Telegraph does now pay its expenses. This satisfactory result is in a measure due to the Western Line proving very remunerative.

The construction of this Line cost the Government Rupees 35,838-10-5, or, as the Line is 203 miles long, it was put up at Rupees 176-8-8 per mile. This is shown in Statement E., and includes every expense. The Lines were opened at the end of September, but as the expense of the Establishment of Signallers, &c., and the fitting-up of the Offices, were all incurred in the beginning of that month, (to be in readiness to work directly the Lines were completed), the working charge of the Line dates from the 1st September up to April 30th inclusive:—the expense of this month, and that of the succeeding one, when it was not generally known that there was a Telegraph opened up to Calicut, is much in excess of the Receipts. But to return, the debit is as follows:—

Pay of Establishment, from 1st September to 30th

April	...	...	...	...	5,219	8	0
Contingent Charges	...	...	...	...	982	3	10

Making a Total 6,201 11 10

The other side of the Sheet stands thus:—

Cash Receipts on Private Messages, from 1st Sep-

tember to 30th April 5,857 10 0

Pro-forma Charges for Service Messages, from 1st

September to 30th April 1,198 0 0

————— 7,055 10 0

Gain to the Government Rupees 853 14 2

Four per cent. per annum on Rupees 35,838-10-5 is Rupees 1,433-8-7, or, in seven months, the sum of Rupees 832-9-4 would be realized at the same per cent. in the same time.

The Western Coast Line has therefore actually paid off at the rate of 4 per cent. on the cost of its construction, and, further, paid Rupees 21-1-10 off the principal in seven months.

But this is not the rate at which it *now* pays, for, as before observed, the Charges for two months, when there was almost nothing coming in, were only counterbalanced by the large amount received in the six following months.

As a fair criterion to the rate at which the Line is actually paying, it is well to institute a comparison between the Receipts and Expenditure for the last six months of the year 1856-57, or in other words, from the second month after the opening of the Line, November 1856, (by which time the Telegraph on the Western Coast had become generally used,) to the end of April 1857.

The Account then stands thus :—

Cash Receipts for Private Messages, from November 1st to									
April 30th	Rs.	5,483	14	0					
<i>Pro-forma</i> Charges for Service Messages for ditto	„	1,155	0	0					
Total	Rs.	6,638	14	0					
Total Expenditure, including Pay and Contingencies	„	4,707	1	4					
Gain to Government in six months	Rs.	1,931	12	8					

Interest at Rupees 10-10-8, or $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum, on Rupees 35,838, is Rupees 3,862-0-2, or for the half-year is Rupees 1,931-0-1.

From this, it is seen, that the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calicut *via* Mercara and Cannanore, has actually paid at 4 per cent. per annum on the cost of its construction, but that it is at present paying at the rate of $10\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum.

Irrespective of these large returns from the opening up of this small Line received *on the spot*, a great increase must have been received in the Bombay Office for Messages sent to the Western Coast Ports, as that Presidency Town is the emporium of the Trade on the Coast of Malabar. This return, which in all probability exceeds the amounts received at Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut, has been gained without any corresponding outlay in that Circle, for no new Line has been put up, but the Main Line already constructed to put Bombay in Telegraphic Communication with Madras answers also for all the Messages to the Western Coast.

II. BROOKING,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE; }
Madras, }
The 24th June 1857.

A P P E N D I X A.

ON the night of the 5th, after very heavy rain, this marsh began to run, and carried away in its course several of the Telegraph posts, and broke the wire.

On the next morning, I was on the spot with the Artificer, and managed to secure the end of the wire, and to get up Communication for a short time, after very severe toil. As the work was being completed, the wire snapped in the midst of the swamp, and prevented the possibility of our doing any thing more on that day, as it was already past 4.

It was very dispiriting, for eight hours' labor was all lost. During the greater part of this time, the rain had poured down in floods, and at its end a very severe thunder and lightning-storm had played around us. The pain, too, when laying hold of the wire, was acute, for the Battery at either Stations was very powerful, and our wet feet and bodies made us good conductors for the intense current of electricity.

In the morning, to get hold of the ends of the wire, we had crossed below the swamp from the road to the opposite ridge, and while occupied in our work, we had not noticed that the bog had again begun to shift.

We now saw that a mass of earth of some extent was gradually moving, I should think, at the rate of a mile an hour. It was a mass of slimy mud and water, in the midst of which great heaps of floating peat were drifting down, some of them blocks of 20 cubic feet.

Early on the next morning, I pitched a Tent beyond the scene of the accident and put up a temporary Office, and communication was established; and from it I laid out a new Line, which avoided the bog. Within five days, the Office was again removed into Ootacamund, and the new Line was finished. This very serious accident had not occasioned more than twenty-four hours' interruption.

A P P E N D I X B.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Officiating Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India, No. 1195, dated 27th February 1857, to the Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Madras.

PARA. 3. The statements already supplied by you are extremely satisfactory, and tend to confirm the high opinion I have formed of the care and attention with which the Signallers under your orders generally carry on their duties. The proportional number of errors attributable to the Madras Circle is, as far as I am yet able to judge, smaller than in any of the other Deputy Superintendencies—a circumstance which I shall have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Collections and Pro-formâ Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57.

No.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	TOTALS.
P R I V A T E.														
1	Madras	1,061 8	902 4	769 12	839 12	1,103 0	1,134 12	1,332 10	1,167 0	1,505 14	1,578 8	1,520 0	1,623 8	
2	Guindy	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	23 4	10 8	0 0	1 0	
3	Mount	10 2	7 12	10 0	22 2	17 12	4 8	15 0	22 8	10 4	7 4	5 12	7 0	
4	Poonamallee	6 8	5 0	4 12	4 10	0 0	1 0	1 6	14 12	7 8	9 0	6 2	2 2	
5	Arcoot	40 6	70 12	49 12	45 12	71 4	39 12	31 0	67 4	34 8	56 0	67 12	97 0	
6	Vaniambaddy	6 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
7	Bangalore	156 12	234 8	237 12	183 0	207 8	412 0	216 0	252 4	276 4	348 0	354 12	268 4	
8	Toomcoor	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 4	10 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
9	Herrioor	7 8	5 0	1 8	0 0	16 8	25 8	8 0	13 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
10	Bellary	43 12	56 8	37 12	124 8	49 12	52 0	72 12	92 0	80 12	59 8	84 4	80 4	
11	Humpasagur	2 0	2 0	3 0	0 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
12	Mysore	98 8	100 6	195 0	95 8	69 12	123 0	128 4	114 4	172 4	147 8	145 0	193 8	
13	Ootacamund	295 8	194 8	190 12	263 8	210 8	286 4	195 12	306 12	194 4	165 4	213 0	225 8	
14	Merca	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 8	30 8	17 12	58 12	24 12	26 0	15 8	62 6	
15	Cannanore	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	173 4	332 0	337 12	347 2	286 8	157 6	88 4	
16	Calicut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	166 8	411 4	642 0	613 12	506 12	578 12	977 4	
Totals		1,728 8	1,583 10	1,506 4	1,585 4	1,751 8	2,451 0	2,762 12	3,098 0	3,302 8	3,200 12	3,458 4	3,716 0	30,144 6

APPENDIX C.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of Collections and Pro-formé Charges made in the Madras Presidency during 1856-57.

No.	STATIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	TOTALS.
SERVICE.														
1	Madras	273 8	49 4	286 8	807 10	154 14	24 0	51 12	81 15	184 8	203 7	657 15	281 12	
2	Fort	503 4	141 0	0 0	0 0	308 0	297 2	552 0	1,306 1	1,297 7	1,263 13	1,183 0	1,376 7	
3	Guindy	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	15 3	152 1	46 2	29 4	
4	Mount	4 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 1	1 5	0 0	14 4	1 5	2 1	21 12	18 9	
5	Poonamallee	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 4	6 6	5 4	0 0	2 4	
6	Arcot	4 8	0 0	22 12	6 12	12 12	1 2	9 4	22 8	50 4	49 8	63 8	163 12	
7	Bangalore	300 12	155 0	9 12	23 12	45 4	16 12	31 0	84 12	93 12	128 12	278 8	136 8	
8	Herrioor	0 0	0 0	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
9	Belary	4 8	32 4	9 0	45 0	43 8	95 8	16 4	18 0	30 8	68 0	34 8	71 12	
10	Humpasagur	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
11	Mysore	0 0	15 0	3 0	8 4	33 0	6 4	1 8	22 12	27 0	25 8	33 0	22 4	
12	Ootacamund	37 8	41 4	15 12	13 0	67 8	19 12	6 12	23 8	37 0	4 8	57 8	67 8	
13	Mercara	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	92 8	29 12	50 12	23 8	140 4	
14	Cannanore	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 0	27 0	0 0	172 8	118 8	63 12	9 4	
15	Calicut	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	33 0	45 12	70 12	125 8	79 0	46 8	54 12	
Totals		1,128 2	438 4	349 9	906 6	669 15	621 1	744 4	1,739 4	2,071 1	2,151 2	2,503 9	2,380 4	15,702 13
Total of Private and Service Messages during each month		2,856 10	2,021 14	1,855 13	2,491 10	2,423 45	3,072 1	3,507 0	4,837 4	5,373 9	5,351 14	5,961 13	6,096 4	*45,849 1

* Including 1-14 cost of Messages sent by Post Office.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Collections and Pro-forma Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, exhibiting the Increase during the last-mentioned Year.

	1855-56. Private.	1856-57. Private.	Increase.	1855-56. Public.	1856-57. Public.	Increase.	REMARKS.
May	1,129 8	1,728 8	599 0	744 0	1,128 2	384 2	
June	904 0	1,583 10	679 10	1,102 0	438 4	0 0	663-12 Decrease.
July	892 0	1,506 4	614 4	687 8	349 9	0 0	337-15 Ditto.
August	1,011 12	1,585 4	573 8	586 8	906 6	319 14	
September	1,153 4	1,751 8	598 4	630 12	669 15	39 3	
October	2,049 12	2,451 0	402 4	1,599 12	621 1	0 0	978-11 Decrease.
November	1,310 0	2,762 12	1,452 12	1,267 8	744 4	0 0	523-4 Ditto.
December	1,551 0	3,098 0	1,547 0	989 7	1,739 4	749 13	2,503-10 Ditto.
January	1,930 2	3,302 8	1,372 6	1,122 15	2,071 1	948 2	
February	1,542 10	3,200 12	1,658 2	1,320 9	2,151 2	830 9	
March	1,685 2	3,458 4	1,773 2	1,348 14	2,503 9	1,156 11	
April	1,145 0	3,716 0	2,571 0	602 9	2,380 4	1,777 11	
	16,303 2	30,144 6	13,841 4	12,000 6	15,704 11	6,206 1	
						2,503 10	Deduct Decrease.
						3,704 5	1-14 included.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred in Working of the Line of Electric Telegraph during the Official Year 1856-57.

Salary of the Deputy Superintendent and his Office Establishment, Assistants, Signallers, and Line Patrols,									
&c. &c....	42,314	7	1
Office and Line Contingencies	8,777	8	10
							<hr/>		
Total, Rupees							51,091	15	11

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Total Cost of the Western Coast Line, from Mysore to Calicut via Mercara and Cannanore, including the Value of Stores purchased, and received from the different Arsenal.

Salary of Contingent and Fixed Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,393	12	4
Amount advanced to Colonel Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Stores purchased...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	1	9
Ditto received from Arsenal	...	...	...	...	...	.....	759	11	3
Ditto ditto from the Bombay Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,648	1	1
							<hr/>		
Total, Rupees							35,838	10	5

BOMBAY.

A BRIEF view of the state of the Bombay Lines, on the 30th April 1856, may facilitate the objects of this Report.

2. Previously to the late Lieutenant Chauvey leaving the Bombay Presidency, to officiate for the Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph in India, arrangements were made for the complete construction of the Lines of Telegraph, on the plan described in the Superintendent's Manual; and but shortly after the commencement of the period to which this Report refers, these construction operations were brought to a close.

3. The course of the Line between the Stations had generally been well selected; but in some instances it would have been better to have constructed it nearer the road. Between Callian and the Bhore Ghaut, there are several unnecessary deviations from the direct course.

4. The Teak posts used in the construction of the Lines were, in many instances, far too light, often crooked; and the smallness of the tops, compared with the Metal Caps into which they were inserted, gave the Line an appearance which one would rather had been otherwise. These remarks do not apply to the Belgaum and Dharwar Sections, in which squared timber has been used.

5. For many miles in the Dharwar Section, the posts were necessarily erected in the cotton soil, and not having been properly tamped, considerable difficulty was anticipated in keeping the post anything like vertical during the rains.

6. The double Line, extending from Bombay to Callian, on which the first attempt at insulation had failed, remained as extemporally, but ingeniously insulated by 3rd Class Inspector Mr. G. H. Smith, by means of short length of bamboos.

7. Arrangements had been made for the erection of Telegraph Offices at Dharwar, Belgaum, Kolapore, and Sattara. At Malligaum, a Bungalow was purchased for an Office. In the previous Report the Callian Office is alluded to, but subsequently to the publication of that Report, it was entirely destroyed by fire; the disaster is less to be regretted, when the extreme unhealthiness of the Station is considered.

8. In Bombay, the Office accommodation was extremely limited and objectionable. The Calcutta Line terminated in the General Office, the Madras Line in a small building near the Ramparts, the Parell Line in the Secretariat Buildings: one of the consequences of this arrangement obviously was, that the Inspector in charge, whilst personally attending to one Office, was necessarily, to some extent, neglecting two.

9. As the character of the Bombay Establishment was so fully and so explicitly reported by the Deputy Superintendent in the last Report, it is not necessary to allude to it here. There is a fact, however, which probably may be considered worthy of special notice. The proportion of Hindoos employed in the Bombay Offices as Signallers amounted to only about 4 per cent., whilst in the Madras Section upwards of 40 per cent. of the Signalling Clerks were Hindoos.

10. The Superintendent's Report, published early in 1856, contains allusion to the accounts in the Bombay Section, contrasted with those of other Sections, and there probably are reasons why they should be alluded to in this Report. There are, however, honorable motives for which remarks may be withheld.

11. There is hardly one point connected with the Telegraph Department more important to all concerned than its integrity, and however unpleasant it may be, under certain circumstances, to report on such a subject, it cannot be denied that the Telegraph Department in Bombay had not the confidence either of the Government or of the Public to the fullest extent.

12. This will probably be the best opportunity for stating, that this Report is only intended to be a detail of facts; it is not desired to impute blame to any one; and consequently, to distinguish between what was expedient, and what was culpable, generally speaking, is avoided.

13. There has been no extension of the Lines in the Bombay Presidency during the period under report.

14. An Office was opened at Tannah subsequently to the destruction of the Callian Office; one also has been opened at Gudduck, *it* has not proved remunerative.

15. The accommodation at the Bombay Office, both for the Public and the Department, has been improved, but it still remains inadequate for the purpose.

16. The year 1856-57 has been remarkable for changes in the Working Establishment:—1st Class Inspector Mr. Blacknight and Assistant Mr. Todd resigned; 1st Class Inspector Mr. Mayes removed to the charge of the Hyderabad Section; 2nd Class Inspector Mr. Denton to the Madras Section; 3rd Class Inspector Mr. Smith to the Agra Division; Artificers Messrs. Jennings, Featherstone, and Dowling have also been removed; Mr. Gartlan, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, has been transferred to the Hyderabad Section as 3rd Class Inspector: in addition to the above-mentioned, death has removed Mr. Leek in charge of the Poona Office, and Mr. Henshaw, the Accountant of the Deputy Superintendent's Office.

17. In all instances of removal to other Lines, the individuals have been selected, not by the Deputy Superintendent Bombay, but by those who have desired their services; these transfers, it is believed, with one exception, have secured the promotion of the Officers removed.

18. The promotions consequent on the removals above-mentioned have been made among the Officers of the Bombay Section, excepting only in the case of Mr. Blacknight's successor.

19. In reporting on the operations of an important Section of the Indian Lines of Telegraph, it would be interesting to be able to give details of cases, in which the Telegraph has answered important ends, and contributed immensely to the advantage of the Public and of the Service; as no intimation was given regarding any Report on this head, no attempt has been made by the Deputy Superintendent to ascertain and record

such particulars. Circumstances of the kind, although interesting, are, however, only accidental, and in them there are frequently involved elements over which the Department has no control.

20. Probably, the proper subject for Report is, how far the Telegraph has conveyed quickly and correctly its communications, and how far the Department has kept secret the information entrusted to its confidence?

21. It has been the rule in the Bombay Offices, as in those of Bengal and the North-West, invariably to clear out the Messages received during the day, and not to cease work in the night till this has been done. By far the greater part of the ordinary Messages are left at the Bombay Office between 4 P. M. and sun-set, and as a general rule, Messages left as described, have been delivered at our most distant Stations, Calcutta and Madras, early in the following morning; a very great portion of the work of the Telegraph Department, especially on the Calcutta side, has been done after ordinary Office-hours; and considering the great pressure of work on the Calcutta Line, and many other circumstances against which the Department has had to contend, the business of the Office has been transacted with creditable despatch, even speaking telegraphically.

22. Up to November 1856, the Messages passing through the Bombay Office appear to have been subjected to no rigid examination, with a view to detection and prevention of errors; a check of this kind had proved eminently successful on the Madras side; it had secured correctness in the signalling of Messages to a degree highly satisfactory. The result of the first examinations showed great need of increased care in the Bombay Offices in this particular, and since the adoption of proper measures to secure it, the Bombay hands have improved in the general correctness of their signalling.

23. Complaints, it may be presumed, have, in some instances, been sent direct to the Officiating Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in India. Of some of these the Deputy Superintendent of the Section may not be aware. The complaints which have come to the notice of the writer during the period under report, and which have had their origin in the Bombay Section, are extremely few, hardly exceeding one a month; whilst the number of Messages left for transmission at the Offices in the Bombay Section, exclusive of transits, averages nearly fifteen hundred per mensem.

24. In forming any estimate of the way in which the Department has discharged its duties, based upon the fewness of the complaints, it should be borne in mind, however, that the Department is generally deeply indebted to the forbearance of its constituents.

25. The fidelity of the persons employed in the Telegraph Office, in not disclosing the import of Messages which they are bound to keep secret, is generally a matter of paramount importance; there is no place where it is more desirable that the Telegraph Establishment should be above suspicion, than in Bombay, and in consequence of the trade and speculation in Opium, it is probable there is no Station where greater temptation may be held out to seduce the employés from their integrity.

26. There was at one time strong reason to believe political intelligence, to some extent, was revealed by one or more persons connected with the Bombay Office; the measures taken, consequent upon a discovery of this circumstance, it is believed, have

perfectly succeeded in preventing any thing of the kind, if not in discovering the channel through which the communication passed : the particulars of the case, though interesting, cannot conveniently be detailed in this Report.

27. The results of enquiries, with reference to the secrecy observed in the Department, in Mercantile communications, have proved perfectly satisfactory, and since certain changes were made in the Bombay Office, affecting the general arrangements, as well as the individuals, it is believed there is no reason to suspect any breach of confidence.

28. In one instance, there was a *prima facie* case against the Office, but upon enquiring, it became evident beyond all doubt, that the information had been obtained from the Message subsequently to its delivery to the Firm to which it was addressed.

29. With the above exception, for nearly four months there has been no complaint. Supposing information regarding the state of the Opium Market to be revealed in advance of news in the legitimate way, the fact at least would soon be known, although the source of the information might be latent to all but the few immediately concerned in the clandestine act. When this circumstance is taken into consideration, the absence of complaint for several months must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

30. The attempt to bribe a Signaller of the Bombay Office, and the consequent proceedings before the Supreme Court, may be deemed worthy of record in this Report ; it may illustrate the state of the law with reference to cases of this kind, and show how desirable it is, that the character of the Office should be so far above suspicion, as to deter any one from attempting to bribe its functionaries ; it is hopeless and useless to seek assistance from the law, in deterring the unprincipled from attempts to corrupt the Signallers.

31. In the month of August 1856, a writer in a Government Office spoke to one of the Signallers employed in the Bombay Telegraph Office, and told him he knew of a person who would pay him well, if he would communicate Opium news received by Telegraph ; the Signaller (John D'Cruz), who is a thoroughly respectable youth, refused to have anything to say to the person, but shortly after communicated what had passed to the Inspector in charge of the Bombay Office, by whom he was advised to see the writer again, to get to know who the Merchant was, and also to accept the bribe if offered, and to bring the money to the Telegraph Office ; this was done, and the sum received was Rupees 20, Rupees 19 of which were brought to the Deputy Superintendent. The lad who first communicated with the Signaller being clamorous, received one Rupee for his share in the matter.

32. The case was immediately brought to the notice of Government, and by its orders reported upon by the Company's Solicitor.

33. The Hon'ble Company's Solicitor was perfectly satisfied that the bribe had been offered, and an offence committed, and that there was ample evidence to support the case ; but in consideration of the state of the law, proceedings were not advised, on the presumption, that a failure in the prosecution would be worse than no prosecution.

34. In a previous case, the Advocate General having given a decided opinion, that in common law, to incite to commit an offence was itself an offence, the Inspector in

charge of the Bombay Office took up the case, and became the prosecutor, the Government having declined an official prosecution.

35. The case was brought into the Supreme Court of Bombay, and before the Chief Justice. As it seems desirable to explain, it may be well to do so here, that the Chief Justice of Bombay, it is well known, entertains a noble abhorrence of any thing like the holding out of an inducement for the commission of crime; and His Lordship has manifested extreme vigilance in watching cases against offenders, when any thing like a trap had been laid for their detection, if that trap could in any way be regarded as including a temptation to offend.

36. Whether owing to the influence of this generous and proper feeling, or otherwise, is not known, but it is certain, His Lordship, in charging the Grand Jury, charged so directly and clearly against the case for the prosecution, and at such length, as might indicate a fear on His Lordship's part, lest the evidence should mislead the Jury. Contrary, however, to expectation, a True Bill was found.

37. On the case being called, it was at once withdrawn, as there was no probability of conviction. Without giving any opinion on the question, as to whether, on the whole, a conviction ought to have been expected, it is not improbable, could the evidence have insured a conviction, a warning from the Bench with, or even without the infliction of a mitigated penalty, might have done good.

38. It may be as well to note how the prosecution failed, and what was the point relied upon for the defence. It was this, "the money was not given to procure the disclosure of Messages generally, but for the purpose of obtaining the early delivery of the Merchant's own Messages"—of course there arises, by this statement, a difficulty which is often felt in dealing with cases, in which the character of the defence depends upon the motives of the offender.

39. Mr. D'Cruz throughout affirmed, what was desired was any information regarding price of Opium, no matter how obtained, if it would place the Merchant in an advantageous position, with reference to the Opium Market.

40. Mr. D'Cruz went into Court with an unimpeached character; he had at once brought the bribe to his superiors, and had refused to receive it without the sanction of his Inspector.

41. The writer, who at first communicated with Mr. D'Cruz, had he gone into Court, it is believed, would have stated, it was to procure the early delivery of the Merchant's own Message that the bribe was paid; this, however, was not what he had stated before the Hon'ble Company's Solicitor, and he had proved himself a dishonest person by accepting part of the price of dishonesty, which Mr. D'Cruz had declined.

42. There is probably not one person in Bombay acquainted with the practices of the Opium speculators, who believes for a moment, that the early delivery of the Merchant's own Message was the object for which the bribe was offered, and perhaps the result of the suggestion in this case affords one of the happiest illustrations of the success of a mere *buzz fuzz* defence.

43. It would not be acting fairly by the Electric Telegraph Establishment in Bombay, to pass unnoticed circumstances which must be regarded as disadvantages against which it has had to contend.

44. The removal of the Officers of the Department, as previously noticed, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disadvantage, particularly when it is considered that many of these were selected from the Establishment, and consequently, it is only fair to presume, amongst them, there would be some of the best hands. Considered numerically only, the removals from the Section amount to fully one-half of the original Establishment of Inspectors and Artificers.

45. In the month of February 1857, a Telegraph party was sent to Persia, and as the Assistants and Signallers were selected for the most part from the Bombay Section, the regular arrangements of the Division were again disturbed.

46. In February also, commenced the introduction of new Instruments, and a new system of Signals, and although the highest expectations are entertained with reference to the results, yet the temporary existence of two different kinds of Instruments and Signals has presented a difficulty, which the partial use of the new Instrument has not, in all instances, removed.

47. There is a source of annoyance to which it is unpleasant to have to allude, but its mention appears imperative. At intervals, by far too frequently, feuds break out between the adjoining Terminal Offices of contiguous Sections, between the Malligaum and Indore Offices; this circumstance has tended greatly to the disadvantage of the general working of the Line; periodically, reciprocal complaints from those Stations become frequent, and it is feared one of the most serious interruptions within the Bombay Section, on the Agra Line, had its origin in a dispute between the two Sections. By far the greater part of the errors in Signalling appear to arise between the adjoining Terminal Stations of contiguous Sections. Much blame is not unfrequently to be attributed to the injudicious way in which the Assistants report Offices not under the superintendence of the head of their own Division of the Department. These Messages passing through the very Offices to which they impute discredit, often irritate them. Conciliatory Messages would be much better received, and do more good. Reports are also occasionally passed along the Line, professedly finding fault with Officers, but which are really little better than advertisements in favor of those who send them.

48. It may not be deemed improper to notice one or two particulars, in which alterations might be made to the advantage of the Department generally, or to that of the Bombay Section in particular. 1. Of the latter kind, the closing of the Gudduck Office is suggested. Within a length of about 90 miles, we have three Offices, which is very objectionable; and as neither the Belgaum nor the Dharwar one can well be dispensed with, the closing of the Gudduck Office is advised. 2. The Mahableschwur Line is at present extended from the Sattara Office, and as Sattara is not a regular Repeating Station, the calling into use that Office so constantly, as it is necessary to do when there is much telegraphic business with Mahableschwur, causes great delay and inconvenience; it would therefore be to the advantage of the Department to take the Line to Mahableschwur direct from Poona.

49. The plans for Telegraph Offices in the Bombay Presidency do not arrange for the accommodation necessary to the convenience of the Department. It may often be found advisable to place in charge, at some of the out-stations, a respectable married man, but the accommodation contemplated hardly provides for this; and the Assistant will be obliged to hire a house away from the Office, and when not provided with suitable quarters, he becomes entitled to an extra allowance, and then arises the incongruity of paying an Assistant extra, when he resides at a distance from his duties.

50. The great extent to which immorality has prevailed at some of our Offices at out-stations, suggests the propriety of employing as Office Assistants only men of known integrity of character; it might tend greatly to the advantage of the Department, if parents or friends, in seeking employment for youths in a Telegraph Office, could anticipate from the Assistant in charge, the inculcation of correct principles enforced by good example.

51. At the Mahableswur Station, Dr. Winchester, the Magistrate, has shown a most praiseworthy interest in the Electric Telegraph Establishment; the Signallers have received from him medical assistance whenever needed, as well as partial oversight and advice in the discharge of the duties of the Office. For aid of this kind the Department can hardly be too grateful, and it is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be worth while for Government to request certain authorities at out-stations to endeavor to exercise, for the advantage of the Department, the influence necessarily more or less identified with their position.

52. The progress of the Signallers in acquiring the knowledge of the new Instrument, under the tuition of the Assistants sent out by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, has been more than satisfactory. Any special detail, even up to the latest period to which this Report has reference, would be premature.

R. L. BRUNTON,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraph.

BENGAL.

LINES.

As noticed in the Report on the operations of the Electric Telegraph in India for February, March, and April 1856, the last Quarter of the Official Year 1855-56, the sanction of Government had been obtained to the expenditure of Rupees 18,854-14-7, for the purpose of substituting saul and other timber supports for the Line, in place of the palmyra posts between the River Kurumnasa and Raneegunge. It is needless now to go over the reasons that led to this measure, and it merely remains to record that Messrs. Seeh Chunder Nundy and Curwen satisfactorily executed the work entrusted to them; and that within the year to which the present Report refers, the many vexatious annoyances attributable to the palmyra supports were at an end.

2. The opportunity afforded by the re-construction of the portion of the Lines above referred to, was taken for making such improvements in alignment as were evidently called for, and the Line is now carried along the hilly Districts, between the Burrakur and the Lillajan, in a manner that speaks most highly for the judgment that has been displayed by the Inspectors in meeting difficulties not found in level parts of the country.

3. It is unfortunate that no subterranean Line, which has yet been laid down in India, remains for any length of time in good working order. Owing to the rapid deterioration, in this country, of the gutta-percha coating, used for insulating the wire, by means of which communication is carried on—or to defects in making the joints connecting the different lengths of the wire, or to accidental injuries that the Line may chance to sustain when in the ground, for want of a defensive armour for the gutta-percha, these Lines have hitherto invariably failed, within a very short time of their completion. One, 15 miles in length, was laid down between the Calcutta Signal Office and Barrackpore; and at the time that the Governor General occasionally resided at the latter Station, in the early part of 1856, it became defective; so that an over-ground Line had to be erected for keeping up Telegraphic Communication. This Line was run out in two days, and suspended, as a temporary arrangement, to the trees by the side of the road, until such time as it could be constructed leisurely in a more permanent manner. Before the rains set in, the wire was placed on soondry-wood bullahs lodged in screw piles, at an expense of Rupees* 4,703-12-2, and as might be expected, this Line has worked without interruption, excepting on one occasion, when some elephants from the Barrackpore Depôt got loose and knocked down the supports.

4. In Calcutta, it was also found necessary to re-place the under-ground Line that connected the Signal Office with the submerged crossing at the Hooghly on the North-West Line. A wire was therefore suspended between the two points on lofty spars, rising from 45 to 50 feet from the ground, and elevating it far above the chance of injury from any ordinary causes.

5. With the view of improving the arrangements on the Southern Division of the Lines in Bengal, sanction was obtained for the expenditure of Rupees 2,000 for the

* Including the value of stores.

construction of a new Line of galvanized wire of the No. 1 guage, between the Telegraph Stations at Atcheepore and Hooghly Point. A reference to the accompanying Sketch of the Lines of the Southern Division will at once explain the important results obtained by the erection of the Line in question, and make the facilities which it affords for rapid work apparent. The new Line was completed within three months of its commencement, under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Bailey, and during the year to which this Report refers, worked in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, without a single interruption to communication taking place.

6. An inspection of the Lines in the Southern Division, made early in 1856, sufficed to demonstrate that Telegraph Communication could not possibly be carried on during another rainy season, unless most extensive alterations and repairs were carried out prior to the setting in of the monsoons. Sanction was accordingly obtained for the expenditure of Rupees* 20,082-8-10 for this purpose, and no time was lost in commencing operations. Whilst Mr. Inspector Bailey was in Bengal, he re-constructed the Line from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, the portion of which, as far as Bistapore, already consisted of No. 1 guage galvanized wire supported on iron-wood posts. The supports were, however, very badly planted, and had to be re-arranged; in some parts large villages on the road-side required to be crossed by carrying the Line over the houses on lofty spars rising 60 feet from the ground. From Bistapore to Diamond Harbour the old experimental Line, formed of thick rods of iron, from 3 to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and welded together, was yet in use; the supports being bamboos, often only 4 feet above the ground. The latter portion had of necessity to be re-placed with the No. 1 guage wire, carried on soondry-wood posts lodged in screw piles, and a proportion of about one iron-wood post for four soondry bullies was fortunately available from the number used beyond what was necessary on the Section above Bistapore. Those supports were accordingly used intermediately, as far as they would go, to the material benefit of the whole Line. On the removal of Mr. Bailey from the Bengal Circle, I entrusted the work in this Division to Mr. McIntyre, who re-placed a short Cable of about 1,200 feet in length over the Diamond Harbour Creek, by a most superb Flying Line, carried on spars planted on either bank, and towering 65 feet above the ground. He also re-constructed the whole of the Line from Diamond Harbour to Saugor, a distance of 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which, although it had been erected of the No. 1 guaged wire, supported on iron-wood posts, was, without exception, the worst piece of construction I had ever seen. As far as Fultah, or about half way between Diamond Harbour and Mud Point, the Line pursued the general direction of the river bunds; but the latter terminating at Fultah, the Line had to be carried through the heart of those dense jungles for which the Soonerbunds and Saugor Island are notorious. This work was done by Mr. McIntyre in a most masterly style; the straightest possible route was taken, and a street 30 feet wide cleared the whole distance, so as to keep the wire free from contact with the forest trees, and to facilitate, as much as possible, the work of inspection and repair. The necessity for the extensive clearing referred to, extending, as it did, over 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of country, in which there was not an inhabitant of any kind, excepting those inimical to man, and where it was impossible to induce workmen to go without paying them roundly for the risks and inconveniences they had to put up with, seriously affected the calculations on which the estimate had been made; and ultimately, it was found that the whole expenditure amounted up to Rupees* 23,604-0-0. In this sum was also included the cost

of the entire re-construction of the Line from Kookrahatty to Kedgerree, along which, up to the period now under review, communication had been maintained on the original iron rod experimental Line, and which had become even in a worse condition than that referred to between Bistapore and Diamond Harbour. The old Kookrahatty and Kedgerree Line was, therefore, taken down, and one of No. 8 guaged wire, supported on soondry-wood posts, lodged on screw piles, run up within two months of the commencement of the work; and a short Cable across the River Huldee, at Tarapookin, in this Line, was also re-placed by a Flying Line supported on lofty masts. The use of the wire of No. 8 guage became necessary from the stock of material of the larger size, at Calcutta, having been expended. The most numerous and long-continued interruptions to communications in the Bengal Circle on any Line for the period to which this Report refers, occurred on the Line now under remark prior to its being re-constructed; a large establishment of Line Guards had to be maintained at the rate of one man to every 2 miles; and it was only by unremitting exertion on the part of the establishment, and by a considerable expenditure for repairs, that communication was kept up during the rainy season. The part of the country through which this Line runs is infested with a large species of monkey, and hundreds of these animals might have been seen hanging on the iron rod, and playing their tricks in such a manner, that it was not at all surprising that the bamboos broke when they became a little rotten. Nor was this all. Occasionally, a large herd of wild buffaloes would make a charge up one side of the embankment and down the other. When meeting with the rod scarcely 4 feet from the ground, a few of these powerful beasts would be caught by the horns, and the Line become prostrated for miles along the ground. Since the re-construction of the Kookrahatty and Kedgerree Line, not a single interruption has occurred on it, up to the present hour.

CABLES.

7. On the North-West Lines, the first Cable, or submerged Telegraph crossing met below the River Kurumnasa, is that by means of which communication is maintained through the River Soane. This Cable, together with that across the River Burrakur, 186 miles further down the Line, has remained in good working order during the whole of the period to which this Report refers, proving that where Cables are allowed to remain undisturbed in the beds of Rivers, they are perfectly effective for the purpose required. The ends of both the Cables mentioned are brought into small Junction Houses, built of pukka masonry, where they are connected with the over-ground Lines. In the Junction Houses, and inserted between the over-ground Line and the Cable, lightning boxes, containing sheets of copper separated by paper, are so placed, that an excess of atmospheric electricity, conducted by the large iron Line wire, would be more likely to find its way to the earth than to traverse the thin copper wire in the Cable and risk its destruction. These lightning boxes are, however, very liable to get out of order, for, placed as they are, in a position where the atmosphere is generally damp, the paper separating the sheets of copper is apt to get damp also, and thus establish a contact between metals which must be insulated from each other, or communication is interrupted. In like manner, when the lightning box answers its legitimate purpose, and carries off superabundant electricity from the Line to the earth, it only does so by the destruction by the lightning of the interposed paper, thus placing the two plates in metallic contact and equally surely stopping communication. Of course, in the latter case, the Cable has escaped the action of an agent that would most probably have destroyed it, and it becomes only necessary for some person to go to the Junction and re-place the burnt paper. Still these occurrences

give annoyance, and add to the causes that tend to make Telegraphic Communication uncertain; render it advisable to use Cables only where they cannot possibly be done without. Several attempts have consequently been made to cross the Burrakur, the span of which is about 2,200 feet by Flying Lines; but although wires have been got across and remained intact for a short time, they have all invariably given way ultimately, and compelled us to depend upon the Cable, notwithstanding its drawbacks.

8. Next below the Burrakur submerged crossing is the Cable that connects Sulkea with Ruthtolla Ghât on either bank of the River Hooghly. This Cable, placed as it is in one of the most frequented parts of the River, is constantly liable to injury; for although above the usual anchorages, it is yet so near, that heavy Cargo Boats, laden with the produce of the Northern and Western Districts of Bengal, constantly pass the spot with their anchors dragging along the bed of the river, to enable them to drop quietly down to the exact place they may have to make. This jeopardizes the Telegraph Cable, and up to the beginning of the year 1855-56, two Cables had been destroyed in this manner. It therefore occurred to Sir William O'Shaughnessy, that a Cable formed of materials sufficiently massive to sink itself in the bed of the river would stand a good chance of escaping the dangers of this crossing; and sanction was obtained for the expenditure of Rupees 7,700-0-0 for the manufacture of a Cable of the Section shown in the margin, as noted in para. VII. of the Report referred to in the commencement of this paper. The manufacture of this Cable was a work of no small difficulty, since each ring had to be slipped on at one of the extremities and worked along the entire length singly, until the whole were strung. This necessarily made the manufacture a work of time and labor, and it was not till after five months spent in its construction, that it was finally laid down in its place on the 8th of November 1856. Both the Cables at the part of the river now referred to have remained in perfect order during the whole of the year 1856-57; the only inconvenience that has arisen at any time being on one occasion for about 4½ hours in September, when the paper in the lightning boxes became damp.

9. In the month of June 1856, the Cable crossing connecting Hooghly Point *viâ* Hospital Point, with Kookrahatty, was destroyed by a large vessel that dropped down the river, with her anchor trailing along the bottom. This accident cut off the direct line of communication between Calcutta and Kedgeree; and as it was impossible at the time of its occurrence to repair the injury, recourse was had to the old Semaphore arrangement, assisted by a large Boat Establishment, as a temporary arrangement. It was, however, found, that the Boats, and the Semaphore combined, were very inadequate substitutes for the Electric Telegraph; for, except during day-light and fair and clear weather, the Semaphore was useless, and in very rough weather, it was often impossible for the boats to cross the river. On the breaking up of the monsoons of the season, the Telegraph Station at Mud Point, which had been closed for a while, owing to a scarcity of Signallers, was re-established; and the hire of two boats with their crews having been sanctioned for the Station, certain other arrangements, that will be understood by a reference to Appendix No. I. to this Report, were made with the view of reducing the inconvenience which had arisen from the Cable being disabled. It, however, turned out, that the Commanders of Opium Clippers from China would not avail themselves of the facilities offered for sending Messages ashore at Mud Point, notwithstanding the special means taken to inform them of the arrangements made, and the Commanders of other Vessels entering the Port preferred to send their particulars ashore in the Dâk Boats at Kedgeree, to taking the little extra trouble that would have been necessary for landing them at Mud Point, for more rapid transmission by the direct line to Calcutta. Thus it happened, that from the date on which the Cable between Hospital Point and Kookrahatty became useless, up to the end of the year under review, the whole of the correspondence that was usually transmitted *viâ* Kedgeree had to be crossed over by Boats or signalled by Semaphore; and a delay almost invariably arose, that admitted of fast Steamers reaching Town, before the Messages they had sent on shore could be transmitted by Telegraph; and from this cause alone, a pecuniary loss resulted to this Department of nearly Rupees 300 per mensem, in addition to the disappointment felt by those who were anxiously looking for Telegraph Communications, and to the anomaly of an Electric Telegraph Line being in operation, that could not transmit Messages between its Terminal Stations quicker than Steamers could get over the distance.

10. The Tabulated Statement, marked II., which accompanies this Report, will afford almost all the further information that occurs to me as likely to be of any value regarding the Lines and Cables for the year now treated of. I would, however, wish to record that no kind of insulation was in use on any of the Lines during the rains of this season. The systems that had been applied having proved defective were removed by me as quickly as I was able to get the working parties to travel over the distance, and the arrangements had not been completed for introducing any better kind at that time. Still, as the Table marked II. will show, the Lines have worked far better, and with much fewer interruption than has been the case during any preceding year since the Telegraph has been established. I would also wish prominently to notice, that the whole of the interruptions to communications on the Calcutta and Ranegunge Line, between September 1856 and April 1857, both inclusive, with the one exception of that already referred to for four and a half hours, arose from the Line breaking whilst under repairs. Very much of the Wire that has been sent to India is so brittle, that it is impossible to turn it into an eye for joining; and several Coils, after having been in use for many months, have had to be re-placed altogether, from the constant breakages that have occurred where they were inserted. Another cause of trouble has been the opening out of the welds

made in the wire at the Manufactories; but where the quality of the wire has been good, this has proved a very secondary evil.

11. In concluding this Section of my Report, I feel bound to notice prominently the valuable services of Messrs. Bailey, Seeb Chunder Nundy, and Curwen. The intelligence, energy, and zeal of these Officers it has already been my pleasing duty to bring to notice on several occasions,* and as I have to attribute much of the good working of the Bengal Circle to their earnest assistance, it has been a source of heartfelt pride and satisfaction to me to watch the advancement that each of them has achieved. Messrs. McIntyre and McKay have also done right good service during the period under review and, more especially the first, establishing their characters as first-rate Telegraph Artificers.

OFFICES.

12. The very detailed Reports which I have forwarded during the year 1856-57, on the termination of different tours of inspection, so completely exhaust every point of interest connected with the Telegraph Stations in Bengal, that there is scarcely anything left for me now to remark upon, that has not already been treated of.

SHERGHOTTY.

13. At Sherghotty, the Telegraph Office has been continued in the same hired Bungalow, and has been kept up as near as possible to the same standard in every way, as was the case at the close of the preceding year. After the close of the rainy season of this year, and as the Bengal Lines became more improved, the necessity ceased for using this Office as a Repeating Station, and it subsided into a Station of observation, being occasionally used also for local purposes.

BAGODA.

14. The Office at Bagoda has been constantly used for repeating the Messages between Calcutta and Benares. Occasionally, it has been found possible to work direct between the two last-named Stations; but no certainty existed that that could be kept up; and the disturbance to the needle indicator, owing to atmospheric electricity along the Lines that pass through the Rajmahal Hills, is so great, that it is, at times, absolutely impossible to work the instruments. This difficulty necessitates the use of much more powerful Batteries, and very much nearer Repeating Stations, than has been found requisite in other parts of the Country, where the Lines pass over level Districts; and although it is proved that there are no grounds for apprehending danger from the numerous and heavy discharges of electricity to which our Offices are peculiarly subject, those discharges are in themselves sufficiently disconcerting to the Signallers, and destructive to the Galvanometer Coils in use, to make work impossible at times for several hours. The Bagoda Station has been worked well during the whole of the year 1856-57, and given no grounds for complaint, except on a few occasions, when errors in transmitting Messages have been traced to carelessness on the part of some of the Signallers, and on two or three others, when Messages have been delayed by over-sight. It has, however, been my duty to bring to your notice the extent to which the Signallers at the different Stations have at times

* No. 664, dated 29th August 1856, to Officiating Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India.
No. 7-8, dated 29th September 1856, to ditto ditto ditto.

been compelled to exert themselves, in order that the work of this Department should not suffer; and I beg to refer you to the 14th para. of my letter marginally noted, for the record of an instance of endurance and self-sacrifice that could not have been expected from young lads on low salaries.

No. 788, dated 29th September 1856, to Officiating Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India.

RANEEGUNGE.

15. In the month of October 1856, the Telegraph Office that had been opened at Munglepore, when the North-West Lines were first constructed, was removed to a terrace-roofed house built for this Department at Searcole, by the Executive Engineer of the 1st Division Grand Trunk Road, at a cost of Rupees 2,630-4-2. On the removal of the Office, its name was called the "Ranceegunge Station," with a view to giving the public generally a better idea of its position, than the name of the village on the lands of which it is placed would have afforded. It is unfortunate that the house was not built close to the Railway Terminus, from which it is distant about 3 miles, as it would then have been far more convenient for local purposes than it is at present. As a Station of observation, it will probably be always necessary to keep up this Office, and the Returns of Cash Receipts for Messages during the last three months of the year now treated of prove that, even as a Transmitting Station, Ranceegunge will probably pay its expenses.

CALCUTTA.

16. As was confidently expected, the Calcutta Signal Office, whilst controlled by Mr. Inspector Bailey, worked in a manner that left nothing to be desired. A very marked increase took place in the work of the Department, and towards the middle of the year, it became necessary for the Signallers to be in attendance night and day. Owing to the impossibility of transmitting the amount of correspondence by a single wire, and by the instruments in use, at the rate that the Messages were tendered for despatch, accumulations constantly took place at the Signal tables; and Sunday was regarded as an opportunity for clearing off those accumulations, since the Mercantile Community on that day scarcely ever tendered any Messages for despatch. Still so little delay took place, so few inaccuracies occurred, and the work of the Southern Line Offices was so efficiently controlled, that the Calcutta Office earned a character for good management, that it had never held previously; and I have always regarded it as most unfortunate that Mr. Bailey's health did not permit his continuing in Bengal.

17. For a short time after the departure of Mr. Bailey for the Punjab, the discipline that he had maintained in the Southern Division, and in the Calcutta Signal Office, sufficed to prevent any inconvenience being felt. This, however, gradually wore off, and it became necessary to send for Mr. W. Browne from Peshawur to take charge at Calcutta. The increasing business of the Department also necessitated the engagement of other and larger premises, and in the month of March 1857, the old Office in Hare Street was given up, and the one now occupied taken at a rent of Rupees 500 per mensem. With all the accommodation that the premises now occupied afford, they still prove very inadequate for the use of this Department. The Work-shops are necessarily in another building, which it was found impossible to get near to the Head Office, and the godown-room now available is altogether insufficient.

18. Of the Telegraph Stations on the river, or Southern Lines, the Reports submitted in my letter No. 1225, of date the 24th January 1857, affords the most complete information, and no recapitulation seems necessary in this place.

FINANCIAL.

19. The accompanying annexures marked III. and IV. show an increase of the work done, and cash realized, in the Bengal Circle, for 1856-57, above that of the preceding year, to the extent of Rupees 24,402-8-0, or upwards of Rupees 2,000-0-0 pice mensum. Those papers further indicate, that the increase is a steady and continuous one leading to the inference that the extent to which the Telegraph is likely to be used both by Government and the public will be limited only by the means available for the transmission of correspondence. Gratifying as this very evident fact is, it yet becomes a matter for serious consideration to what extent, and by what arrangements, those means can be increased; and though circumstances that have occurred subsequently to the period to which this Report refers, have all but suspended paid correspondence by Telegraph for the present, yet there can be but little doubt that once order is thoroughly re-established, the public will be more than ever eager to make use of the benefits that electricity affords for rapid communication, and the powers of this Department will be proportionally taxed.

GENERAL.

20. It now only remains to touch upon a few general subjects, that do not fall under the heads already treated on, and which are yet deserving of a passing notice.

An arrangement has been made with the Post Office Authorities,* by which Signallers and other Officials connected with this Department are allowed to proceed by the Letter Dāk Cart or Parcel Van as may be necessary; and thus a great expense, which had once to be incurred for Dāk charges, is dispensed with almost entirely, and many abuses remedied.

21. The very anomalous connection of Mr. Butcher, the Post-master at Kedgerie, with this Department, has been terminated by the orders of Government, to the great simplifying of arrangements at that Station. In the whole of a considerable Indian experience, I have never met with an Officer who so thoroughly played the part of an obstructive, as Mr. Butcher has done; and regarding whose acts and omissions, it has been necessary to enter into such constant and lengthy correspondence.

22. The facilities that Calcutta affords for procuring the services of young men and lads born in this country, and possessing the education fitting them for the employment of Signallers, has rendered it necessary to make the Calcutta Signal Office a Training School for the greater part of the Lines forming the India system

Rangoon	..	..	..	..	5
N. W. Provinces	..	..	..	..	6
Madras	..	..	..	..	1
Patna Lines	..	..	..	..	11

of Telegraph, in addition to providing for the local increase of establishment which circumstances have made necessary. In the margin is a note of the number of Signallers that have been sent from the Bengal Circle to other Deputy Superintendencies within the year 1856-57.

* No. 125, dated 4th June 1856, to Post-master General, Bengal, para. 3 of No. 180, dated 16th June 1856 to Officiating Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in India.

23. A system of taking Certificates from Signallers in the Form marked V. has also been introduced with a view to impressing on all the responsibility that rests upon them of regarding the information which they obtain in the course of their duties as entirely confidential. It is gratifying in the extreme to be able to record that, in a large body of a very miscellaneous kind, like the *employés* of the Telegraph Department, the number who have laid themselves open to the suspicion of divulging information has been very few. In only one case, that of Mr. Andrews,* has there been anything like sufficient grounds to arrive at the conclusion that confidence had been abused, although several attempts to tamper with the Signallers have come to light. The case of Sorabjee Dorabjee Patel,† who endeavored to bribe people in and out of the Department at Kedgerree, to ascertain for him the contents of certain Telegraphic correspondence, afforded grounds for a criminal prosecution, which resulted in the conviction of the offender. The only subject for regret in this matter is, that the Officer before whom the case was tried, did not think fit to award some more adequate punishment, than a simple fine of Rupees 50, for such a serious offence.

24. In concluding this Report, I have to record the destruction of the Bungalow used for the Barrackpore Telegraph Office by fire on the night of the 24th January 1857. Nearly the whole of the instruments, furniture, public and private property in the Bungalow was burnt. The cause of the fire could never be properly ascertained, but there is little doubt that the thatched roof was ignited by means of a lighted arrow shot from the neighbouring Sepoy Lines, and that by some of the evil-disposed Soldiers of the Native Infantry Regiments stationed at Barrackpore. This fire, together with others which happened in the Cantonments about the same period, was the commencement of the open mutiny and insurrection that has since done so much injury to the Telegraph and other Institutions which civilization has introduced in this country.

25. There are still several subjects of great interest connected with the working of the Telegraph in Bengal during the year 1856-57, of which I would be glad to treat, did time and opportunity permit; but as this paper has already exceeded the limits intended, it is impossible to notice all the points that the development of the system has raised. The transactions of the year have, however, set at rest all doubts as to the Electric Telegraph proving a success in this country, and there are now good grounds to anticipate that its working will be annually of more importance and interest.

GEO. O'DONNELL,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
Electric Telegraph Office, }
The 27th October 1857.

* No. 1357, dated 10th February 1857, to Officiating Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India.

† No. 1137, dated 2nd January 1857, to the Assistant in charge of Electric Telegraph at Kedgerree.

APPENDIX I.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

To obviate the great delay that at present occurs in forwarding Telegraph Messages to Calcutta by the Kedgeroe Line, which has been accidentally injured at the Hooghly crossing, temporary arrangements have been made for receiving despatches at the Mud Point Office, from Vessels proceeding up the River.

Whenever it may be desired to take advantage of these arrangements, it will be necessary to have the Rendezvous Flag hoisted where best seen, as the Vessel passes the Saugor Light House, immediately after the Signals giving the Ship's number have been answered from the Flag-staff. Intimation of this Signal having been observed, will be sent by Telegraph to Mud Point; and, if possible, a boat will be in readiness a little below Channel Creek to receive the Messages on the arrival of the Vessel there.

A charge of 8 annas for boat hire will be made for every Message thus transmitted.

It is recommended that the copies of Messages to be sent in the manner now described, be enclosed in an envelope and marked on the outside "Telegraph Despatches."

GEO. O'DONNELL,
Offg. Depy. Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Bengal.

CALCUTTA, }
The 29th January 1857. }

TABULATED STATEMENT of the state of Communication on the

LINES.	NUMBER AND DURATION OF INTERRUPT			
	May.	June.	July.	August.
Saugor and Mud Point		22-71-5	.....	.....
Mud Point and Diamond Harbour.				
Diamond Harbour and Hooghly Point.				
Diamond Harbour and Kedgeroe		7-5-5-45-55-103-50	10-20-11-4-53	1-10
Diamond Harbour and Calcutta..		11½	.....
Hooghly Point and Atcheepore.				
Atcheepore and Calcutta.				
Calcutta and Barrackpore		31-5	.....	.....
Calcutta and RaneeGUNGE		22-45	.....	.....
Calcutta and Bagoda
Calcutta and Burdwan.				
RaneeGUNGE and Bagoda		22-43-16-5	.....	32-45-24-20-3-40
Bagoda and Sherghotty		6-30	16-5	.....
Bagoda and Benares
Sherghotty and Benares		11-3-15-10-3-30	4-55	12

CALCUTTA;
 Electric Telegraph Office,
 The 27th October 1857.

DIX II.

Electric Telegraph Lines in the Bengal Circle during the Year 1856-57.

TIONS IN HOURS DURING THE MONTHS OF

September.	Oct.	November.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	REMARKS.
.....		{ Wire broke half way between the Stations.
.....		{ June—Line being in a state requiring constant supervision. July—Bamboo supports broke. August—Line fell down.
.....		Wire fell off posts.
.....		Line on the ground.
8-20—4-35	28	11-40—14 ¹ ₂	...	27-35		5-55—6 ¹ ₂		{ June—Line off the posts. September—First—Line on the ground. Ditto—Second—Iron Line and Cable connection injured. October—Carelessness in closing the Munglepore Office. November—Line broke. January—Ditto ditto. March—Ditto ditto.
.....	14	...	No Interruptions.	.....	No Interruptions.	Line broke.
85	5-10	...		.....		{ June—First—Cable connection meddled with. Ditto—Second—Lightning box out. August—First—Some palmyra trees broke. Ditto—Second—The Cable houses at Barrackpore leaked. September—Line in water a little above the Burrakur. December—Line broke.
.....	5-10	.....	...	...		.....		{ June—Line broke. July—Flying Line broke across the River Booria. October—Accident at a working party's camp.
.....		4-38		Line broke.
40—18 ¹ ₂	5-25	...		.....		{ June—Line being in a ricketty state. August—By a working party shifting the Line. September—Line on the ground. December—Working party shifting the Line.

GEO. O'DONNELL,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Bengal.

STATEMENT of Collections and Pro-forma Charges

PAID

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Calcutta						
Barrackpore						
Atcheepore						
Hooghly Point						
Diamond Harbour	8,204 13 0	5,866 8 0	6,028 3 9	7,753 6 0	5,427 12 0	6,350 4 9
Mud Point						
Kedgerce						
Saugor						
Munglepore	44 4 0	18 4 0	41 0 0	23 0 0	23 4 0	54 12 0
Bagoda	10 8 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0
Sherghotty... ..	22 8 0	31 0 0	15 8 0	11 8 0	30 0 0	23 8 0
Total	8,282 1 0	5,917 12 0	6,092 3 9	7,780 14 0	5,501 0 0	6,434 8 9

SERVICE

Calcutta						
Barrackpore						
Atcheepore						
Hooghly Point						
Diamond Harbour	1,918 12 0	1,397 14 0	1,454 12 0	2,545 8 0	2,078 10 0	2,044 13 0
Mud Point						
Kedgerce						
Saugor						
Munglepore... ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bagoda	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 4 0	0 0 0
Sherghotty	12 0 0	14 4 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0
Total	1,960 12 0	1,412 2 0	1,457 12 0	2,545 8 0	2,083 14 0	2,083 13 0
Grand Total... ..	10,242 13 0	7,329 14 0	7,549 15 9	10,335 6 0	7,584 14 0	8,518 5 9

CALCUTTA;
Electric Telegraph Office,
The 2nd October 1857. }

D I X III.

made in the Bengal Presidency during 1856-57.

MESSAGES.

Novembgr.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	TOTAL.
7,057 10 0	8,817 2 3	9,673 8 9	9,020 9 6	8,866 7 0	10,027 0 0	9,3123 5 0
62 12 0	71 12 0	82 4 0	273 0 0	276 12 0	223 8 0	1,197 8 0
20 4 0	23 8 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	149 12 0
32 0 0	27 8 0	35 0 0	23 8 0	49 14 0	32 8 0	334 6 0
7,172 10 0	8,969 14 3	9,805 12 9	9,333 1 6	9,203 1 0	10,303 0 0	94,804 15 0

MESSAGES.

2,543 2 0	3,271 8 0	4,267 8 0	3,809 8 0	3,791 10 0	3,912 2 0	33,185 11 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 4 0
0 0 0	2 4 0	10 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	101 4 0
2,543 2 0	3,273 12 0	4,278 0 0	3,910 0 0	3,797 10 0	3,948 14 0	33,295 3 0
9,715 12 0	12,243 10 3	14,083 12 9	13,243 1 6	13,000 11 0	14,251 14 0	1,28,100 2 0

GEO. O'DONNELL,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Bengal.

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Collections and Pro-portion Charges during the Official Years 1855-56 and 1856-57, exhibiting the Increase or Decrease during the last-mentioned Year.

	1855-56. Private.	1856-57. Private.	Increase.	Decrease.	1855-56. Public.	1856-57. Public.	Increase.	Decrease.
May	3,146 12 0	8,282 1 0	5,135 5 0	0 0 0	865 8 0	1,960 12 0	1,095 4 0	0 0 0
June	4,598 0 0	5,917 12 0	1,321 12 0	0 0 0	822 8 0	1,412 2 0	589 10 0	0 0 0
July	4,838 4 0	6,092 3 9	1,253 15 9	0 0 0	1,851 0 0	1,457 2 0	0 0 0	393 4 0
August	5,971 12 0	7,789 14 0	1,818 2 0	0 0 0	2,110 12 0	2,545 8 0	434 12 0	0 0 0
September	7,795 8 0	5,501 0 0	0 0 0	2,294 8 0	1,089 0 0	2,083 14 0	991 14 4	0 0 0
October	7,141 6 0	6,434 8 9	0 0 0	709 13 3	1,161 0 0	2,083 13 0	922 13 0	0 0 0
November	7,295 4 0	7,172 10 0	0 0 0	122 10 0	1,810 4 0	2,543 2 0	732 14 0	0 0 0
December	8,297 2 0	8,969 14 3	672 12 3	0 0 0	2,158 4 0	3,273 12 0	1,085 8 0	0 0 0
January	7,939 5 0	9,805 12 9	1,866 7 9	0 0 0	3,322 2 0	4,278 0 0	955 14 0	0 0 0
February	8,154 13 9	9,333 1 6	1,178 3 9	0 0 0	2,672 0 0	3,910 0 0	1,238 0 0	0 0 0
March	7,692 12 9	9,203 1 0	1,510 4 3	0 0 0	2,890 8 0	3,797 10 0	907 2 0	0 0 0
April	8,271 10 6	10,303 0 0	2,031 5 6	0 0 0	1,771 2 0	3,948 14 0	2,177 12 0	0 0 0
Co.'s Rs.	81,143 10 0	94,804 15 0	16,758 4 3	3,126 15 3	22,554 0 0	33,295 3 0	11,134 7 0	393 4 0
Total Increase								
Total Deduct Decrease								
Nett Increase, Company's Rupees								
27,922 11 3								
3,520 3 3								
24,402 8 0								

CALCUTTA; }
Electric Telegraph Office,
The 2nd October 1857.

GEO. O'DONNELL,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Bengal.

A P P E N D I X V.

FORM.

I, _____, employed in the Electric Telegraph Department of India, hereby acknowledge that I am acquainted with the purport of Clause 2, Section XXI. of the "Rules for the transmission of Messages," and of the Circular Office Order No. 24, and that any violation of secrecy on my part will render me liable to due punishment under the provisions of Act No. XXXIV. of 1854.

Dated

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Witnessed

HYDERABAD AND NAGPORE.

REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINE IN CENTRAL INDIA, UP TO 30TH JUNE 1857.

FROM

MR. W. W. MAYES,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India,

TO

LIEUTENANT P. STEWART,
Officiating Chief Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India.

SIR,

IN compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following Report on the construction of Telegraph Lines in Central India, and the progress it is making towards being completed up to the present date.

The Line for this Circle commenced a little to the West of the old Telegraph Office at Bellary, the position of which is about three-quarters of a mile South-west of the Fort of Bellary, and at the outskirt of the Cantonment. This Office being found inconvenient both as regards its site and accommodation, for the Office Establishment, it was therefore removed to a distance of 1,330 yards to the North-east, to a more central position, and close to the walls of the Fort.

From the old to the new Office, a double Line is carried on stone pillars, with a solid cap stone, into which two holes are pumped and two screw bolts run in with lead inverted; to fasten this down is a piece of teak-wood 22 inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ square; inserted into this are two turned pieces of wood, which carry two of the ordinary galvanized iron caps put on with rosin and sand in the usual way; but instead of the oak bracket, a neat round one fitting on the top has been substituted; the wire let into a small groove at the top of this, with a second turned top fitted on similar to the drawing I gave you at Madras. This plan gives an additional height to the pillars of about 18 inches, thus carrying the two Lines in an horizontal position, one with the other, at 18 inches apart, and well insulated one from the other.

From the Electric Telegraph Office, the Line starts off, passing between two hills, taking a direct route to the Village of Mokah. From Bellary to Kurnool, a distance of 96 miles, the Line is kept within sight of the road, with the exception of two portions, each of about 2 miles in extent.

The whole of this Section has been given to one Contractor, at Rupees 18 per pillar ; these were to have a foundation of 4 feet in depth and 3 feet square ; the pillar itself is to be 30 inches square at the spring from the ground, and tapered off to 20 inches at the top.

The nature of the soil in general through this Section is of such a light description, that the foundation had to be much deeper in many places, varying from 4 and even as far as 13 feet, which will raise the price of these pillars to about Rupees 20 each on an average. About three-fourths of these pillars are built entirely of good burnt stones, and the other one-fourth of good burnt bricks ; the workmanship and materials in general are all very good, and I think when finished, that this Line will be one of the most substantial ones in India. On the 30th June there remained to be built forty pillars in this Section, which I expect will be completed by the 15th of the present month, when the contracts and accounts for this Line will be closed.

The Line enters the Fort of Kurnool on the left of the North gate, and crosses over the Parade Ground and over low houses to the Office, which is situated near the East face of the Fort and near to the Tumbudrah River. The wire is supported through the Town on good wooden posts. From the Office the Line passes to the Ramparts, where the wire is fastened to a large Tamarind Tree, which makes a fine post (after being lopped of all its branches) for a longer span of the River.

The Line from the East side of the Tumbudrah River takes an East by North direction over deep black cotton soil to the right of the village of Maunmungul. On the North banks of the Kistnah, the distance by Line is 15 miles, of which three pillars remain to be built ; the pillars are the same in every respect as those in the Bellary District, and are built at a cost of Rupees 16 each.

From the East bank of the Kistnah the Line still keeps the same direction, passing by the villages of Venketpoorum, Pebber, and Maulapelly ; the distance is about 18 miles ; the nature of the soil throughout is variable, the first few miles being of black cotton soil ; then passing on for a couple of miles over low swampy ground, and for a few miles more over good hard murrum and rock, passing the Town of Venketpoorum, from which place to Maulapelly two-thirds of the ground is low swampy, with paddy fields. This is a separate contract, and also the last Section for which Contractors could be procured for.

There are yet 150 pillars to be built in this Section ; these are the same as those in the other Section, with the exception of the tops, which, instead of being a solid cap stone to carry the wire on a stone of 2 feet long, 8 inches wide, and from 4 to 6 inches thick, with a dove-tail groove cut at the top to receive the line, is one inserted 18 inches into the top of the pillar, 6 inches remaining above the pillar ; stone of a sufficient size not being procurable for a solid top stone. In this Section the cost of these pillars are Rupees 15 each.

The contract from Maulapelly to Secunderabad has been given to five different parties, and the whole of the pillars are of the same dimensions as the last ; they are built of good burnt bricks ; the contract price for these pillars varies from 16 Rupees 10 annas to 17 Rupees 8 annas. Soogoor, the whole of which are now completed, and have been inspected by myself. Wherever I found a pillar built badly, and bad materials used, I had it pulled down and re-constructed.

Mr. Jennings had the superintendence of this Section, and looked remarkably well after the Contractors.

The top stones throughout the Section are the same as the last.

The Line from Maulapelly passes over some very rugged hills, with rocky and hard murrum ground for the first 7 miles, when it is crossed over low swampy ground for about 2 miles, when again it breaks on good hard ground, passing through a thick jungle of custard-apple trees to the Town of Cotah Cotah, from which place to Uttacal, a distance of 9 miles and 4 furlongs, the Line for the first mile passes through paddy fields; but the soil is of stiff clay, and good foundation got within 4 feet of the surface; the remaining distance is over good red murrum ground and through very thick jungle. From this to Jannumpett, 9 miles and 6 furlongs, the Line is crossed over high ground and through much jungle. From this to Judderchullah, a distance of 15 miles and 3 furlongs by the route, the pillars lead through dense jungle all the way, where good rock and murrum foundations are got. The distance by Line is not more than 12 miles.

From this to Shumpsherabad, a distance of 40 miles and 3 furlongs, the Line takes a direct route, passing close by the towns of Ballanugger, Furrucknugger, Palmacul to Shumpsherabad, which Towns it leaves to the right, passing through a good deal of dense jungle, which has been cut clear away from the Line. The Line in general through this distance is on good hard red soil. The Line from Shumpsherabad for the first 7 miles passes through a low dense jungle, but over good hard soil, when it enters a low marshy tope of palmyras, and paddy land, which it crosses over for about 3 miles, when it breaks out on to the plain near Booran Saib's Durgah, which it passes to the right, and thus leaves the City well on the left, between the Durgah and Awoosey River. All the roads are crossed by heavy compound posts 36 feet clear of the ground, and at another road crossing near the Bridge, the wire is laid under ground, with leaden covered gutta-percha wire, for about 180 yards, when a very sharp angle prevented the use of a tall post. The wire is crossed at the side of the Bridge by a span of 300 yards, on two good pillars of 24 feet in height, with bases of 4 feet tapering off to 20 inches at the tops. From the Bridge, the wire is crossed at a right angle, from which direction, and along the wall of the Assistant Resident's Garden, neat brick pillars, about 10 feet high, are built on the battlement of the wall. In this way it is carried to the far end of the Riding School, where it strikes off from a strong angle post, and passes through the Resident's compound, leaving the Residency on the right at each road. Here the wire is carried on compound posts.

From the Residency it takes a direct Line on the right hand side of the road leading to Secunderabad, and at a quarter of a mile from the Residency Gate, it enters the Hyderabad Office. From the Hyderabad Office, the Line takes the right hand side of the road, until it reaches the Gun Foundry, when it keeps a direct Line, crossing over about 2 miles of low paddy ground, from whence it again breaks into the road at the Native Regiment Lines, which it passes and goes down on the right hand side of James's Bazar; then turns off by a small lane, and enters by the back way into the house known here as Colonel Oliphant's in which the Office of Secunderabad is kept.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. MAYES,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

REPORT ON THE RIVERS OVER WHICH THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINE PASSES.

THE first of these Rivers is the Huggery at Mokah, which is about 800 yards wide; the North bank is of black soil, that of the East of light sand, which is chiefly blown up from the bed of the River in the dry season. The bed of this River is deeply sandy; in several places I have bored to a depth of 24 feet without finding any kind of solid earth.

This River is a mere stream in the dry season, but with a few days' rain on the Western Ghats, it rises very rapidly, and when the rains fall sudden and heavy, it makes the River very dangerous to cross. At this time, from the first appearance of the rise, for twenty-four hours, the natives will not cross with their boats for fear of being overtaken with rollers, which at times come down, swamping every thing before it; but if there is no appearance of this during this period, and the river rises regular, the natives will then cross.

The greatest rise of this River without overflowing the country all round is 13 feet. The banks are invariably overflowed every season.

The River is crossed during this season in the following manner. On each bank of the River a good strong post is inserted of from 8 to 10 inches square and 24 feet high, and well stayed. The River is broken into three spans by two compound masts 37 feet in height; each span is about 266 yards; these masts are secured as follows, two baskets were made up of good strong split bamboos, and strengthened by interwattling No. 1 wire within the same; they are 6 feet in height and 6 in diameter; these are sunk into the sand 7 feet deep, and the masts raised on them; they are then filled up with stones, gravel, and chunam. The masts are afterwards stayed by three stays from the centre, one down the stream and two up, spreading out to about 90°. Three other stays are put on within 3 feet of the top of the masts; two of which go up stream, and the third down, in a similar manner to the others; but to a great distance these are fastened to the largest blocks of granite procurable, and well sunk in the sand, when they are again kept in their position, with some tons of granite stones. The staying are made up similar to the wire ropes; the lower ones are of six strands of No. 8 wire, the upper one is of three strands; these were made up in the Arsenal at Secunderabad by a European rope-maker.

The second River is the Haundry, about a mile on the West of the village of Cudde-more; this River is about 200 yards wide, with a sandy bed; the banks are of black cotton soil. This has been crossed with two good strong posts well stayed; these at first were put too close to the banks; and on the first rise of the River during this season, the banks yielded, and the posts were carried away, which caused an interruption for five days: this has been remedied by placing others further back and well staying them. This River is crossed a second time about 6 miles to the West of Kurnool, at which place it is crossed with the ordinary pillars.

The next is the Toombuddra River, which washes the Eastern wall of the Town of Kurnool. This River is likewise crossed temporarily to meet the present Monsoons; it

was delayed by your orders for the plans of pillars which were to be sent from Calcutta, and which I have not received as yet.

I beg to enclose a sketch of the proposed pillars, for both this and the Kistnah Rivers; if they should meet your views, kindly inform me; so that the work may be commenced with as soon as the Rivers fall after the Monsoons. The Toombuddra River is crossed in three spans of 660, 770, and 400 feet; the wire on the Kurnool side is attached to an old tamarind-tree lopped for the purpose, and about 28 feet above the highest water mark; two compound masts, similar to those described for the Huggery River, are stayed in the same manner with wire ropes. The first mast is erected on the foundation of an old Tower, a basement being built round the mast of good cut stone and chunnam, 5 feet high and 5 feet in diameter; the second is built on a rugged rock with a similar basement, and stayed in the same manner. On the East bank there is a good pillar, 25 feet high and 4 feet square at the base, and during the greatest rise of the flood, this pillar will not be above 4 feet in water, owing to the bank being low, and the river often overflowing to a considerable distance inland.

The Kistnah is the next River; this is 980 yards wide where the Line crosses; the banks are high and rocky, and the bed is solid rock, covered in several places with drift-sand. This is crossed in the same way as the Toombuddra, with compound masts 37 feet high and stayed with six wire ropes, most of which are fastened to iron belaying pins set in the rock by jumping holes of about 9 or 10 inches in depth, and run in with lead. The respective spans of this River are about 400, 254, and 526 yards.

There are no other Rivers which call for any particular Report on the Line to Hyderabad.

W. MAYES,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

REPORT ON THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINE FROM SECUNDERABAD TO WURRUNGUL.

THE Line along this Section commences from the Electric Telegraph Office at Secunderabad, passing through the Cantonment in a due Easterly direction as far as the European Regiment Barracks, from whence it strikes off by a right angle in a North-east direction, passing between the villages of Mulcadjerry and Lallagooduim, over a low range of hills and cultivated wet lands towards Cherloopully, which village it leaves to the left. This village is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Secunderabad, and the nature of the soil generally is red stiff earth, intermixed largely with murrum. A good portion of the surrounding country is scattered thickly with heaps of boulders and low ranges of hills. The Line passes from Cherloopully to Rampully, a distance of 2 miles 3 furlongs, over the same undulating ground. From Lallagooduim to this latter village (Rampully,) the country gradually assumes a low jungly appearance, which increases in denseness and height as it approaches the Rampully range of hills. From Rampully the Line continues to pass on towards

Royroypett, a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, over highly undulating hilly country and dense close jungle. The soil over this track of land is generally red stiff earth and murrum, which changes as it nears the villages to sandy loam and clay. The Line continues from Royroypett (which it leaves to the right) towards Kondah Mudgoo, about 5 miles distance, passing through the heart of a dense jungle and over an undulating rocky country, with very little arable land, which is occasionally met with in small patches near the several hamlets and villages. From Kondah Mudgoo the Line is continued to Bhonagheer, passing the village of Goodoor, which it leaves to the right. The nature of the country is of the same character as the ground already passed over, but the jungle denser and closer. Bhonagheer is a large populous Mahomedan town, about 9 miles from Kondah Mudgoo. The Line passes to the South-west of Bhonagheer to Racegheer, a distance of 6 miles, through a valley, the country on the right and left being hemmed in by a low range of hills, which are covered to the summit with jungle. The soil throughout this portion of the ground is chiefly red and white earth, intermixed with murrum, and occasionally very rocky, excepting near the villages, when it becomes more loamy and clayey, and advantage is taken by the Ryots of converting the same into wet lands. The Line continues from Racegheer to Ramanjeepett, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing for the first time over light black cotton soil and low scattered jungle for several miles. As the country nears Ramanjeepett, the character of the soil becomes changed to red stiff earth, over a widely scattered bed of good limestone and occasional granite, the country again assuming a wild jungly appearance. From Ramanjeepett the Line is carried for several miles through scattered high jungle, but from Allairoo, through the heart of a dense close high jungle, to Pempintee, a distance of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The nature of the soil throughout this portion of the country is red stiff earth generally, but black cotton is occasionally met with near the immense palmyra topes through which the Line was carried. From Pempintee the Line is continued in a North-east direction towards Neddikondah, a distance of 9 miles 3 furlongs, which it passes to the right. The soil and general nature of the country are of the same character as the ground last passed over, the latter being more undulating and less hilly. The Line is continued from Neddikondah to Chagul, between a range of low hills; this village is about 10 miles 7 furlongs from Neddikondah. The soil throughout this track of land is very varying, the Line occasionally crossing over red stiff earth, sandy loam, and black cotton. The country throughout is generally jungly; open ground is only met with where the black cotton soil predominates. From Chagul the Line continues to pass through dense high jungle and highly undulating ground and low hills to Murrykondah, a distance of about 10 miles. The general appearance of the country and soil throughout are of the same nature and character, but the jungle is denser, closer, and higher. From Murrykondah the Line is continued for about 3 miles between a low range of hills and scattered jungle towards Wurrungul, a distance of 7 miles. Beyond the hills the Line passes through rather open country and over black cotton soil, till it reaches to within 2 miles of Wurrungul. The country here assumes one vast open plain, covered with neglected wet lands for several miles in every direction. The Line is carried over these till it enters and passes through the Nizam's Cantonment at Wurrungul.

A map of the survey and country over which the Electric Telegraph Line was carried will be forwarded as soon as the fair copy has been fully prepared and completed.

W. MAYES,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India

MR. P. GATLAN'S REPORT ON THE LINE FROM WURRUNGUL TO CHANDA.

1. I BEG respectfully to report my arrival here at 7 A. M. this-day. The very great heat of the weather, and the want of even a track for a considerable portion of the distance over which I have come, owing to which I was obliged to make day marches, and been consequently exposed to the heat of the sun, has tended materially to retard my progress.

2. I may here state, that no such place as "Karlingaum," from whence you ordered a careful Diary to be kept, is to be found. Annamcoondah (the Military Cantonment of Wurrungul) and 4 miles South of that Village, which I left on the 23rd ultimo, I have therefore chosen from which to commence my journal.

3. From this Station, through Wurrungul to Ragaul (12 miles) there is but little jungle, and few difficulties are met with; country generally barren and rocky; road indifferent.

4. From Ragaul to Percaul the jungle is much thicker for these 10 miles; high rocks; road bad; slight cultivation near last Village.

5. From Percaul to Cotapelly (20 miles) thick forest is passed through, until within a mile of Cotapelly, when some clearance for cultivation is observable: this is a large and well-populated village.

6. From Cotapelly to Peddapoor (14 miles) nothing is to be found on all sides, but thick forest jungle.

7. From Peddapoor to Cunblapoor (12 miles) country of same character as last day's march; very little dry cultivation; population very insignificant and wretched-looking.

8. From Cunblapoor to Moolgopelly (12 miles) the same throughout as yesterday; scarcely any population.

9. From Moolgopelly to Madeapoor (16 miles) a most difficult rocky road; forest very thick; trees very large, but none suited for Telegraph purposes; large population at Madeapoor; extensive cultivation on bank of River for some miles. I halted at Madeapoor two days, in order to make enquiries respecting timber, carriage for stores, &c., &c., and to rest my cattle. Teak, such as you require, is procurable in large quantities from the forests at Aharee and Bopalputum, the only two places at which such timber is now being cut. From six to eight months' notice will, I am informed, be requisite to ensure its delivery at Madeapoor, or at such other points on the Wyn Gunga or Godavery Rivers as may be selected. All particulars as to cost of posts, carriage to Station, &c., can be best obtained from Mr. Palmer, Agent for Timber at Madeapoor, who was at Bopalputum forest when I passed through Madeapoor, or from the Sowcar at Hyderabad, to whom these forests are rented from the Nizam's Government.

10. At many petty Villages between the Godavery and Wurrungul, large quantities of teak are deposited, which have come by River from the above-named forests, and are awaiting

transmission to Hyderabad; the time taken to convey two logs each on the little carts used for the purpose from Madeapoor to Hyderabad being about seventy-five or eighty days. All the teak timber which I noticed was much too short for posts, averaging only about 16 feet in length.

11. The male population, which appears to be fast dying out throughout this portion of the country for many miles around Madeapoor, obtain ready employment during the entire year in felling teak timber, floating it down the Wyn Gunga from Aheree, and carting it from the jungle to Depôts, or to Hyderabad.

12. On the 2nd instant, I left Madeapoor, and crossed the Godavery, about 4 miles North-West of that village, to the little deserted miserable place called Numchecooda, opposite to Kallaisarann on the other side of the River. The Godavery is here, I should think, fully a mile wide, and in the wet season I have no doubt swells much; now, very little water, and large patches of cultivation have been trenched off for the growth of Jowarree in many parts of the River bed, where the sand has not drifted largely and impeded cultivation. Owing to the very heavy sand, and the steep and rugged banks of the River, ten hours were occupied under a broiling sun in performing this short distance, only 6 miles.

13. From Munhecooda to Cota (1½ miles) only a mere bridle track, through dense forest, can be found. At Cota I experienced much kindness from Mr. Wall, who has had a large party for some time at work boring for coal on the edge of the Wyn Gunga, by orders of Government. This gentleman has recently arrived from England, to open up the mineral wealth of the Rivers in the Madras Presidency; his efforts for so far at the Godavery have been wholly unsuccessful, although when I left Cota his party had sunk for coal a depth of nearly 200 feet; he has elephants for his own use, and camels for the European Sappers and others who accompany him, with a large boat with foot paddles, in which latter he principally travels up and down the Rivers, thus avoiding the confined and dangerous forest tracks in the prosecution of his scientific researches. All his Coolies were provided from Chenoor, none being available nearer. He intended stopping work and returning himself to Madras, and his party to Dowlaisram, about the 20th instant.

14. From Bijoorpilly to Jweatapoor (16 miles) track wretchedly bad; very thick forest; four dangerous ghauts crossed with a wide rocky tributary stream.

15. From Jweatapoor to Dewulmurree (10 miles) very bad road; thick forest; slight cultivation along river bank; scanty and miserable population.

16. From Dewulmurree to Aharee (99 miles) road through thick forest; several important tributaries crossed; extensive clearance near latter village, which is large, but all inhabitants nearly employed in the teak forest (4 miles) East of village. Here I met with Dr. Jordan, who has been exploring the forests and jungles in the Nizam's and Nagpoor Territories by orders of Government, with a view to ascertain the value of the timber, nature of soil, products, &c., and to report on those portions which it might be deemed most desirable to clear for cultivation.

17. From Aharee to Bhoree (10 miles) thick forest and jungle ; road bad ; very large tributary crossed .4 miles South of Bhoree ; very little clearance for cultivation ; scanty and miserable population.

18. From Bhoree to Koongara (14 miles) thick forest jungle ; road better ; good clearance for cultivation ; rich black cotton soil near latter village.

19. Koongara to Tullodee (10 miles) through thick forest to Ashtee River crossed here, too deep and rocky to cross at Koongara ; about 500 yards wide ; very rocky irregular bed ; bank very precipitous from River to Tullodee ; country clear and level ; black cotton soil throughout ; some cotton cultivation.

20. From Tullodee to Karinja (14 miles) the road for the first few miles is good ; country clear, then very thick and high forest ; is traversed to within a short distance of Karinja, when the country is again open and cotton is rather largely cultivated.

21. From Karinja to Kotaree (14 miles), except near some small intervening villages, the road lies through thick forest jungle.

22. Kotaree to Balarpoor (12 miles) much forest and dense jungle is passed through for the first 5 miles, when a large tributary is crossed ; bed sandy ; banks precipitous. The country now becomes clear for some distance, and large tracts of cotton are passed through.

23. A European gentleman has purchased the large forest at Ballarpoor, under the walls of which the Wurdah River flows, and it is being converted into extensive stores for cotton. He has also purchased a very large track of land from Government extending towards Chanda, which he has thoroughly cleared for the growth of cotton. He has built a handsome Bungalow and Offices close to the Fort, with some fine boats for the transport of cotton to Masulipatam. Already he has expended nearly £5,000, and seems very sanguine of success.

24. From Ballarpoor to Chunda (8 miles) country clear and road good for first 6 miles, where very thick jungle is entered, through which the road tortuously winds till close to Chanda, a very large and prettily situated city, in the midst of beautiful mango topes, and surrounded by a very fine wall. On passing through the city, however, to reach the Military Lines, near to which my Camp is pitched, I was disagreeably surprised to notice the squalid misery and want of cleanliness observable at every step.

25. The whole distance nearly from Wurrungul to Chanda appears almost impracticable for a Telegraph Line, unless the clearance of the forests and jungles be forthwith commenced, and this must occupy a long time and involve a very large outlay.

26. It is my duty to state that I cannot think it possible for the Contractor from Secunderabad to Chanda to fulfil his engagement, owing to the want of water for many miles, and the difficulty of providing materials and hands in many of the remote localities through which the Line is intended to run.

27. The pillars, if of the same height as the Bellary and Hyderabad ones, will not be high enough to clear over the jungle timber.

28. The conservancy of the Line, after the wire has been run out, cannot be looked after in the usual way, as no native ever travels upon those dangerous tracks alone; even from village to village, you cannot induce a guide to accompany you, without a companion to see him safely home next day.

Annumcoonda.
Cotapelly.
Madeapoor.
Cotah.
Bijoorpilly.
Incantapoor.
Aharee.
Koongara.
Tullodce.
Karinja.
Kotaree.
Bullarpoor.
Chanda.

I think the most safe and convenient places to select for Store Depôts are those named in the margin. I have chosen these villages chiefly because they are most important and most likely to afford carriage (small carts) for the

final distribution of stores along the Line when required.

(True Copy)

W. MAYES,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

PROGRESS OF THE LINE FROM SECUNDERABAD TOWARDS MIRZAPOOR.

THE pillars are built for the first 45 miles towards Wurrungul, and the wire suspended for 20 miles (this quantity being all the wire on hand at present), and the Line surveyed for 20 miles beyond Wurrungul.

Arrangements are being made for timber from Mahdeeporum to Chanda.

From Chanda, timber for 30 miles has already been put up on the Nagpore Line by Mr. Gartlan, who is now further collecting timber from Chanda to Tullodce, a large village a short distance from the banks of the Wyn Gunga. Mr. Grinnol also has been instructed to procure timber, and to commence doing so from the place where Mr. Gartlan's range ceases, (on the North side of Chanda,) and to have the same conveyed towards Nagpore, so as to meet the Contractor, who has commenced building his pillars on this Line from Kamptee, and thus avoid all delay in getting up the Line to Nagpore on the arrival of the wire up the Godavery. From Nagpore to Mirzapoor, timber has already been procured and distributed in some of the Sections by the Assistant Commissioner, but owing to the unsettled state of the Saugor Districts at present, a stop has in consequence been put to all work there. None of the timber as reported to be procured by Mr. Muller has been yet received. Mr. Munden is in the Chunar Hospital, having been shot through both legs by the Mutineers at Mirzapoor.

Mr. Fell appears to be still at Mirzapoor.

1,388 Coils of No. 1 wire has arrived at Coringee, and I have written to Captain Randall, the Civil Engineer in charge of the Godavery Works, to have the same sent to the different points of the River most convenient for transmitting the same along the Line, if possible; so that we may be able to get it distributed as soon as the Monsoons are closed for the season, until which time it will be impracticable to distribute any great quantity on account of the rivers and bad roads.

As no zinc had arrived with the wires, twisted joints must be made to answer the purpose, until a supply is received.

W. MAYES,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

**TOTAL COST of the Telegraph Line in Central India, including Value of Materials,
Stores remaining in hand, &c.**

To Sum advanced by Government to the Deputy Superintendent up to 30th June 1857	Rs.	1,08,000 0 0
Amount of Stores received from the Bombay Presidency, including Contingent Expenses, &c.	"	21,563 13 10
Total	Rs.	1,29,563 13 10
DEDUCT AS FOLLOWS :		
Amount of Cash advanced to the Contractors for erecting the Line Posts on the Wurrungul and Nagpoor Circle	Rs.	20,858 12 4
To Cost incurred on account of the Construction Establishment up to 30th June 1857	"	3,484 3 4
To Stores expended	"	1,543 8 0
To Stores remaining on hand	"	936 0 0
To Balance of Cash in the Nagpoor Treasury	"	9,000 0 0
Total	"	35,822 7 8
		35,822 7 8
To Amount required for settling with the Contractors for completing the River Crossings, &c., and to Pay of Construction Establishment up to October next	Rs.	17,642 0 0
To Stores received from the Arsenal, consisting of Tents, Tools, &c., inclusive of Costs for Bills not yet received from the Government Authorities	"	5,000 0 0
Total	"	22,642 0 0
		22,642 0 0
		1,16,383 6 2
DEDUCT AS FOLLOWS :		
On account of Working Establishment for the Months of April, May, and June 1857	Rs.	1,756 3 10
		1,756 3 10
Total Cost of Permanent Line from Bellary to Secunderabad, a distance of 231 Miles	Rs.	1,14,627 2 4

N. B.—It will be observed by the above Account, that an average sum of Rupees 496 will be expended per mile of the Line. Even had the outlay been greater, it certainly would not have exceeded Rupees 500 per mile, which, considering the heavy outlay for carriage of Stores, most of which had to be brought from Bombay, &c., I consider that this Line will be one of the cheapest yet constructed in a permanent manner in India.

W. MAYES,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT, NAMES OF PERSONS, AND SALARIES.

*Permanent Establishment appointed with the sanction or under the instructions of the
Chief Superintendent.*

ACTING 2ND CLASS INSPECTOR.

Mr. F. Featherston	Salary	200	0	0
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ACTING 3RD CLASS INSPECTORS.

Mr. P. Gartlan	Salary	150	0	0
„ M. Jennings	„	150	0	0
„ W. Grinnol	„	150	0	0
„ R. Bunkall	„	150	0	0

ARTIFICERS.

Mr. J. Pollett	Salary	68	12	9
„ J. Hall	„	68	12	9
„ Geo. Richardson	„	68	12	9
„ S. Speechly	„	68	12	9
„ J. Munden	„	68	12	9
„ B. Fell	„	68	12	9

ASSISTANT ARTIFICERS.

Mr. S. Peters	Salary	40	0	0
„ T. Coulson	„	25	0	0

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND SIGNALLERS APPOINTED BY DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT WITH
VIEW OF PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT.*Secunderabad Office.*

Mr. C. Van Ingen, Head Assistant .. .	Salary	100	0	0
„ C. A. Horton, Head Signaller .. .	„	40	0	0
„ J. G. Rouchett, Signaller .. .	„	30	0	0
„ J. McNaught, Ditto .. .	„	25	0	0

Hyderabad Office.

Mr. J. Carton, Head Signaller .. .	Salary	30	0	0
„ J. C. Dwyer, Signaller .. .	„	25	0	0
„ Geo. Hughes, Probationer .. .	„	16	0	0

Kurnool Office.

Mr. T. Brooks, Head Signaller .. .	Salary	30	0	0
„ C. S. Chillingworth .. .	„	16	0	0
„ S. Alexander, Probationer .. .	„	16	0	0
„ M. J. King, Ditto .. .	„	16	0	0

DELIVERING ESTABLISHMENT, &c., IN SIGNALLING OFFICES.

4 Peons, at Rupees 6 each .. .	Salary	24	0	0
2 Message Boys, at Rupees 4 each .. .	„	8	0	0
1 Battery Man, at 4 Rupees per mensem .. .	„	4	0	0
3 Sweepers, at 2 Rupees each .. .	„	6	0	0
3 Watermen, at 2 Rupees each .. .	„	6	0	0

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CLERKS, &c.

Head Clerk, Mr. R. Huddelston .. .	Salary	75	0	0
Clerk, Mr. R. R. G. Wilson .. .	„	30	0	0
Copyist, B. Narrainswamy .. .	„	20	0	0
2 Peons, at 6 Rupees each .. .	„	12	0	0

W. MAYES,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Central India.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
Secunderabad, the 1st July 1857. }

PEGU.

EXTENT OF LINE COMPLETE.

THE Line of Electric Telegraph, completed in the Pegu Circle, extends from Rangoon to Meaday, the Frontier Station, distant 235 miles, and about 12 miles of the proposed Line to Tounghoo.

DESCRIPTION OF LINE.

The Line is constructed on posts, some iron-wood, others common jungle-wood. Height 16 feet from ground, iron wire No. 1 guage passing through grooves on top of posts. Insulation tarred cloth. Span 55 yards, or 32 posts to the mile.

CABLED RIVERS.

The Rivers named in the margin are those between Rangoon and Meaday, navigated	by Steamers, and crossed by Cables, constructed as those in
River Lyne, 400 yards.	Bengal, and Superintendent's Manual, page 88. There are
Ditto, 300 ditto.	several other streams which are not cabled, navigated by
Irrawaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.	native boats during the rainy season only.
Ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH LINE PASSES.

From Rangoon the Line passes along a Cantonment Road 4 miles ; it then branches off towards the River a little above Kemendine, passing through low jungle 2 miles, swamps one mile, crossing the River Lyne by a Cable. It then runs through one mile jungle, 14 miles paddy land with swamps, crossing five nullahs ; re-passes through dense jungle of 5 miles, through which a passage has been cut of 30 feet of broken ground and stumps of trees, elephant grass 5 miles, re-crossing the Lyne a little below the village of Meazeley. From this crossing to the banks of the Irrawaddy, distant about 20 miles, the intervening country is nothing but dense jungle and elephant grass, making it most difficult to traverse during the rains, owing to the height of the elephant grass, which springs up with renewed vigor. Throughout the whole of this distance, about 50 miles, there are only three villages near the Line, (and these consisting but of three or four huts,) and no roads of any description. Crossing the Irrawaddy three-quarters of a mile, the Line passes over cultivated ground through Donabew 5 miles, from which it crosses a Lake cabled 400 yards ; the remaining portion to within 3 miles of a village called Zaloon consists of elephant grass and dense jungle, leaving Zaloon 4 miles cultivated land, passing through 12 miles jungle and grass, 3 miles more cultivated land through the Station of Henzada. Between Donabew and Henzada, there is a circuitous cart-track, crossing the Line in four or five places, available only in the dry season. There is also a swamp through which the Line passes three-quarters of a mile, 2 or 3 feet of water during the dry season. From Henzada to the banks of the Irrawaddy, 5 miles, the Line crosses cultivated ground. A Cable here crosses to Sarrawa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Sarrawa is the commencement of the Tharrawaddy District, through which it has not been safe to pass without an efficient Guard. From Sarrawa to Delingoung, 3 miles, is a swamp with 3 feet of water. From this place to Mengyee there is little cultivated ground, the whole track of country consisting principally of elephant grass and jungle.

From Rangoon to about 10 miles above Mengyee, the country during the Monsoon is in most places rendered impassable, owing to the quantity of water lying thereon; in several places there is as much as 14 feet—the exposure is great. From about 10 miles above Mengyee to Meaday the Line is passable by elephants at all seasons of the year, and a cutcha road most part of the distance.

REPAIRS OF LINE.

The Line can be traversed without difficulty in the dry season; during the rains, the only practicable way of repairing the Line is by boat, entering the many small creeks, testing the wire from place to place.

THE WORKING OF THE LINE.

The Line from Rangoon to Meaday was completed on the 12th, and opened to the Public for the transmission of Messages on the 15th March 1856.

The accompanying Tabular Statements exhibit in detail the number and extent of the Messages despatched from all the Offices, from the 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857:—

PAID MESSAGES.

• MONTHS.	Rangoon.	Henzada.	Mengyee.	Prome.	Meaday.	TOTAL.
May	14	8	16	25	24	87
June	15	13	4	11	14	57
July	10	4	4	1	4	23
August	9	3	2	21	16	51
September	43	7	7	18	15	90
October	57	7	8	33	26	131
November	58	9	5	46	54	166
December	114	21	12	76	64	287
January	182	20	30	118	96	446
February	112	13	20	62	79	286
March	178	25	17	60	97	377
April	150	30	37	61	82	360
Total	942	160	162	526	571	2,361

An Abstract analysis of all the 2,361 Messages shows the number of words employed :—

WORDS	1 to 16	17 to 24	25 to 32	33 to 48	48 & more	TOTAL.
MESSAGES	756	403	514	374	314	2,361

Of these Paid Messages, 798 have been sent by Natives.

GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

MONTHS.	Rangoon.	Henzada.	Mengyee.	Prome.	Meaday.	TOTAL.
May	31	8	11	28	24	102
June	20	13	12	30	26	101
July	15	4	2	8	15	44
August	11	8	6	14	16	55
September	31	11	6	26	15	89
October	28	15	16	19	18	96
November	32	12	10	10	24	88
December	52	7	17	42	38	156
January	54	10	14	48	34	160
February... ..	48	22	21	21	33	145
March... ..	82	29	20	54	40	225
April	68	12	14	51	36	181
Total	472	151	149	351	319	1,442

An abstract analysis of all the 1,442 Messages shows the number of words employed :—

WORDS	1 to 16	17 to 24	25 to 32	33 to 48	49 & more	TOTAL.
MESSAGES	23	97	205	425	692	1,442

Thus showing the total number of Messages despatched during the twelve months to be as follows :—

Paid for on private business	2,361
Sent on the Public Service, and not paid for in cash	1,442

Total number of Messages... .. 3,803

CASH PAYMENTS.

The total amount of Cash received for Messages, including Messenger hire, has been as follows:—

In May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	8	0
„ June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	8	0
„ July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	0
„ August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	0	0
„ September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	8	0
„ October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0
„ November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	8	0
„ December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	12	0
„ January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239	4	0
„ February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	10	0
„ March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	12	0
„ April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	12	0

Total Company's Rupees... 6,157 10 0

The total amount of *Pro-forma* Charges for Public Messages and Circulars supplied to Government Offices has been as follows:—

In May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	0	0
„ June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	8	0
„ July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	8	0
„ August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0
„ September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	8	0
„ October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	8	0
„ November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	0	0
„ December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	0	0
„ January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	4	0
„ February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	12	0
„ March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,253	6	0
„ April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	4	0

Total Company's Rupees... 6,936 10 0

Thus showing the total amount of Messages despatched during the twelve months to be as follows:—

Cash received for Messages	...	...	...	...	...	6,157	10	0
Value of Government Despatches	...	...	...	...	...	6,936	10	0

Total Company's Rupees ... 13,094 4 0

INSTRUMENTS IN USE.

The instruments now in use on the Line are the new transmitting instruments, which have been found to answer remarkably well. There are neither lightning instruments nor conductors supplied to this Circle.

The alarms sent have been out of order some time since; new ones were indented for, but have not yet been supplied.

The Battery in use is Daniel's, with Sulphate of Copper—Superintendent's Manual, page 11.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON THE LINE.

During the Monsoon, the lower part of Burmah, from Rangoon to Mengyee, is visited by heavy thunder-storms. On three different occasions, flashes of lightning have struck the Line, traversed the instruments, destroyed the coils, and on one occasion fused the points of brass on the Telegraph Stool, and portions of the transmitting instrument.

The Cables across both portions of the River Lyne have been injured by the lightning striking the wire and bursting the Gutta Percha, a small piece of which has been forwarded to Bengal.

Several posts have also been destroyed by lightning.

INTERRUPTIONS OF COMMUNICATION.

After the completion of the Line, interruptions were frequent for the first two months, caused by the breaking of the English joints or welding, as also the posts being thrown down by wild elephants. These interruptions have been remedied in the course of a few hours, by parties leaving each Office between which the interruptions occurred.

On the 18th July 1856, owing to the heavy rush of water carrying away the bank at Sarrawa, the Cable at that place was injured, and the communication was carried on by boat between Henzada and Sarrawa, a distance of 5 miles, until the sixteenth of December, when a new Cable was made and placed across the River, since which time the Line has been working well.

COMPLAINTS.

A complaint was made by the Commissioner of Pegu regarding the frequent mistakes in Messages, of which I had also complained in my letters to the Chief Superintendent. Although no complaints have been made to this Office of any messages passing through the Telegraph, on examining the records, I have detected several, but I am happy to add, that such mistakes now are very few.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On the opening of the Pegu lines, the Signallers employed were but novices in their duty, having been trained in this Office, and composed of young lads procurable from H. M.'s 84th Regiment, three only of whom could read and write with accuracy. The Establishment at that time being as follows :—

<i>Rangoon Office.</i>	One Inspector.
	One Signaller, reads and writes.
<i>Henzada ditto.</i>	One Artificer.
	Two Signallers, read and write indifferently.
<i>Mengyee ditto.</i>	One Artificer.
	One Signaller, reads and writes.
	One ditto ditto, very indifferently.
<i>Prome ditto.</i>	One Artificer.
	Two Signallers, read and write indifferently.
<i>Meaday ditto.</i>	One Inspector.
	Two Signallers, read and write.

From the paucity of lads obtainable in Rangoon, I experienced a great deal of trouble, having no one to re-place them, of which they were well aware. The slightest punishment would induce them to desert. They were constantly seeking an increase of salary, and I could not adopt the system of punishment for irregularity of conduct, which I have been enabled to do since Signallers were received from Madras and Calcutta, and those who then misconducted themselves have since been dismissed.

Four of the Artificers, men from the ranks, have been remanded to their Regiment for drunkenness or insubordination ; no dependence can be placed upon such men when away from the strict discipline of their Regiment.

In January last, five Signallers were received from Madras, and five others in March. In July last three Signallers, and in September one Signaller, were received from Bengal. The lads now, with one or two exceptions, behave themselves very creditably, are attentive to their duties, and are improving in their signalling.

Annexed is the abstract of Establishment of the Electric Telegraphs in the Pegu Circle, as it stands on the 1st May 1857.

H. WICKHAM,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Pegu.

RANGOON ;
Electric Telegraph Office, }
The 1st August 1857.

ABSTRACT of Establishment of the Electric Telegraphs in the Pegu Circle as it stands on the 1st May 1857.

NAMES.	Designation.	Years of Age.	Years of service in Pegu.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of each Station.	Total in Co.'s Rs.	Rate of Signalling.	REMARKS.
Henry Wickham, Esq.	2nd Class Depy. Supt. Elec. Tele...	41 6 0	3 6 0	400 0 0	400 0 0		4 Words per minute with writing ...	Steady, attentive, giving general satisfaction.
RANGOON.								
Mr. Stuart Porter... ..	Inspector	26 0 0	3 6 0	150 0 0			65 W. in 7 minutes with writing ...	Good writer, attentive, very deserv- ing. Salary to be increased to 70.
John Boyle	Signaller	18 0 0	1 8 0	50 0 0			59 W. in 8 minutes with writing ...	Very attentive, obedient, desirous of improving. Salary to be increased to 50.
Sadrus Therovengadam ...	Ditto	18 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0			49 W. in 9 minutes with writing ...	Very deserv- ing, obliged to leave with H. M.'s 84th Regiment.
Daniel Conn	Ditto	13 0 0	1 1 0	30 0 0			51 W. in 11 minutes with writing ...	Slow, willing, improving.
Lazarus Brown	Ditto	15 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0			... ..	Conduct satisfactory.
Peons	Two at 12 each	.....	.....	24 0 0			... ..
Line Chokedar... ..	One at 12	.....	.....	12 0 0			... ..
Line Chokedar	One at 10	.....	.....	10 0 0			... ..
Bheesty	One at 10	.....	.....	10 0 0			... ..
Sweeper	One at 10	.....	.....	10 0 0			... ..
HENZADA.					356 0 0			
Serjeant John Kerwick	Artificer	.....	0 9 0	100 0 0			37 W. in 19 minutes with writing ...	At first very attentive, latterly careless and impertinent; since re- manded to his Company.
John Byrne	Signaller	16 0 0	1 2 0	30 0 0			46 W. in 9 minutes with writing ...	Attentive and improving. Salary to be increased to 50.
Michael Sullivan	Ditto	13 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0			53 W. in 12 minutes with writing ...	Improving rapidly.

Benjamin Bates	Ditto	...	17 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	60 W. in 16 minutes with writing ...	Very attentive, well behaved, im- proving. Salary to be increased to 40.
Michael Powers... ..	Ditto	...	16 0 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	60 W. in 12 minutes	At first inclined to give trouble, now becoming steady and attentive. Salary to be increased to 40.
Robert Hurd	Ditto	...	17 0 0	0 9 0	30 0 0	60 W. in 16 minutes	Slow, dull, and careless.
Line Chokeedars	Two at 10 each	...	...	...	20 0 0		
One Sweeper	One at 4	...	...	...	4 0 0		
MENGEER.							
Private William Upton	Artificer	...	32 4 0	1 9 0	100 0 0	...	Indifferent reader; steady; perse- vering in his duties; keeps Office and Papers in good order.
John T. Johnson	Signaller	...	21 0 0	2 9 0	50 0 0	10 W. per minute without writing...	This lad has given very great trouble; habits bad; promises to amend.
John Nowland	Ditto	...	23 0 0	1 7 0	40 0 0	9 W. per minute without writing...	Indifferent writer, rather dull, but willing. Salary to be increased to 50.
Edward Lennon	Ditto	...	16 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	5 W. per minute without writing...	Careless and independent.
Charles Anderson	Ditto	...	15 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0	4 W. per minute without writing...	Very dull, provokingly slow, and not improved since arrival.
Line Chokeedars	Two at 10 each	...	...	...	20 0 0		
Sweeper	One at 4	...	...	...	4 0 0		
PROME.							
Charles Spence Gaynor... ..	Assistant	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	Since resigned.
John J. White	Signaller	...	18 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	62 W. in 9 minutes without writing...	Very attentive and willing. Salary to be increased to 50.
Thom. Wood	Ditto	...	16 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	55 W. in 9 minutes without writing...	Improved much since joining; attentive, and willing. Salary to be increased to 40.
					170 0 0		
					...		
					274 0 0		
					...		
					274 0 0		
					...		
					1,304 0 0		

ABSTRACT of Establishment of the Electric Telegraphs in the Pegu Circle as it stands on the 1st May 1857.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Designation.	Years of Age.	Years of service in Pegu.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of each Station.	Total in Co.'s Ls.	Rate of Signalling.	REMARKS.
Brought forward	...	...	...	170 0 0	.....	1,304 0 0		
<i>Prime.—(Continued.)</i>								
John Quailey	Signaller	17 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0			75 W. in 25 minutes without writing...	Not improved since arrival; careless, and provokingly slow.
Line Chokedars	Two at 10 each	...	...	20 0 0				
Sweeper	One at 4	...	...	4 0 0	224 0 0			
MEADAY.								
Mr. Peter Lonergan	Inspector	22 0 0	3 6 0	150 0 0			10 W. per minute without writing...	Very attentive and energetic in his duties; perfectly conversant with Office and Construction work.
Andrew Dawson	Signaller	17 0 0	1 4 0	40 0 0			7 W. per minute with writing ...	Attentive and obedient.
Horatio Godfrey	Ditto	18 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0			55 W. in 10 minutes without writing...	Very obedient and attentive. Salary to be increased to 40.
James Lilywhite	Ditto	16 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0			45 W. in 15 minutes without writing...	Very willing and attentive; bids fair to do well.
Louis Vaillant	Ditto	17 0 0	0 8 0	40 0 0			41 W. in 15 minutes without writing...	Attentive when watched; cannot be trusted; filthy in his habits; since dismissed.
Peon	One at 10	...	...	10 0 0				
Line Chokedars	Two at 10 each	...	...	20 0 0				
Sweeper	One at 4	...	...	4 0 0				
Bheesty	One at 4	...	...	4 0 0	324 0 0	552 0 0		
Total Company's Rupees	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,856 0 0		

H. WICKHAM,

Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in Pegu.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the *Total Cash Receipts and Pro-forma Charges of each Month, on account of Paid and Service Messages transmitted by Electric Telegraph during the year 1856-57; also the Total number of Messages sent by Natives.*

MONTHS.	Total number of Paid Messages.	Total number of Service Messages.	Total number of Paid and Service Mes- sages.	Total number of Messages sent by Na- tives.	Total Amount of Paid Messages.	Total Amount of Service Messages.	Total amount of Paid and Service Messages.	REMARKS.
May 1856	3,565	780	4,345	798	18,402 15 0	4,407 10 0	22,810 9 0	
June 1856	3,151	650	3,801	1,127	13,439 10 0	2,893 2 0	16,332 12 0	
July 1856	2,973	613	3,586	849	13,787 5 9	2,671 3 0	16,458 8 9	
Total of each Quarter... ..	9,689	2,073	11,762	2,774	45,629 14 9	9,971 15 0	55,601 13 9	
August 1856	3,363	507	3,870	1,377	15,797 14 6	5,158 2 0	20,955 0 6	
September 1856... ..	3,272	563	3,835	926	13,491 9 3	4,951 13 0	18,443 6 3	
October 1856... ..	4,161	556	4,717	1,550	16,716 13 9	4,844 2 0	21,560 15 9	
Total of each Quarter... ..	10,796	1,631	12,427	3,853	46,006 5 6	14,954 1 0	60,960 6 6	
November 1856	4,246	458	4,704	1,137	18,288 7 0	5,190 6 0	23,478 13 0	
December 1856... ..	5,083	717	5,800	2,049	22,704 10 3	7,570 8 0	30,275 2 3	
January 1857	5,715	1,081	6,796	2,390	25,544 1 3	11,777 1 0	37,321 2 3	
Total of each Quarter... ..	15,054	2,259	17,313	5,576	66,537 2 6	24,546 15 0	91,084 1 6	
February 1857	5,093	841	5,934	2,079	23,478 10 6	8,800 9 0	32,279 3 6	
March 1857	5,227	1,121	6,348	2,015	23,405 11 6	10,785 10 0	34,191 5 6	
April 1857	5,314	1,053	6,367	2,331	26,078 2 6	10,189 14 0	36,268 0 6	
Total of each Quarter... ..	15,634	3,015	18,649	6,425	72,962 8 6	29,776 1 0	1,02,738 9 6	
Grand Total	51,533	9,008	60,541	18,628	2,31,135 15 3	79,249 0 0	3,10,384 15 3	

By Order,

SEEB CHUNDER NUNDY,

*In charge, Office of the
Offg. Supdt., Elec. Tel. in India.*



John Gray, "Calcutta Gazette" Office.
